M 110 — Year 1804 — Title — The
and Wales — ..
vol. II



TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

GEORGE ROSE,

ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONORABLE PRIVY COUNCIL,

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE THEREOF FOR THE AFFAIRS OF TRADE,

JOINT PAYMASTER-GENERAL OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES,

A TRUSTEE OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

AND ONE OF THE VERDERERS OF THE NEW FOREST,

THIS VOLUME

OF

TOPOGRAPHICAL DELINEATIONS

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED,

BY

HIS OBLIGED AND

OBEDIENT HUMBLE SERVANTS,

E. W. BRAYLEY,

AND

J. BRITTON.

December 1, 1804.

THE

BEAUTIES

OF

England and Wales.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THE counties of CAMBRIDGE, SUFFOLK, and NORFOLK, before the descent of the Romans, were inhabited by the *Cenomanni*, or *Cenimagni*, one of the nations of the ICENI, whose name, according to the opinions of Camden and Salmon, was derived from the wedge-like form of their country; a *wedge* in the British language being termed *Iken*. To this it has been objected, that the possessions of the Iceni did not assume the figure which is said to have given them that appellation; the alledged etymology must therefore be erroneous. Sir Henry Spelman deduces the name from the river *Isc*, or Ouse, which the Britons are reported to have called *Ichen*. Baxter imagines it to have been derived from *Uic*, or *Uicon*, i. e. *brave men*; but Whitaker observes, that "the genuine and proper name was *Ceni*, *Y-cen-i*, or *Cen-om-es*, the *head ones*; and the appellations of Cenimagni, Cenimanni, or Cenomanni, signify only the *head men*; Man being equally a British and Saxon word, and retained to this day in the Erse." Traces of the Iceni are yet discoverable by the names of many places in the tract they inhabited; as Ickleton, Iksning, (now Exning,) Ikenthorp, Iksborough, the Icening Way, and various others, which are evidently derived from the same source.

The Iceni appear to have very early formed an alliance with the Romans, which continued uninterrupted till the reign of Claudius, when the proprætor Ostorius, the better to ensure their fidelity, began, among other hostile measures, to deprive

 them

them of their arms. Indignant at this insult, they commenced war; and being assisted by some of the neighbouring states, who were equally incensed at the conduct of the Romans, they took the field with some appearance of success; but the superior discipline of their enemies prevailed, and, after an obstinate conflict, attended with great slaughter, the Britons were compelled to submit to the harsh terms of their conquerors.

This peace, dictated by necessity rather than choice, was of short continuance; for the Iceni, exasperated by new insults, again had recourse to arms, and, under the command of their gallant Queen Bunduica, or Boadicea, began a revolt so alarming in its consequences, that the whole power of the Romans trembled; and nothing but their expulsion from the Island, or complete destruction, seemed likely to ensue. The immediate cause of the war originated with the death of Prasutagus, King of the Iceni, who thinking to secure the favor of the Romans to his family and nation, bequeathed a third part of his wealth to the Emperor Nero. The bequest was no sooner known, than his whole property was seized by the Romans; but this being insufficient to gratify their avarice, the realm was plundered by the greedy centurions, the chiefs of the Iceni were bereaved of their estates, the royal family were treated as slaves; and Bunduica, the widow of the deceased king, for daring to remonstrate against their unjust proceedings, was scourged; and, to render her more completely miserable, the chastity of her daughters was violated by the Roman officers.

Fired by these atrocities, the Iceni flew to arms, and, under the conduct of the injured Bunduica, commenced an exterminating war; and, after slaughtering a few scattered garrisons, poured like an irresistible torrent upon the Roman colony at Camalodunum,* massacred the inhabitants, and reduced the city to ashes. Leaving this smoaking trophy of desperate revenge, they assailed and defeated the ninth legion, who were hastening to relieve their friends. The Roman infantry were entirely destroyed;

* *Malden*, in Essex.

destroyed; but the cavalry escaping with difficulty, flew to their camp, and defended themselves with entrenchments.

Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman General, who, at the commencement of the insurrection, was busied in destroying the temples and groves of Druidism in Anglesea, about this period arrived in London, which still continued faithful to the Romans. Here he at first resolved to engage the Britons; yet more mature consideration determined him not to await their attack in so confined a spot, but rather to give them battle on the open plains. This decision, which was probably the only one he could have made with safety, proved the destruction of the Metropolis; for the forces of Bunduica, entering the city on the retreat of Suetonius, put the whole of its miserable inhabitants to the sword. After this severe retaliation on Roman cruelty, they marched to Verulam,* which they also conquered; and all who were so unfortunate as to fall into their hands, they slaughtered without mercy.

The success that had hitherto attended the Britons, and the vivid hopes which they began to entertain of recovering their native liberty, caused a considerable augmentation of their army, which now amounted to 230,000 men, while the greatest number that Suetonius could assemble scarcely consisted of 10,000; yet with these he resolved to try the fortune of a pitched battle, as the only mode of action that presented the least probability of retrieving the Roman affairs. With this intent, he chose an advantageous position at the end of an extensive plain, enclosed at the back with a large and thick wood, which prevented the numerous hosts of the enemy from surrounding him. Here he awaited the attack of the Britons, who being led on and animated by the heroic Bunduica, were fast advancing to the combat. Previous to the engagement, the Queen, standing in her war-chariot, and attended by her violated daughters, rode through the ranks of her army, and encouraged them to fight valiantly in defence of the rights of their injured country. She exhorted them to behave as men determined to conquer or

* St. Alban's.

die; "for such," said the gallant female, "is my resolution, who am but a woman, even though you, who are men, may wish to live like slaves." This speech inspired the Britons with a full assurance of victory; and they testified their applause by loud and repeated acclamations.

Suetonius, in the mean time, had been preparing his troops for the approaching danger. He intreated them not to be dismayed at the clamours of their barbarous foes, who, however, numerous, he exclaimed, "will never be able to withstand the force of your weapons, nor your valor, which has so often put them to flight." The soldiers listened to his exhortations with joy; and their eagerness to begin the fight could only be checked by the commands of their general, who ordered them to keep their stations till the fury of the first assault of the enemy had subsided.

The Britons rushed to the combat with impetuosity; they fiercely discharged their darts at the Roman soldiers, who sustained the shock with their accustomed resolution; and when the greatest part of the missive weapons of their foes was expended, made an attack with the fourteenth legion, and drove them back in confusion. Suetonius then commanded his cavalry to advance, who with their long lances so discomfited the Britons, that their ranks successively gave way, and the rout soon became general. The retreat of the vanquished was impeded by their own imprudence; for so confident had they been of victory, that they assembled their wives and children as witnesses of the miseries they intended to inflict on their late insulting conquerors, and all the passes from the field were blocked up by the carts and waggons in which their families had been placed to view the battle. The slaughter was prodigious;* and even the hapless women, who had been the mournful spectators of the defeat of their dearest relatives, were sacrificed by the merciless victors.

When

* On this dreadful day nearly 80,000 of the Britons were destroyed, while the loss of the Romans hardly amounted to 400.

When the pursuit had ceased, the chiefs of the Iceni, who had escaped the sword, began to collect the scattered forces, and once more resolved to try the chance of battle; but finding that Bunduica, unable to sustain the frustration of her dearest hopes, was either dead with grief, or had terminated her days by poison, they soon dispersed. From this period we have no records of the Iceni as a separate nation. The counties they inhabited were included by the Romans in the division FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS, but were formed by the Saxons into a distinct kingdom, and named East-Anglia. This, after several revolutions, became part of the kingdom of Wessex, and, with the other states of the Octarchy, was incorporated into one monarchy under Egbert.

The Saxon name of the county of Cambridge was *Granta-brygseyr;* but when it received that appellation is uncertain, as well as the occasion of its being so denominated. On the north-west it is bounded by the counties of Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford; on the south, by Hertfordshire and Essex; on the east, by Suffolk; on the north-east, by Norfolk; and on the north, by Lincolnshire. Its greatest length is about fifty miles; its greatest breadth, at the southern and widest extremity, is somewhat more than twenty-five: its circumference is about 130. It contains nearly 443,300 acres, 17 hundreds, 163 parishes, 7 market-towns, about 16,450 houses, and 89,400 inhabitants. The limits on the northern half are chiefly rivers, and their communicating branches; on the southern the boundaries are wholly artificial.

The principal rivers of Cambridgeshire are the OUSE and the GRANTA, or CAM. The Ouse enters the county between Fenny Drayton and Erith; thence it runs eastward through the fens, till, at some distance above Denny Abbey, it assumes a northerly direction, and passing Stretham, Ely, and Littleport, flows into Norfolk. The Cam has three branches, the chief of which rises near Ashwell, in Hertfordshire, and enters this county to the west of Gilden-Morden; thence flowing to the north-east, it receives several rivulets; and near Grantchester has its

current enlarged by the united waters of its sister streams, which flow into this county from Essex. Hence taking a northerly course, the Cam glides through the walks of the principal colleges at Cambridge, and having passed several villages, falls into the Ouse at Harrimere, in the parish of Stretham.

Besides the above rivers, whose channels appear to have been marked out by Nature, there are numerous streams in the north part of Cambridgeshire, which were dictated by the conveniencies, and formed by the industry of man. These intersect the county in various directions; and, by carrying off the surplus waters of the fens, have been the means of bringing many thousand acres into cultivation. The chief drains are the *old* and *new Bedford Rivers*, which are navigable for upwards of twenty miles, in a straight line across the county from Erith to Denver.

Before we proceed with the general description of Cambridgeshire, we shall record the most interesting particulars connected with the history of the *Great Level* of the Fens, which includes nearly 400,000 acres, lying in the several counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

The chief part of this extensive tract appears, from the various phœnomena noticed by different authors, to have been formerly a dry and cultivated land; but either through injudicious embankments, which prevented the waters from the uplands issuing at their proper outfalls, or from sudden and violent convulsions of nature, it was reduced to the state of a morass; where the waters stagnating, and becoming putrid, filled the air with noxious exhalations; and not only destroyed the health of the inhabitants, but likewise impeded their endeavors to obtain necessaries; the country being almost rendered impassable even to boats, by the sedge, reeds, and slime, with which it was covered.

That this vast level was at first a firm dry land, and not annoyed with any extraordinary inundation by the sea, or stagnation of fresh waters, though the surface was originally much lower than it is at present, is evident from the quantity of trees that have been found buried in different parts of the fens, and also from a variety of other circumstances.

Dugdale,

Dugdale, in his "History of Embanking," observes, that in making several channels for draining the Isle of Axholm, great numbers of oak, fir, and other trees, were found in the moor. The fir trees lay at the depth of between four and five feet; but the oaks were but little more than three feet beneath the soil. They were discovered lying near their roots, which "still stand as they grew;" that is, "in firm earth below the moor; and the bodies, for the most part, north-west from the roots; not cut down with axes, but burnt asunder, somewhat near the ground, as the ends of them, being *coaled*, do manifest. The oaks were lying in multitudes, and of an extraordinary size, being five yards in compass, and sixteen yards long; and some smaller of a great length, with a good quantity of acorns and small nuts near them." Similar discoveries have been made in the fen near Thorney; in digging the channel to the north of Lynn, called Downham Eau; and in many other places. "In Marshland," continues Dugdale, "about a mile westward of Magdalen Bridge, at setting down a sluice very lately, there were discovered, at seventeen feet deep, several furze bushes and nut trees, pressed flat down, with nuts sound and firm lying by them: the bushes and trees were standing in the solid earth, below the silt, which had been brought by the inundation of the sea, and in time raised to that great thickness."

Mr. Richard Atkins, a gentleman of considerable research, and a Commissioner of Sewers in the reign of James the First, was of opinion, that the fens were formerly meadow-land, fruitful, healthy, and lucrative to the inhabitants, from affording relief to the people of the high lands in times of great drought. "Peterborough," he observes, "was of old called *Meadhamstead*, on account of the meadows there; though most of the present fens belong to that district. Thus likewise Ely Fen, or Peterborough Great Fen, was once forest."

In a paper communicated to the Royal Society by the Rev. Mr. John Rastrick, of King's Lynn, and published in the Philosophical Transactions,* it is mentioned, that, on removing the foundation

* No. 279. 1702.

foundation of the old sluice at the end of Hammond's Bank, where it falls into Boston Haven, the workmen discovered many roots of trees, issuing from their boles or trunks, spread in the ground; and on taking them up with the earth in which they were embedded, they met with a solid gravelly and stony soil, of the high country kind, but black and discolored, from length of years, and the change which had befallen it.

Mr. Elstob, in his "Historical Account of the Bedford Level," affirms, that, in his perambulations over the levels of Sutton and Mepal, and others adjacent in the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, he observed, "at the depth of about three feet under the present moorish soil, multitudes of roots of large trees, standing as they had grown, from which the bodies had manifestly been sawn off." "Some of them," continues he, "I then saw lying at a small distance from their roots, at the depth above mentioned; and I was credibly informed, that great numbers had been and were still found, severed, and lying in the same manner."

This writer relates also, that in driving the piles for securing the foundation of the great sluice at the mouth of the new cut, a little above Boston, in Lincolnshire, in the year 1764, roots of trees were found at the depth of eighteen feet below the then pasturage surface, standing as the trees had grown. Some of them were obliged to be chopt through to make a passage for the piles. In some other parts of the trench dug for laying the same foundations, small shells were discovered, disposed in the same manner as they are often found at the bottom and sides of the marsh creeks.

The preceding instances are sufficient proofs that the surface of this level was anciently much lower than it is at present; and also that it must have remained dry for a vast number of years, otherwise the trees could never have attained the magnitude which they appear to have done by the above statements. In what age, or from what causes, the waters overspread the country, and converted this extensive district into fens, is uncertain; yet there are reasons to believe, that the Great Level would have remained in a flourishing state till the present time,

1 if

if the operations of nature had not been interrupted by the works of art.

Dugdale, in a quotation extracted from the Life of Agricola by Tacitus, says, that, "the Britons complained that their hands and bodies were worn out, and consumed, by the Romans, in clearing the woods, and embanking the fens." This sentence, when considered conjointly with the foregoing accounts of the state in which the trees have been found, enables us to form an idea of the time when the woods were destroyed, which appears to have been before the Romans had secured the entire possession of the Island. Some of the trees, we find, were burnt, and others sawn down, and this evidently without any regard either to profit or utility, since the trunks were left to perish on the soil where they grew. It is probable, therefore, that they were felled to deprive the Britons of shelter, and to enable the Roman soldiers to march in greater security, and obtain an easier conquest.

The Emperor Severus is said to have been the first who intersected the fens with causeways. Dugdale has mentioned one supposed to have been made by him, whose length was twenty-four miles, extending from Denver, in Norfolk, to Peterborough. This was composed of gravel about three feet in depth, and sixty feet broad, and is now covered with moor from three to five feet in thickness. This furnishes another proof of the great alterations which the fens have undergone; yet the changes that have taken place may be illustrated still further.

The celebrated Sir Robert Cotton, when making a pool at the edge of Connington Downs, in Huntingdonshire, found the skeleton of a large sea-fish, nearly twenty feet long, about six feet beneath the superficies of the ground, and as much below the general level of the fens. Many of the bones, which, from their long continuance in the earth, were incrusted with stone, were preserved, and are reported to be still in the possession of Sir Robert's descendants.

On deepening the channel of Wisbech River, in the year 1635, the workmen, at eight feet below the *then* bottom, discovered a second bottom, which was stony, with seven boats lying in it,

covered

covered with silt. And at Whittlesea, on digging through the moor at eight feet deep, for the purpose of making a moat to secure a plantation of fruit-trees, a perfect soil was found, with swaths of grass lying on it, as they were at first mowed. The latter circumstance may lead us to imagine, that the inundation which overwhelmed the country had not been foreseen by the inhabitants.

When the foundation was dug of Shirbeck Sluice, near Boston, at the depth of sixteen feet, a smith's forge was discovered, embedded in silt, with all the tools belonging to it, several horse-shoes, and some other articles. And at setting down a sluice a little below Magdalen Fall, a stone, eight feet long, and a cart-wheel, were found, at a similar depth below the surface. Lastly, near the river Welland, at the depth of about ten feet, several old boats were dug up; and at the same depth, on the opposite side of the river, the remains of ancient tan vats, or pits, a great quantity of horns, and some shoe-soles of a very unusual form, with sharp pointed toes, turned up in the manner they appear to have been worn in the time of Richard the Second.

Henry of Huntingdon, who lived in the reign of King Stephen, describes this fenny country as "very pleasant and agreeable to the eye, watered by many rivers which run through it, diversified with many large and small lakes, and adorned with many woods and islands." And William of Malmsbury, who lived till the first year of Henry the Second, has painted the state of the land round Thorney in the most glowing colors. He represents it as "a very paradise; for that in pleasure and delight, it resembles heaven itself; the very marshes abounding in trees, whose length without knots do emulate the stars. The plain there is as level as the sea, which, with the flourishing of the grass, allureth the eye; and so smooth, that there is nothing to hinder him that runs through it; neither is there any *waste* place in it; for in some parts thereof there are apple-trees; in others, vines, which either spread upon the grounds, or run along the poles."

Making

Making every allowance for the florid coloring of these extracts, it is manifest that the Level, in the times of the above writers, must have been in a very flourishing and superior condition to what it was a few centuries afterwards, when the fens were covered with water, "and the inhabitants of many islands in danger of perishing for want of food." Whatever occasioned the alteration, it clearly appears,* that attempts at draining were made as early as the reign of Edward the First, and have been continued with various success till the present time. The famous John of Gaunt, son of Edward the Third, and Margaret, Countess of Richmond, were among the first adventurers who embarked in this undertaking.

"The reign of Elizabeth," observes Mr. Gough,† "may be properly fixed on as the period when the Great Level began to become immediately a public care." In her twentieth year a commission was granted to Sir Thomas Cecil, Sir William Fitz-Williams, and others, to drain the fens about *Clows Cross;* but the inutility of such a *partial* design appears to have been early foreseen, as there is no account of the plan ever having been acted on. In her forty-third year, an act of Parliament was passed on a general plan, which not only included the draining of the Great Level, but likewise all the marshes and drowned lands in the kingdom. This scheme, for which resources equal to the extent of the undertaking are said to have been provided, was frustrated by the Queen's death. In the beginning of the reign of James the First, Sir John Popham, the Lord Chief Justice, procured an act for draining the fens in the Isle of Ely, and the lands in the adjacent counties.

The work was commenced with great spirit, but was soon retarded by the death of Lord Popham; and afterwards entirely dropt, through the opposition of some land-owners, who conceived themselves injured. The persons that next attempted to proceed with this important undertaking, were the Earl of Arundel, Sir William

* See Dugdale, Badeslade, &c.

† Additions to Camden.

William Ayloff, Bart. and Anthony Thomas, Esq. but their proposals not being agreeable to those who acted as Commissioners on behalf of the proprietors, and much time having been lost by the meetings held to determine the contested points, the King himself resolved to become adventurer, and actually undertook the herculean labor of draining the fens, on condition of receiving 120,000 acres as a remuneration when the work was completed.

This agreement was carried into a law, and here the design *terminated;* for the political embarrassments which attended the remainder of the reign of the fickle James, prevented a single step being taken to carry it into execution. In the sixth of Charles the First, Sir Christopher Vermuiden, a Hollander, in a contract with the commissioners of sewers, engaged to drain the fens, on condition that 90,000 acres of land, when drained, should be transferred to him. This agreement would probably have been executed; but when Vermuiden had surveyed the Level, and made drawings of the works that were necessary, he appears to have thought the reward insufficient, and demanded an additional allotment of 5000 acres. This proposal was rejected; more from the prejudices that prevailed against him as a foreigner, than from any supposition that his demands were extravagant; for soon afterwards the commissioners, with the consent of the land-holders, engaged on the same terms of 95,000 acres, with Francis, Earl of Bedford, who had large possessions in the fens, through the grant to his ancestor of Thorney Abbey and its appurtenances.

Before the commencement of the work, thirteen gentlemen, of high rank and respectability, offered to become joint adventurers with the Earl; and their proposals being accepted, the undertaking commenced. In the year 1634, the King granted the adventurers a charter of incorporation; and three years and a half from that period the commissioners adjudged the Level* drained, and, accompanied by his Majesty's surveyor, attended to set out the Earl's allotment.

From

* The expenditure on this occasion had amounted to upwards of 100,000l.

From this time the favorable disposition of Charles towards the adventurers began to change; and early in the ensuing year, 1638, a meeting was held at Huntingdon, of persons devoted to the will of the Crown, who were empowered to examine into the utility of the measures executed by the Earl. The new commissioners declared that the works were incomplete; and accepted the King's proposal to drain the fens, for which he was to receive not only the 95,000 acres, but also 57,000 additional! Every hope of advantage which Charles expected to reap from this undertaking, was entirely dissipated by the ensuing troubles, which prevented every further prosecution of the work till the year 1649, when William, Earl of Bedford, the heir and successor of Francis, was restored by the Convention-Parliament to all the rights of his father.

The act obtained at this period settled the boundaries of the Level, and gave fresh vigor to the undertaking. The works which had fallen to decay were repaired, and new channels made, with so much propriety in the opinion of the commissioners, that, on the 25th of March, in the year 1653, the Level was adjudged to be fully drained, and the 95,000 acres awarded to the Earl, and his participants; the latter of whom were nearly ruined by the expence of draining, which amounted to upwards of 400,000l.

In the fifteenth of the reign of Charles the Second the former act was confirmed in its most essential clauses; and a Corporation, consisting of a Governor, six Bailiffs, twenty Conservators and Commonality, was established under the title of "Conservators of the Great Level of the Fens," for its better government. These commissioners were impowered to levy taxes on the 95,000 acres, to defray whatever expences might arise in their preservation; but only 83,000 acres were vested in the Corporation, in trust for the Earl of Bedford and his associates. The remaining 12,000 having been allotted to Charles the First, in pursuance of the agreement made by the persons who met at Huntingdon, were now assigned to the King, with the exception of 2000 acres, which had been granted to the Earl of Portland.

Though

Though the Corporation were invested with power, by the above act, to levy taxes *generally* on the adventurers land, yet, as the form and manner in which that power was to be exercised was not prescribed, they could only levy a specific sum on every acre; a proceeding manifestly unjust, as the lands varied so much in value, that an *equal* tax nearly amounted to the whole sum the inferior lands were worth. Application therefore was made to the Legislature for power to remedy this inconvenience, by granting authority to substitute a gradual acre tax; and commissioners were appointed by the Parliament, to survey and rate the land according to its value. Under this commission it was sorted into eleven degrees, and that with so much impartiality, that the proportional values, as then ascertained, have ever since been regarded as a standard.

In the year 1697 the Bedford Level was divided into three districts, North, Middle, and South; having one surveyor for each of the former, and two for the latter. This distribution, which had been made for its better government, was the source of considerable divisions. A misconceived distinction of interests arose between the different proprietors; and their dissatisfaction being increased during a long minority in the Bedford family, to whom, as principal proprietors of the North Level, the others were greatly indebted, application was made to the Legislature in the year 1753, and an act obtained to settle the accounts of the Corporation, and separate the North Level from the rest, except in those instances where their alliance was necessary for the service of the country. On this occasion, the Duke of Bedford remitted the sum due to him from the South and Middle Levels; and the Earl of Lincoln, to whom they were also indebted, concurred in the generous example.

Soon after the passing of the above act, which separated the North from the Middle and South Levels, a treaty was negociated between the Bedford Level Corporation, and the principal persons interested in the trade carried on through the river Nene, from the Port of Lynn to the counties of Northampton

 and

and Huntingdon. That part of the river which lay within the boundaries of the Great Level, was so filled up by the silt and other matter which the tides and upland waters had deposited, that the navigation was much impeded, and the expence of every voyage considerably increased This caused an application to the Managers of the Bedford Level, for their assistance in the necessary work of cleansing the channel of the river, and making it deeper, and the parties, after several meetings, agreed in the outlines of a plan intended to answer the ends both of draining and navigation. The same year the persons interested applied to Parliament, and the measures proposed for their mutual benefit received the sanction of the Legislature. By the act then passed, the Corporation of the Bedford Level renounce the general power possessed over the river and its banks, and unite with a stated number of land proprietors, chosen from the South and Middle districts, in raising a fund, to be appropriated to scour out and deepen the bed of the Nene and its communicating branches.

The above acts form the basis of the constitution appointed for the government of the Bedford Level, for though many others have been procured within the last fifty years, for draining separate districts within its limits, yet they all contain a clause, reserving the powers of the Corporation as established by the fifteenth of Charles the Second. Of late years a measure has been frequently agitated, and in 1795 was passed into a law, for improving the outfall of the river Ouse, and amending the drainage of the South and Middle Levels, by making a cut across the marshes from Eau-Brink to Lynn. Great advantages are expected to be derived from this new channel, and the commissioners appointed by the act are now employed in levying taxes to enable them to proceed with the work.

Notwithstanding the various projects that have been executed, and the vast expence incurred, to complete the drainage of the Fens, the work is yet imperfect; and in many places the farmer is still liable to have all the produce of his grounds carried away by inundations. The peculiar situation of the Level, which renders it the receiver of the collected waters of nine counties,

and the want of attention to those comprehensive measures which alone could have equalled the evil, by providing a sufficient *outlet* to the sea for the descending torrent, when swelled by the numerous currents from the hills produced by a rainy season, are frequently the occasion of high floods, by which many thousand acres of prime land are overwhelmed, and made useless for the whole year.

Among the great variety of expedients employed to drain the marshes, where the regular and common means have failed, is the erection of wind-mills, which, from their number and situation in the north part of the county, presents a very singular and somewhat whimsical appearance. These raise the water to a sufficient height to admit of its being conveyed into receptacles enough elevated to carry it into its proper channel.

It is stated in the Agricultural Survey of this County, that upwards of 150,000 acres are still in the condition of waste and unimproved fen, the average value being little more than four shillings an acre. This is somewhat inaccurate, for though the extent of the unimproved fens is very considerable, they certainly do not include so great a number of acres. The lands still waste, however, sufficiently demonstrate that the immense labor employed in the draining of the Level, has not been attended with the salutary effects which the promoters of the various plans too fondly imagined. "The snake is scotch'd, not killed," and it may still be made a question, whether the remedies proposed, and partially executed, are adequate to effect the intended purpose.

The elevated spots on which the towns and villages are built in the northern division of the county, appear like islands rising from the midst of low and level marshes, and the churches being generally erected on the highest parts, may be distinguished at the distance of several miles. The cottages are in many places nothing more than mud walls covered with thatch or reed. The application of the land is various. In those parts which have been preserved from the floods, or are only subject to occasional overflowings, it has all the fertility of water meadows. The crops of oats are particularly exuberant, the produce being frequently from forty-five

forty five to sixty bushels an acre great quantities of wheat and cole seed are also grown, and generally with a proportional increase Many thousand acres, particularly on the north-western side, are appropriated to pasture.

In the neighbourhood of Elm, Upwell, Outwell, &c. considerable quantities of hemp and flax are grown; but the culture of these articles, as a preparation for wheat, does not receive that attention which their importance demands Some very fine butter is made on the dairy farms in this district; and the vicinity of Cottenham is famous for a peculiar kind of new cheese, of a singularly delicious flavour The superiority of this cheese is partly ascribed to the mode observed in the management of the dairies, and partly to the nature of the herbage on the commons. In this part of the county many calves are suckled for the London markets The salt marshes in the north-western corner of Cambridgeshire are remarkably favorable for the growth of corn, but their situation renders them so extremely liable to be overflowed, that their luxuriant produce is too frequently destroyed by the floods

The south-eastern division, reaching from *Gogmagog Hills* to Newmarket, is bleak, heathy, and thinly inhabited, being connected with that vast tract of land, which, extending southwards into Essex, and northwards across Suffolk into Norfolk, forms one of the largest plains in the kingdom. This is chiefly applied to sheep-walks, but some of its more fertile portions have been appropriated to the growth of barley. The south and south-western parts of the county, which principally consist of elevated land, exhibit a remarkable contrast to the northern division, and are productive of fine wheat, barley, and oats, though the heaths and commons that [illegible] these districts furnish sustenance to many thousand sheep [illegible] of the Norfolk and West Country kinds. The valley through which the Cam flows from Steeple Morden to Walton, is called *The Dairies*, from being almost wholly appropriated to dairy farms. In some of the parishes bordering on Essex, saffron is cultivated.

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The sheep in the lower parts of the county appear to be very subject to the rot: this has been attributed, with every appearance of probability, to the neglected state of the fens, which has occasioned the ground to be covered with rank and unwholesome herbage. In some parts of the uplands the ravages of another disease have been nearly as fatal to the sheep as the rot. By this disorder the poor animals are reduced to a state of extreme irritation, and starting suddenly, will run a few steps, and then fall to the earth, where having remained a few minutes, they rise, and begin feeding as if in perfect health. In this manner they will sometimes languish for ten or twelve weeks; but as the instances of cure have been very unfrequent, they are generally killed on the appearance of the first symptoms.

The soil of Cambridgeshire is greatly diversified. The rich marshes in the vicinity of Wisbech consist of a mixture of sand and clay, or *silt*; in the fens, of a strong black earth, or moor, lying on a gault or gravel, or turf-moor, and very favorable for the culture of oats and cole-seed. In the uplands, of chalk, gravel, loam, and tender clay, and clay upon a gault. The common manures are sometimes aided by the application of oil-cake dust, pigeons' dung, decayed woollen rags, soot, &c. The drill husbandry, till lately, had been chiefly employed at Wimpole, on the estate of Lord Hardwicke, but appears to be fast spreading, and, with the introduction of some new agricultural machines, promises to become of essential service. The general rent of farms is from 50l. to 350l. per annum; but the rental of some in the neighbourhood of Wisbech are as high as 800l. and one in the parish of Wood Ditton, is occupied at the rent of 1000 guineas yearly. The wood-lands are extremely small, the whole quantity of timber throughout the county scarcely amounting to 1000 acres, and these principally scattered through the parishes of Stackworth, Wood Ditton, Linton, Bartlow, Boxworth, Wimpole, and Madingley. The greatest part of the land is open field; but inclosures are rapidly taking place, new bills for that purpose being applied for, and obtained, every session of Parliament. Manufactures are hardly known in this county, and, with the exception

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of those persons who obtain subsistence by making the celebrated white bricks, and coarse pottery with the same clay, in the neighbourhood of Ely: most of the inhabitants are employed in agriculture; others derive support from spinning yarn for the Norwich weavers.

Cambridgeshire, with the exception of a few parishes on the east and north-east side, which belong to the Sees of Norwich, and Rochester, was taken from the See of Lincoln, by Henry the First, in the year 1114, and made into a separate diocese for the newly erected bishopric of Ely. It sends six Members to Parliament, viz. two for the shire, two for the town of Cambridge, and two for the University; pays nine parts of the land-tax, and supplies the militia with 480 men.

CAMBRIDGE.

The antiquity of this much celebrated town has been a theme fruitful of disputation. The supporters of its remote origin have not scrupled to affirm, that the University was founded 375 years prior to the birth of Christ. They assert, that Cantaber, a Spaniard, and son-in-law to Gurgunt, King of Britain, built several cities, and, among others, *Caergrant*, now Cambridge, where he established a seminary for the instruction of youth, and appointed teachers from the philosophers and astronomers whom he had sent for to Athens, in which place he had himself been educated. To strengthen this wild tale, it has been said, that Anaximander, and after him Anaxagoras, travelling to this country, became teachers of philosophy at Cambridge, which thenceforth was called the *City of Scholars*; that Cassivellaunus bestowed on it the privileges of a sanctuary: that Julius Cæsar deprived it of some of its professors, and conveyed them to Rome, where they afterwards were greatly celebrated; that in the reign of King Lucius, 3000 of its students were baptized at one time; and that in the days of Dioclesian, "this renowned city; the mother of philosophy, beautiful for dwelling-houses, fortified on all sides with towers, and encompassed with walls of square stones,"* was consumed by fire.

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* Parker's Translation of *Cantalupe's* Origin and Antiquity of the University.

As these traditions intimate a far more advanced state of civilization than the united testimonies of the Greek and Roman writers will suffer us to believe existed in this country at such an early period, they are manifestly accompanied by their own confutations. To make a labored display of their absurdity, would be to lose time, and we shall observe only, that both the disciple of Thales, and Anaxagoras himself, must have been in the peaceful mansions of the grave, many years before the reputed founder of the University could, according to the above relation, have landed in England.

That Cambridge was a British settlement is extremely probable, and the high artificial hill within the bounds of the entrenchments near the castle, is by many persons supposed to be a specimen of British labor. But however this may be, that it was a Roman station seems evident. "The site of the Roman *Granta*," says Dr. Stukeley, "is very traceable on the side of Cambridge towards the castle, on the north-west side of the river, of an irregular figure, containing thirty acres, surrounded by a deep ditch, great part of which yet remains on the south-west, and in the grounds behind Magdalen College." The ditch is at this time nearly filled up, but the banks may in several places be discovered. The Roman agger in the garden of Magdalen College is in very excellent preservation, and has been converted into a fine terrace for the exercise of the Fellows. The river, which, from the deeds in the Cottonian Library relative to the foundation of St Giles's Church, seems to have bounded the terrace, now flows from 150 to 300 yards eastward. Within the works, which include the north-west end of the town, are the remains of three considerable bastions, raised by the orders of Cromwell; the gateway of the castle, now used as the county prison, and the churches of St. Giles and St. Peter. The latter was repaired some years since, and many Roman bricks are reported to have been found in the decayed walls. Various fragments of urns have also been picked up in the adjoining fields, as well as many Roman coins of Vespasian and the later emperors: and a manuscript of Dr Mason, quoted by Mr. Gough, observes, that in a gravel pit, near a rill of water,

water, called the Vicar's Brook, many curious *pateræ* of fine red earth were found, "one large vase three feet long, brass *ligulæ*, a brass dish embossed, the handle of a sacrificing knife, the brasses of a *pugillaris*, or table-book, some large bones, and Roman coins, now in Trinity College."

These circumstances seem sufficiently decisive of the Roman Granta being at Cambridge, though some writers have affirmed, that station was two miles distant, at *Grantchester*, which Dr. Caius, in his "De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academiæ," conjectures to have extended on the west of the Cam towards Chesterton, "foundations of buildings having been ploughed up between Grantchester and Cambridge;" and Bede's History represents it as a small desolated city, so situated that it was visited in large boats (*navigiis*) by the people of Ely. From the latter remark, it is probable that Bede's Granta was at Cambridge, as the state of the river seems to render the assertion problematical, of its being navigable so far as Grantchester so early as the year 700. The situation of the ancient roads, which crossing from Haverhill to Godmanchester, and from Ely to Ashwell, near Baldock, intersect each other at Cambridge, is an additional proof in favor of the latter place being the Roman Granta. The derivation of its name from the bridge crossing the river is evident. Sir Simon D'Ewes inferred the great antiquity of Cambridge, from the considerable figure that *Caer-grant* makes in the lists of British cities given by Gildas and Nennius.

The honor of founding the University seems due to Sigebert, King of East Anglia, who about the year 631 instituted a school for the instruction of youth, which most authors have agreed to place at Cambridge. This, however, shone but with a feeble light, and should rather be considered as a grammar school than as a classical and learned seminary. The banks of the sedgy Camus were not yet sufficiently peaceable to become the haunts of the Muses. His stream was too often discolored with the blood of man, and the deep silence of his groves too frequently prophaned by the tumultuous revellings of discordant war. How long the institution endured we are not informed, but it appears certain

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that Saxon divisions, and Danish ferocity, had fully succeeded in banishing all knowledge from this part of the Island, before the accession of ALFRED, whose complaint, that he could find no teachers when he had youth and leisure to be instructed,* is a proof that the University did not exist at that period. The merit of restoring it belongs to Edward the Elder, who appears, from the Chronicle of Hyde Abbey, cited by John Rouse, to have erected "halls for the students, and chairs and seats for the doctors, at his own charge." He also appointed professors, and seems generally to have attended to the most necessary measures of securing its stability.

In the year 1010 this town was plundered, and destroyed with fire, by the Danes, but had in some degree recovered its ancient splendor at the period of the Survey, in the reign of William the First. It then contained 373 houses, 27 of which were shortly afterwards removed, to make room for the castle erected by the Conqueror; or rather, as Fuller† observes, "*re-edified.*" In this fortress he soon afterwards received the submission of the monks of Ely, whose resistance to his power appears to have been the principal inducement for erecting it. Great part of this building was taken down, by permission of Henry the Fourth, to erect the Chapel at King's-Hall; and the remainder was given by Queen Mary to build Trinity-Hall Chapel, and the house of Sir John Huddlestone at Sawston.

In the reign of William Rufus, the town and county of Cambridge were ravaged with fire and sword by Roger de Montgomery, in revenge for an affront given him by the King, and the University was for some time abandoned. To repair the damage, and induce the wandering students to return, Henry the First invested the town with several valuable privileges. He exempted it from the power of the Sheriff in the year 1101, and made it a Corporation on payment to the exchequer of 100 marks annually, being the same sum that the Sheriff had paid when he possessed the

* See page 144, Vol. I.

† History of Cambridge, page 2. It seems from these words, that the castle raised by William, was built on the ruins of a former one.

the jurisdiction. The ferry over the river, which till this time, says Fuller, was a *vagrant*, was now fixed near Cambridge. This, it is said, occasioned some additional trade to the town; but the University continued in a very languid state, till Joffrid, Abbot of Croyland, according to the Appendix to Ingulphus, by Petrus Blesensis, "sent to his manor of Cottenham, near Cambridge, Gilbert, his fellow monk and professor of divinity, who, with three other monks, that had followed him to England, and were well versed in philosophical theorems, and other primitive sciences, repaired daily to Cambridge, and having hired a public barn, made open profession of their sciences, and soon collected a great number of scholars. The second year after their coming, the number was so increased, as well from every part of the county as the town, that the largest house, barn, or church, was insufficient to contain them." They therefore separated; and at different quarters of the town, and different hours of the day, taught grammar, logic, and rhetoric, with divinity on Sundays and holidays. "Thus out of this little fountain," continues Blesensis, "increased to a great river, we see how the city of God has become enriched, and England rendered fruitful by the many masters and teachers going forth from Cambridge as from Paradise."

The low ebb to which this seat of literature was reduced, is apparent from the above extracts, as well as the singular means by which it once more became the residence of learning; yet its progress was again doomed to be retarded; for in the year 1174 it was consumed by a fire, so merciless, says Fuller, "that it only stopt for want of fuel to feed its fury." Most of the churches, as well as the houses, were then of wood, and were partly burnt. Trinity Church was entirely destroyed.

In the year 1214, during the contest between the Barons and King John, the town was plundered by the former, and the castle taken by assault. The year following it was again pillaged by the forces of the King, under the command of William Earl of Salisbury, and Fulco de Brent. Such is the direful nature of civil war, that both parties find occasion to treat the places they respectively occupy with equal malignity.

About

About this period Tournaments were frequently held at Cambridge; and as this was a species of amusement which suited the warlike genius of the age, the assemblies were so numerous, that the scholars, who at this time had neither colleges nor endowments, were much straightened both for provision and lodging, the prices being considerably enhanced by the increased demand. To remove this inconvenience, Henry the Third, in the twenty-ninth of his reign, forbade any Tournament to be kept within five miles of the town. Ralph de Kamois was soon afterwards fined a considerable sum for violating this order.

About the year 1260, the peace of the University was interrupted by some high disputes, which divided the students into parties, denominated the Northern and the Southern Men. These divisions were productive of much rioting, and some bloodshed, which occasioned a commission to be issued, to try and punish the principal offenders. Between twenty and thirty persons were found guilty, and condemned, but were afterwards pardoned by the King. During the disturbances, many of the students quitted Cambridge, and associating with some Oxford scholars, who had left that town on a like occasion, commenced a University at Northampton; but this institution was of short continuance; for Henry, fearful it should injure the University of Oxford, recalled the students to Cambridge in the year 1265. Soon afterwards the King intending to fortify the town, had two gates built, and a ditch connected at each end with the river, made to encircle the principal buildings on the east side. The gates have been long destroyed; but part of the latter still remains, and bears the name of the King's Ditch.

From this time till the reign of Richard the Second, the annals of Cambridge present little remarkable, but the establishment of various colleges; and the frequent squabbles that arose between the townsmen and the University respecting their distinct rights. These disputes created animosity, which in the year 1381 terminated in open war. The towns-people assembled at their hall, and having chosen John Grantceter, as their leader, compelled him to swear that he would execute whatever the Bailiff and Burgesses

gesses should command. This done, they went to Corpus Christi College, and breaking open the doors, carried away all the charters and other papers; then proceeding to the house of the Chancellor, they obliged him, as well as all other persons they could meet with belonging to the University, to renounce, under pain of death, all the privileges that had ever been granted to them, and also to deliver up whatever letters patent were in their possession. After this, they broke open the University chest in St. Mary's Church, and taking out all the records, burnt them in the market-place, together with the papers they had before collected.

Many other acts of violence accompanied these proceedings. The misguided crowd issued a proclamation to deprive the Bedell of the University of life, after having destroyed his house by fire. They also did great damage to the Priory of Barnwell; and, to secure their own safety, when the tumult should be allayed, and the civil power in a condition to notice these infringements on the public peace, forced the officers of the University to sign a bond, which vested its *entire* future government in the Burgesses of the town; and contained an acquittance from all actions which might be brought against them on account of the present tumults. Soon afterwards, this usurped power was wrested from their hands by Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who casually entered Cambridge with some soldiers. Several principal leaders of the disturbances were imprisoned during life; the mayor was deprived of his office; and the liberties of the town were declared forfeited, and bestowed on the Vice-Chancellor, in whom they remained till the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, when the Corporation was restored, but several of its former privileges retained by the University.

Richard the Second, in the year 1388, held a Parliament in this town, from its being the most conveniently contiguous place to the eastern counties, which were then in a state of insurrection. Many of the King's attendants resided at King's-Hall; but Richard himself had accommodations at Barnwell. In this Parliament a statute was made against *wanderers*, or students

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of either University who traversed the country begging alms without license, at that period a common practice.

On the 2d of May, 1534, the University renounced the supremacy of the Pope, and the next year surrendered all its charters, statutes, and papistical muniments, into the hands of the Lord Cromwell, whom the King had appointed to receive them. These records were restored about a year afterwards, and the University re-instated in the full exercise of its privileges. From the death of Henry the Eighth till the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Cambridge may be said to have been in continued commotion. As the government of the State became possessed by different parties, so did the power of the University, and the masters of colleges were successively expelled and restored, as the tide of interest fluctuated. Fresh quarrels also arose with the townsmen; and in the animosities hence generated, even the acknowledged guilty went unpunished, as the opponents made the thwarting of each others' measures a rule of action. Within this period John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, and Chancellor of the University, was arrested at Cambridge, whither he had advanced with an army with the intention of seizing the Princess Mary. On the execution of this unfortunate Nobleman, Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, was made Chancellor; but the *fiery* ordeal which under his domination seemed to await the University, was extinguished by the moderation of Dr. Pern, the Vice-Chancellor, whose zeal was sufficiently gratified by the expulsion of the masters and professors.

The accession of Elizabeth restored peace to the University, and its business again resumed its accustomed channel. About six years after the commencement of her reign, this Princess visited Cambridge, where she continued five days, during which period she inspected all the colleges, and was entertained with various dramatic exhibitions, besides orations, disputations, and other academical exercises. On leaving the town, the Queen, in an elegant Latin speech, recommended the University to make the result of their studies public; lamented that the gifts of her predecessors had so provided them with splendid buildings that she

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was placed in the situation of Alexander, who was grieved when he had no more provinces to bestow; but promised to retain their interest in her memory till circumstances admitted of her making a provision for them adequate to her intentions.

In the year 1576, an act was passed, through the influence of Sir Thomas Smith, principal secretary of state, by which the revenues of the two Universities were most essentially benefitted. Provision was made by this act, that one-third of the rents of all leases granted by the colleges, should in future be paid in corn, or in money proportioned to the *then* market prices; the wheat at that time being at six and eight-pence, and the barley at five shillings, a quarter. The great advantages which the Universities derive from this law, may be conjectured, from the single consideration that every increase in the price of corn augments their income proportionably.

James the First, in 1604, conferred the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament on the University; the right of election being vested in the Doctors and Masters of Arts. Some years afterwards the King visited Cambridge, and during his stay resided at Trinity College, which had also the honor of entertaining Charles the First and his Queen. In 1630 this town was infected by a dreadful plague, which occasioned the business of the University to be suspended, all the students having liberty to retire to their respective homes. The number of persons who fell victims to its ravages, amounted to between three and four hundred. During the continuance of the malady the assizes were removed to Royston.

In the contest between Charles the First and his Parliament, the University very early declared themselves on the side of the King, and sent their plate to be converted into money for his use a few days before the erection of his standard at Nottingham. This conduct occasioned the arrest of many of its members; and the remainder, as a kind of peace-offering, were ordered to contribute towards the support of the Parliament; but refusing to comply, some of them were imprisoned, and a general measure of expulsion determined on. The execution of this design was intrusted

trusted to the Earl of Manchester, by whom every person that refused to take the Covenant was expelled,* and commanded to leave the University within three days. These proceedings caused a great change among the residents of the colleges, the students being turned out equally with the masters. On the Restoration, many of the exiled members were restored to their offices. The most material events transacted at Cambridge since this period are connected with the description of the colleges.

The government of the University is vested in the CHANCELLOR, HIGH STEWARD, VICE-CHANCELLOR, TWO PROCTORS, an equal number of TAXORS, MODERATORS, and SCRUTATORS, a COMMISSARY, a PUBLIC ORATOR, the CAPUT, and the SENATE.

The office of Chancellor appears to be nearly as ancient as the University, it being mentioned in some of the oldest records extant. Previous to the creation of Vice-Chancellors, the duties of their office were executed by the Chancellor, who was then chosen annually, and his election confirmed by the Bishop of Ely. This mode of procedure was sometimes the occasion of considerable delay, and being considered as both expensive and troublesome, was at length interdicted by Pope Boniface the Ninth, who deprived the Bishop and his successors of the power of confirmation, and resolved that the election should be sufficient to invest the person chosen with all the privileges of the Chancellorship. The Bishop of Ely at the same period ordained, that the Chancellor should only remain in office for *two*, or, at most, *three* years; but the University regarding this frequency of

* The writ of expulsion is given in the following words, in the twenty-fifth volume of Baker's MSS. preserved in the University Library. "Whereas by ordinance of Parliament, entitled, an Ordinance for regulating the University, &c. power is given to me, to eject such fellows of colleges as are scandalous in their lives and doctrines, or such as have forsaken their ordinary places of residence within the said University, or that do, or have opposed the proceedings of Parliament: By virtue of which authority, I do hereby eject Mr. Chandler, Mr. Wicherley, and Mr. Whitehead, Fellows of Queen's College, for refusing to come and take the solemn League and Covenant, and for other misdemeanors. First of June, 1644. MANCHESTER."

of change as inconvenient, in the year 1504, elected Joseph Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and continued him in office *durante vitâ*. They reserved, however, the right of removing their Chancellor at the expiration of the same terms as formerly; or by a tacit acquiescence, to permit his remaining in office during their pleasure.

The Chancellor is the chief magistrate and governor of the University. His duties are to defend and preserve its rights, to convoke assemblies, and distribute justice; to seal the diplomas, or letters of degrees, provisions, &c. The Chancellor's court possesses exclusive jurisdiction over all suits and civil actions, where a scholar, or privileged person, is one of the parties, (excepting in those cases where the right of freehold is concerned,) and have authority, by the University charter, to try and determine causes, either according to common law, or their own local customs.

The High Steward is chosen by the Senate, and holds his office by patent from the University; his duties are to assist the Chancellor, and, when requisite, other officers, and to hear and determine capital causes.

The Vice Chancellor is elected annually. His office is to superintend the execution of the Chancellor's authority; to govern the University agreeable to its statutes; to see that its laws are observed by the officers and students; to observe that courts are duly called; and to transact business in the absence of the Chancellor. The entire management of the University generally devolves upon this officer, as the Chancellor, being generally chosen from the nobility, or persons employed in the departments of the state, is prevented by other duties from a regular attendance. In the year 1587, Dr. Capcott was elected Vice-Chancellor while only a Fellow of Trinity College; but an act was then made, that, in future, no other than the "Heads of Houses should be chosen Vice-Chancellors."

The Proctors are selected annually from the regent *Masters of Arts*, according to an established rule, or cycle, by which it is known who will be the Proctors for several succeeding years. Their duties are to attend to the discipline of the Batchelors and Under-graduates, to keep good order in the University, assist in the business of

of the schools, appoint days for disputations, and determine the manner of them, search houses at all time, and commit women of loose and abandoned character; read the graces in the Senate-house, attend at taking of degrees, register the votes in the *White-hood House*, and punish all violators of the statutes of the University.

The Taxors were originally appointed to regulate the price of the students' lodgings, as the exorbitant charges of the house-keepers fell so heavily on the scholars, that they threatened to leave the town, and search for a place wherein they could be accommodated on more reasonable terms. These officers are appointed at the same time as the Proctors. Their business is to regulate the markets, and take cognizance of weights and measures.

The Moderators, who are nominated and paid by the Proctors, act as their substitutes and assistants. They superintend the exercises and disputation of the questions in philosophy, and the examinations previous to conferring the degree of Batchelor of Arts. The Moderators are generally, and always ought to be, of the most eminent rank in mathematical knowledge.

The Scrutators are chosen annually from the Non-regents, or *Black hoods*, whose votes they are appointed to take, and also to read the graces in the *Lower House*.

The Commissary is an officer under the Chancellor, who acts as assistant or assessor to the Vice Chancellor in his court. He likewise holds a court of record for all privileged persons, and scholars under the degree of Master of Arts, where all causes are determined by the civil and statute law, and the customs of the University.

The Public Orator, who is appointed for life, is on all occasions the voice of the University, whose letters he is empowered to write, and also to present noblemen to their degrees with an appropriate speech. This office was instituted in the year 1511, by Nigellus Thorndon, a physician of Cambridge, who granted some small tenements for its support. It is esteemed as one of the highest honors in the University, though the annual salary, exclusive of fees and perquisites, is only forty shillings.

The Caput consists of the Vice-Chancellor, a Doctor of each faculty, *Divinity*, *Law*, and *Physic*, a *Regent*, and *Non-Regent*, Master of Arts. They are to consider and determine what Graces are to be laid before the Senate, as none can be offered without their *unanimous* approbation; every member being privileged to give a negative vote, without assigning a reason. The Caput is chosen annually in the Senate-House, by the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, the Doctors, and Scrutators, out of three lists of names prepared by the Vice-Chancellor and the Proctors.

The Senate is composed of all the Doctors and Masters of Arts in the University, and is divided into two bodies or *houses*. The first consists of *Regents*, or those who have not been Masters of Arts five years: they are also called *White-hoods*, from the hoods of their official dresses being lined with white silk: the second, of *Non-Regents*, or those who have taken the degree of Master upwards of five years, but have not advanced to the degree of Doctor; and of the Bachelors of Divinity: these are called *Black-hoods*, for a similar reason to the above. The Doctors under two years standing vote solely in the Regent-House; but all others, with the Public Orator, may vote in which house they please; and either house is competent to reject a question. In the Senate-House, the election of all the officers takes place, the appointments of the Magistrates, the admissions to degrees, and all the other important business of the University. The resolutions submitted to the consideration of the Senate, are always drawn up in Latin, and oaths are administered, and degrees conferred, in the same language.

The number of persons maintained on the different foundations of the University is upwards of 1100. Among these are various Professors in the departments of Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Hebrew, Greek, Casuistry, Arabic, Mathematics, Music, Natural and Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Anatomy, Modern History and Languages, Mineralogy, Astronomy, and Common Law; about 400 Fellows, and 700 Students. The great body of the Students are admitted members of their different colleges, either as *Pensioners*, or *Sizars*. The *Scholars* are elected indifferently out of both these bodies. The *Pensioners* are gene-

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rally noblemen, or persons of a certain rank or distinction, and Fellow Commoners; these live entirely at their own expence. The Scholars have some emolument out of the revenues of the college to which they belong; and the Fellows are selected out of the Bachelors, or Masters of Arts, who have been Scholars. The Pensioners *may have*, and sometimes have, exhibitions; but, strictly speaking, have no part of the revenues of the college. The Sizars are persons of inferior fortune, who are assisted in the expences of their education by exhibitions, and other benefactions.

The Students, according to their seniority, or proficiency in learning, are entitled to the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, Bachelor and Doctor in *Divinity*, *Physic*, and *Law*. The time required by the statutes for studying in the University, before they can be qualified for taking the said degrees, is four years for a Bachelor of Arts, and three more for a Master of Arts. Seven years afterwards the Student may commence Bachelor of *Divinity*; but an additional term of five years is requisite to his taking the degree of Doctor. In *Law* and *Physic* six years are required for a degree; but the Student in either may be admitted Doctor at the expiration of four years more. The Students in each degree are distinguished by different dresses.

Previous to the erection of colleges, the Students of the University resided in *hostels*, or inns, prepared by the townsmen for their reception. All the charges of education and maintenance were paid by themselves; though the scholastic degrees and government were, according to the report given of the ancient statutes, nearly the same as at present. The list inserted in Fuller's History of Cambridge, makes the number of the hostels amount to thirty-four; but some doubts are entertained of its accuracy: in the ninth of Richard the Second, they amounted to sixteen only. Several of these buildings are attached to the different colleges; and some others may be found in the town, that still answer their primary destination of inns and lodging-houses. To the extravagant rent which the Students were obliged to pay for their apartments in these hostels, may be attributed the origin of the present colleges, which we shall now describe in the order of their foundation.

ST.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE originally consisted of two hostels, which were purchased by Hugh de Balsham, Sub-Prior of Ely, and by him appropriated, in the year 1257, to the use of Students, to relieve them from the exactions of the townsmen. This was all the finances the generous Prelate at that time permitted him to effect: but in 1284, after he became Bishop of Ely, he endowed his new foundation for the support of a Master, fourteen Fellows, twenty-nine Bible Clerks, and eight poor Scholars: the number to be increased or diminished according to the fluctuation of the revenues. At his death he bequeathed 300 marks to be expended in enlarging the College, which was repaired about fifty years since, and the buildings of the inner court neatly cased with stone. In 1291 the Chancellor and Masters of the University, to evince their respect for the zeal with which de Balsham had attended to the interests of learning, decreed, in full assembly, that a solemn congregation of the Regents should be annually held to offer up prayers for his soul. Since the decease of the founder, the income of this College has been considerably augmented by numerous benefactions, and the Fellow and Scholar-ships proportionably increased. In the list of benefactors is Lady Mary Ramsey, who is reported to have offered a very large property, nearly equal to a new foundation, to this College; but unluckily making the change of its name into "Peter and Mary's" an indispensible condition, was thwarted in her intentions by Dr. Soame, the Master. "Peter," said the crabbed humorist, "has been too long a *Bachelor* to think of a female comrade in his old age." "A dear-bought jest for so good a benefactress," observes Fuller, who relates the story: "for Lady Ramsey, disgusted at his refusal, turned the stream of her benevolence into a different channel."

The Chapel is a very handsome structure, with embrasures and pinnacles. It was erected by subscription in the year 1632, and neatly embellished; but was deprived of many of its ornaments in the Civil Wars. In the report of the commissioners are these words: "We pulled down two mighty angels with wings, and divers other angels, the four Evangelists, and Peter

with his keys on the Chapel-door, together with about 100 cherubims, and many superstitious letters in gold. Moreover we found six angels on the windows; all which we defaced." The painted glass now replaced in the east window, was, previously to this visitation, removed, and concealed in boxes. It represents the CRUCIFIXION, and is in some parts very richly colored. The principal figures are copied from the famous picture of Rubens on the same subject at Antwerp: the groups at the sides are said to be from a design by L. Lombard. The Library contains some ancient and valuable books. The famous Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester; John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury; and John Cosyns, Bishop of Durham, are among the learned prelates who have here been educated. Roger Marshall, an eminent mathematician, and physician to Edward the Fourth; George Joy, one of the translators of the Bible; John Parry, author of *Martin Mar-Prelate;* Sir Samuel Garth, author of the *Dispensary;* and the Poet Gray, are likewise numbered among the students of this College.*

CLARE HALL† was built on the site of *University-Hall*, a small College, founded in the year 1326 by Dr. Richard Baden, Chancellor of the University. This structure being consumed by an accidental fire about sixteen years after its erection, was rebuilt, in 1344, by Elizabeth de Burgh, third daughter and heiress of Gilbert, last Earl of Clare. By this lady it was named Clare-Hall, and endowed with lands for the maintenance of a Master, ten Fellows, and the same number of Scholars. Richard the Third augmented the endowments, which have also been increased by the valuable donations of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter; John Freeman,

* The principal buildings of each college are, the apartments for the Students and Fellows, the Master's Lodge, the Chapel, the Library, the Hall, and the Combination Room. The Students and Fellows dine at the same time in the Hall, but at separate tables. The Combination Room is the apartment where the Fellows meet for business and *recreation;* or more properly, to consider the accuracy of the old maxim, *in vino veritas.*

† *Halls* and *Colleges* are here synonimous. Their privileges are in every respect the same.

man, of Great Billing, Esq. William Butler of Ipswich; and Samuel Blythe; besides those of numerous smaller benefactors. The present revenues maintain seventeen Fellows, and between thirty and forty Scholars. This is one of the neatest and most uniform houses in the University. The west front consists of two rows of pilasters of the Tuscan and Ionic orders, finished with an entablature and handsome ballustrade. The middle tier of windows is adorned with pediments. The entrances to the quadrangular court included by the buildings are lofty arches. The whole College was rebuilt by subscription, with Ketton-stone, in 1638. The Chapel is more modern: it was erected in 1703, from a design by Sir James Burrough. The interior is very pleasingly ornamented with stucco work, and a neat wainscotting. Over the altar, in a beautiful alcove, is a painting of the SALUTATION by Cypriani. The Ante-Chapel is an octagon, lighted by an elegant dome. The outside is ornamented with Corinthian pilasters, rising from a rustic basement, and supporting a neat cornice, crowned with a ballustrade. The Hall is connected by a gallery with the Combination Room, which is nearly thirty-three feet square, and wainscotted with oak. The Library opens from this apartment, and is nearly of the same dimensions. It is very neatly fitted up with Norway oak, and ornamented with appropriate carving. Hence there is a passage to the Master's Lodge, which, like the other buildings, is convenient and handsome. In this apartment are miniature portraits* of PETER GUNNING, Bishop of Ely, and JOHN TILLOTSON, the celebrated Archbishop of Canterbury; both of whom were Masters of this Hall. In the Combination Room is a neat copy, by Freeman, of LADY ELIZABETH CLARE, the foundress; and an excellent whole length of THOMAS HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle, and late Chancellor of the University, given by himself to the society. Among the eminent writers who were instructed in this College, are the above Bishops Gunning and Tillotson, George Ruggle, author of *Ignoramus*; Abraham Whit-

lock,

* Most of the colleges contain a number of portraits; but as our limits are so contracted, we shall only mention those which are more particularly eminent, either from their execution, or from being scarce pictures, or good likenesses.

lock, who translated the New Testament into the Persian language; Ralph Cudworth, author of the *Intellectual System;* and the late unfortunate Dr. Dodd.

PEMBROKE HALL was founded in the year 1343, by Mary, third wife of Audomer de Valencia, Earl of Pembroke, who was killed at a tilting-match on his wedding-day. This sad accident induced his virgin widow to renounce the world, and devote her large possessions to acts of benevolence. In pursuance of this design, she obtained a charter of incorporation from Edward the Third, and endowed the College for a Master and six Fellows, giving it the appellation of Maria de Valencia, the family name, but since changed for that of the title. The original establishment has been greatly increased by succeeding benefactors, but more particularly by Henry the Sixth, who augmented it with the rich living of Soham, and other rectories. In his charter it is termed, "the most noble, renowned, and precious College, which, among all others in the University, was ever wonderfully resplendent." The present number of Fellowships is sixteen, the Scholarships about seventy. The buildings have but a mean appearance, with the exception of the Chapel, which was erected by Bishop Wren, from a design by his nephew, Sir Christopher. It was consecrated September the 21st, 1665. The following portraits are in the Combination Room.

EDMUND SPENCER, half length, said to be copied by Wilson from an original. This eminent poet was born in London, and educated in this college, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1576; but becoming candidate for a fellowship, without success, quitted the University, and retired to the north. Here he wrote, "The Shepherd's Calendar," to which he prefixed a dedication in verse to Sir Philip Sydney, who soon afterwards honored the poet with his friendship, and introduced him to the court of Elizabeth. Burleigh, the Lord Treasurer, who had not such an high opinion of Spencer's talents as Sir Philip, is said to have opposed his advancement; but, after some years, when Lord Grey de Wilton was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland, he accompanied him as secretary, and was rewarded for his services with a grant of 3000

acres of land in the county of Cork. Here, in his retirement at Kilcolmn, he finished "*The Faery Queene*," a poem in which the chivalrous and romantic subjects so peculiarly adapted to the taste of the age, are poured out from the rich stores of an exuberant fancy, with a felicity of diction rarely attainable. Spencer, during the rebellion in Ireland under the Earl of Desmond, was deprived of his estates, and other property. He died in the year 1598, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

EDWARD GRINDALL, Archbishop of Canterbury, painted on wood, and dated 1575. This Archbishop is represented sitting with a prayer-book in his hand. He was born in Cumberland, in the year 1519, and educated at this University, where he early attained preferment, and became Chaplain to Edward the Sixth. On the accession of Queen Mary, he fled from persecution into Germany; but, after her death, returned to England, assisted in drawing up the Liturgy, and was successively promoted to the Sees of London, York, and Canterbury. In the latter station, he received some peremptory injunctions from the Queen respecting religion, and, on his refusal to observe them, was deprived of his dignities, and confined to his house. Being afterwards restored to his honors, he resigned them about two months before his death, in 1583.

BENJAMIN LANEY, Bishop of Ely, 1667: three quarter length. The attachment of this Prelate to the cause of Charles the First, occasioned his expulsion from the College in the year 1643. After the King's death, he attended Charles the Second on the Continent, and endured many privations; but, on the Restoration, was rewarded with the bishopric of Peterborough, and in three years was translated to Lincoln. In 1667 he was removed to Ely, where he died in 1674.

ROGER LONG, L. D. by B. Wilson, dated 1769. This is a good head, and esteemed a correct likeness. It was painted when the Doctor was nearly 88 years of age, and displays a very pleasing countenance, with strong marks of that shrewd sensibility which dictated his humorous Music Speech, delivered at the Public Commencement in the year 1714. Great part of his cele-

brated Treatise on Astronomy was printed under his own direction in this College. This valuable work was promoted by subscription; but so many circumstances had retarded its publication, that only *two* of the original subscribers were alive when it was completed. The curious astronomical machine, or hollow Sphere, invented by the Doctor, and constructed by himself and Mr. Jonathan Munn, an ingenious tin-plate-worker of Cambridge, is contained in a brick building, erected for the purpose in the inner court of this College. It is now very much damaged; part of the sheathing is destroyed, and the remainder is covered with rust and verdigrease. This neglected state of an ingenious and *useful* piece of workmanship, reflects considerable disgrace upon those whose duty it is to keep it in repair; but the disgrace must heighten into ignominy, if the *report* is true, that the interest of 200l. *Bank Annuities* was bequeathed by the Doctor to keep the "Instrument and Place" in good order.*

In the Hall is the portrait of SIR BENJAMIN KEENE, painted at Madrid when the Knight was Ambassador at the Court

* In the second volume of his "Astronomy" the machine is described in these words. "This Sphere is eighteen feet in diameter, wherein above thirty persons may sit conveniently. The entrance into it is over the south pole by six steps. The frame of the Sphere consists of a number of iron meridians, not complete semi-circles, the northern ends of which are screwed to a large round plate of brass, with a hole in the centre of it: through this hole, from a beam in the ceiling, comes the north pole, a round iron rod, about three inches long, and supports the upper part of the Sphere to its proper elevation to the latitude of Cambridge: the lower part of the Sphere, so much of it as is invisible in England, is cut off: and the lower, or southern ends of the meridians, or truncated semi-circles, terminate on, and are screwed down to, a strong circle of oak, of about thirteen feet diameter, which, when the Sphere is put into motion, runs upon large rollers of lignum vitæ, in the manner that the tops of some windmills are made to turn round. Upon the iron meridians is fixed a zodiac of tin, painted blue, whereon the ecliptic and heliocentric orbits of the planets are drawn, and the constellations and stars traced. The Great and Little Bear, and Draco, are already painted in their places round the north pole; the rest of the constellations are proposed to follow. The whole is turned round with a small winch, with as little labor as it takes to wind up a jack; though the weight of the iron, tin, and wooden circle, is above 1000 pounds. When it is made use of, a planetarium will be placed in the middle thereof; the whole, with the floor, is well supported by a frame of large timber."

Court of Spain 1740; of BISHOP RIDLEY and JOHN BRADFORD, Martyrs, copied from prints in Holland's Hoorologia; NICHOLAS FELTON, Bishop of Ely; and MARY DE VALENCIA, the foundress. The latter is a modern copy by Marchi, but appears, from its particularity, to have been executed from an original resemblance. The lady is arrayed in a surcoat, and represented kneeling, with her hands clasped, and a prayer-book lying on a cushion before her. In the Lodge is a large painting of the Feast of the Gods, from the school of Rubens; a curious Flemish piece on board, called the Twelfth Night King and Queen; and a small half-length of Mr. GRAY, who resided here when the mischievous pranks of the Students had caused him to desert the Peter-House. The Library occupies the building that was formerly the chapel, and contains a number of well classed and choice books. Many celebrated characters have belonged to this seminary, besides those already mentioned. Among these are, John Rogers, who translated the *Bible*, and was the first person put to death by Queen Mary; Thomas Stanley, Esq. author of a *History of Philosophy;* William Mason, the Poet; George Prettyman, the present Bishop of Lincoln; and William Pitt, late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

CORPUS CHRISTI, OR BENE'T COLLEGE, differs in its origin from all others in either of the Universities; those having been founded by the benevolence of one or two persons, while this was established by the union of two guilds,* or societies, respectively entitled the Guilds of the Body of Christ and of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The College was began in 1344, by the Society of Corpus Christi, who being soon joined by the Guild of the Blessed Virgin, advanced rapidly with their building, which appears to have been perfected through the interest of Henry Plantagenet, Duke of Lancaster, whom the brethren had chosen as their first *Alderman*. By the munificence of Sir John Cambridge, and his son, the revenues were considerably augmented, and finally appropriated, on the 21st of March, 1356, to the maintenance of a Master, eight Fellows, three Bible Clerks, and six Scholars. Different

* A Guild was a company of persons associated for charitable, religious, or mercantile purposes, and is supposed to have been a Saxon institution.

ferent benefactions since that period have enlarged the endowments sufficiently to support twelve Fellowships, and nearly sixty Scholarships. Its name of Bene't, or Benedict, College arose from its proximity to the church of that saint.

The greatest benefactor to this College was Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, who, besides recovering several of its lost rights, and founding two Fellowships and five Scholarships, bestowed on it the valuable Library of Stoke Clare College, Suffolk, which he also augmented with many printed books, and manuscripts. This collection chiefly relates to ecclesiastical affairs, and is extremely difficult of access. Even a Fellow of the College is not permitted to enter it unaccompanied by another Fellow or Scholar, who must remain with him during the whole time of his stay; for if a single book is missing, "according to the Will of the donor, they lose the whole; and for that reason they are examined every year, by two persons of another college." The bow-windows of the Hall are ornamented with painted glass of the arms of many of the Masters and benefactors. The Chapel is neat, with an elegant altar-piece of carved wainscot. The Ante-Chapel was built by the Lord Keeper, Sir Nicholas Bacon.

Among the portraits in this College are those of Erasmus; Cardinal Wolsey; Thomas, Lord Cromwell; Sir Thomas More; Robert, Earl of Leicester; Richard Lane, supposed by D. Mytens; Matthias Mawson, Bishop of Ely, by Heins; John Fox, the Martyrologist; Archbishop Parker; Samuel Bradford, by Enoch Zeiman; and William Coleman, by Romney. With its eminent men may be enumerated Archbishop Parker, author of *Antiquitates Brittanniæ;* Richard Cavendish, physician, and translator of *Euclid's Elements;* Nathaniel Salmon, author of the *Antiquities of Hertfordshire and Essex;* Benjamin Hoadly, author of the *Suspicious Husband;* Robert Masters, a well-informed antiquary, author of the *History of Bene't College*, an *Answer to the Honourable Horace Walpole's Historic Doubts*, &c. and Richard Gough, Esq. the learned topographer, and last editor of the *Britannia.* This College being very ancient, is intended to be rebuilt, and plans have already been given for the new structure.

GONVILE

GONVILE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, or more commonly KEYS COLLEGE, was originally founded in the year 1348, on the spot which is now occupied by the garden and tennis-court of Bene't's, by Edmund Gonvile, Rector of Terrington and Rushworth, in Norfolk. He did not, however, live to effect his plan; yet, on his death, left a sufficient sum for its completion, at the disposal of William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, who, about that time, being engaged with his own foundation at Trinity-Hall, removed the site of Gonvile's, and having fixed it near his own, endowed it with lands and tenements for the support of a Master, four Fellows, and two Scholars. In the next century different benefactors increased the Fellows to eleven; and William Ffyshwyke, Esquire Bedell, added an hostel, called after his own name, and governed by a distinct principal. Between this period and 1557, the revenues of Gonvile Hall were augmented by many donations. In that year John Caius, Physician to Queen Mary, procured a confirmation of its privileges, and a charter of incorporation, in which its name was changed to Gonvile and Caius College. He likewise increased the endowments considerably, built a new court, and three remarkable gates of various architecture, by which he apparently intended to inculcate a moral lesson. The first gate, through which the College is entered from the town to the north of the Senate House, is in a very simple style, with this inscription:

"HUMILITATIS:" The Gate of Humility.

The second, which is a noble portico in the middle of the College, forms the communication between the two courts: on one side is written,

"VIRTUTIS:" The Gate of Virtue.

And on the other side is inscribed the following sentence:

"JO. CAIUS POSUIT SAPIENTIÆ."

John Caius built this in Honor of Wisdom.

The third, leading to the Public Schools, is executed in a more ornamented style, exhibiting specimens of the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders: this is inscribed,

"HONORIS:" The Gate of Honor:

which it seems to have been the opinion of the Doctor, all who had passed this gate to take their degrees had attained. Since the

the decease of Caius, the Fellows have been increased to twenty-nine, the Scholars to nearly one hundred.

When the Chapel of the College was rebuilt, at the beginning of the last century, the monument of Dr. Caius was removed from beneath the altar, where he had been buried by his own desire, to the situation it now occupies. In removing it, the workmen are said to have raised his body, which was whole and perfect, and the beard long, though it had been interred almost 150 years. His epitaph, from its quaint yet expressive turn, has been often quoted:

"FUI CAIUS.
VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS."

I was CAIUS. Virtue our Death survives.

The Library is but small, yet it contains some extremely valuable books and manuscripts, particularly on heraldry and genealogy. In the Lodge are portraits of all the Masters from the re-founding of the College, excepting William Dell, who was chaplain in the Parliament's army in the Civil War. The following are the most curious.

DR. JOHN CAIUS, an original, on board, with his arms, and a long Latin inscription. This erudite but somewhat pedantic scholar had his birth at Norwich, in the year 1510, and became Student when very young in Gonvile Hall, whence he went to Italy, and studied Physic in the University of Padua, under the famous John Baptist Montanus, of Verona. Here he delivered the Greek Lectures, and wrote and translated many esteemed medical treatises. Returning to England in 1551, he greatly exerted himself to allay the ravages of the sweating sickness, and, about five years afterwards, published a History in Latin of that dreadful disorder. He then applied to the erection of his College, and labored with much anxiety to effect its complete establishment. In the year 1568, he published his "De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis," wherein he erroneously endeavored to deduce the origin of the University from Cantaber. He died in 1573.

THOMAS LEGGE, LL. D. 1573, some time Professor of Civil Law, Dean of the Arches, and Master of Chancery. THOMAS BATCHCROFT,

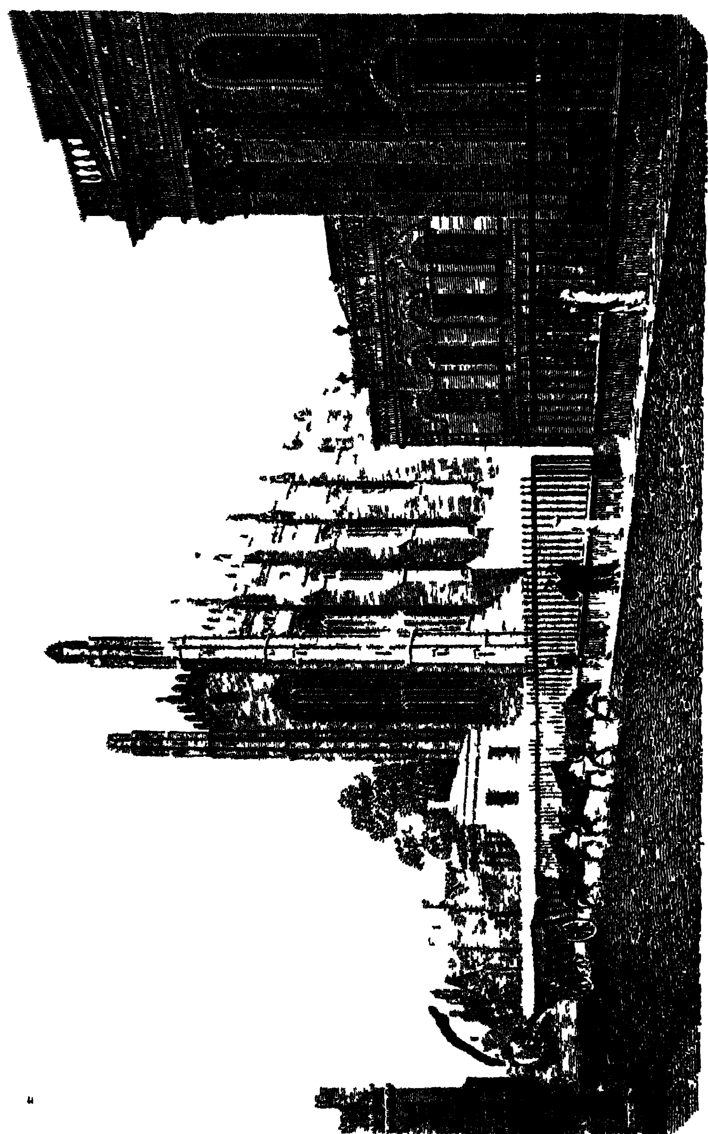
BATCHCROFT, D. D. 1625. Deprived of his office by the Parliament in 1649, but was restored in 1660, and resigned the same year. ROBERT BRADY, Regius Professor of Physic to the University, and author of a "Complete History of England;" in which he represents Parliaments as of modern date, and exalts the royal prerogative beyond the boundaries prescribed by the constitution: he is portrayed sitting in an elbow-chair in his Professor's robes. SIR THOMAS GOOCH, Bart. and Bishop of Ely; small but expressive features, esteemed a correct likeness. SIR JAMES BURROUGH, Knt. by Heins. This is a well-executed head. The Knight is arrayed in a scarlet gown and large wig. JOHN SMITH, D. D. by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The resemblance very correct and animated. Besides these, here are the portraits of ROBERT TRAPPS, Alderman of London, and his wife JOANNA, who united in giving lands for the support of four Scholars; both said to have been painted by Holbein; and two small likenesses, on copper, of REMBRANDT and SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

In the Hall, which has been lately embellished, and improved with an elegant cove ceiling, are portraits, among others, of WILLIAM HARVEY, M. D. Fellow, famous from his important discovery of the circulation of the blood; NICHOLAS SANDERSON, LL. D. the blind Professor, and author of a valuable *Treatise on Algebra;* and JOCOSA FRANKLAND, daughter to the above Robert and Joanna Trapps, foundress of a Hebrew Fellowship, and one of the chief benefactors to the College. With the learned writers already mentioned, who have here been instructed, may be classed Dr. Branthwaite, one of the translators of the *Bible;* William Watts, editor of *Matthew Paris,* and assistant in *Spelman's Glossary;* Sir Charles Scarborough, an eminent mathematician and anatomist; Henry Wharton, author of *Anglica Sacra;* Le Neve, an ingenious herald and antiquary; Sir Henry Chauncey, author of the *Antiquities of Hertfordshire;* Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange; Francis Blomefield, author of the Topographical *History of Norfolk;* and many eminent Physicians, who have arisen, says Fuller,

Fuller, as if Dr. Caius had bequeathed a medicinal genius to his foundation.

TRINITY HALL was originally one of those hostels wherein the Students resided at their own expence, but was purchased by Richard Crowder, Prior of Ely, in the reign of Edw d the Third, as a study and lodging-house for the monks of Ely, when the affairs of the church gave leisure for their improvement in knowledge at Cambridge. It was afterwards enlarged by Richard Ling, Chancellor of the University, and in the year 1351 transferred in exchange for the advowsons of certain rectories to Bishop Bateman, a learned Civilian, who having obtained the King's licence to erect it into a College, dedicated it to the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and appointed a Master, three Fellows, and two Scholars, to be Students in the Canon and Civil Law. The generous benefactor intended to have augmented this number to twenty, but dying before the foundation was completed, the endowments were thought insufficient to support any more. Various benefactions, however, since this period, have increased the Fellowships to twelve, and the Scholarships to fourteen.

The altar-piece in the Chapel is a large painting of the PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE. Seven figures are introduced, with two boy-angels. The expression is very spirited, and the coloring fine. In the Hall is an excellent portrait of SIR NATHANIEL LLOYD, Knight, with whose bequest of 3000l. towards improving the College, this apartment was principally built; and a fine bust of the late EARL OF MANSFIELD, by Nollekens, the gift of Sir James Marriot, Master. The figure on his Lordship's monument in Westminster Abbey was taken from this bust. The Library is neatly classed, and contains, among other valuable publications, a complete collection of Civil and Common Law books; this seminary being more peculiarly appropriated to the study of that science. In the Lodge, and the Combination Room, are portraits of the following celebrated persons, who have belonged to this College. CLEMENT CORBET, Master in 1611: three-quarter length, painted on board. This was bequeathed by Mr. Thomas Baker to Dr. Dickins, Regius Professor



fessor of Law. STEPHEN GARDINER, the Popish Bishop of Winchester; PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, the immoral Earl of Chesterfield, by W. Hoare; and JOHN ANDREWS, LL. D. who in the year 1747 bequeathed 20,000l. to the College, after the decease of two maiden sisters, for improving the buildings, and establishing six additional Fellowships, and as many Scholarships. With the various other learned characters educated here, may be named Thomas Tusser, successively a musician, schoolmaster, husbandman, and poet; Dr. Gabriel Harvey, a famous poet and orator; Dr. Cowell, famous for his *Institutiones Juris Anglicanæ;* Sir Peter Wyche, inventor of the *Geographical Cards;* Sir Robert Naunton, author of the *Fragmenta Regalia;* Sir James Marriot, Knight, late Judge of the Admiralty; the Right Hon. Sir W. Wynne, Supreme Judge of the Ecclesiastical Courts; and three of the present Common Law Judges, Sir Nash Grose, Sir B. Hotham, and Sir Simon Le Blanc.

KING'S COLLEGE. This magnificent foundation derived its origin from the general regard to the interests of literature possessed by Henry the Sixth, and the maxims of piety which his ambitious preceptor, Cardinal Beaufort, to answer his own purposes, had effectually endeavored to impress upon his ductile mind. The germs were planted in a kindly soil; the Cardinal's designs succeeded; Henry, with the best dispositions, tacitly gave up the right of government to his factious guardians, and, in return for this surrender of his prerogative, was permitted to enjoy his own inclinations in whatever pursuits had no immediate connection with the business of the State. Being thus at liberty to indulge both his native and acquired disposition, he instituted a small seminary on this spot for a Rector and twelve Fellows; and on December the 6th, (his birth-day,) 1441, dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Nicholas; but within two years, in 1443, he entirely changed its form, and endowed it for a Provost, seventy Fellows or Scholars, (the latter to be supplied in regular succession from Eton, established nearly at the same time,) three Chaplains, six Clerks, sixteen Choristers, and a Music-Master, who now possesses the office of Organist; sixteen Officers of the

the foundation, twelve Servitors for the senior Fellows, and six poor Scholars.*

If the building of this College had been finished according to the plan of the founder, its architecture would have rivalled the most splendid palaces of Europe, or perhaps the World; but the calamitous events that, ripening into civil war, filled the kingdom with discord and misery, distracted the King's attention, and unwillingly forced him to recede from his designs, which at length an untimely death prevented his ever executing. Enough, however, has been effected to record his munificence; and though the CHAPEL of King's College, "a work," says Walpole, "alone sufficient to ennoble any age," was not completed till many years after his death, yet the whole merit of commencing the undertaking on the plan, by which, with some trivial alterations, it was ultimately finished, must unquestionably be ascribed to him.

This magnificent structure has been always considered as a perfect specimen of Gothic, or English Ecclesiastical architecture. When viewed from the outside, the massive stone with which it is composed, and the immense buttresses that support it, raise an idea of the most uncommon solidity: but this dwells but a short time on the mind; the height and magnitude of the building, its open-worked battlements, and finely proportioned pinnacles and towers, exalt the fleeting emotions that arise from the consideration of its strength, into the sensations that emanate from the contemplation of its sublimity and grandeur. The interior view is yet more impressive. The vast arched roof, unsustained by a single pillar, with its voluminous stones, displaying all the elegance of fan-work, and seeming to hang in air, as if "art had taught them to forget nature, and weaned them of their tendency to gravitate," at

* Some peculiar privileges appertain to this College. "The Provost has absolute authority within the precincts; and, by a special composition between this Society and the University, its Under-Graduates (under certain restrictions) are exempt from the power of the Proctors, and other University officers, within the limits of the College: neither by usage do they keep any public exercises in the Schools, or are any ways examined for the Bachelors' of Arts degree." *Raworth's University Calendar*, 1801.

at once astonishes and confounds. The extreme length of this superb edifice is 316 feet, the breadth 84 feet, the height from the ground to the summit of the battlements 90 feet, to the top of the pinnacles somewhat more than 101, and to the summit of the corner towers 146 feet 6 inches. The space inclosed by the walls is 291 feet in length, 78 feet in height, and 45 feet 6 inches in breadth.

The Choir is separated from the Ante-Chapel by a wooden screen and organ gallery, enriched with carvings in alto relievo. This was erected in the year 1534, when the beauteous Anna Boleyn was Queen to Henry the Eighth. The west side is ornamented with several lovers' knots; and a pannel near the wall, on the right, displays the arms of the ill-fated Anna impaled with those of the King. On another pannel is a fine piece of sculpture, representing the Almighty hurling the Rebel Angels from Heaven. Over the screen is a stately and fine-toned organ, lately put up at the expence of the College.

The walls on the inside of the Ante-Chapel are ornamented with carved stone, of excellent workmanship, representing the arms of the houses of York and Lancaster, with numerous crowns, roses, portcullises, and fleur de lis. In the centre of one of the roses at the west end is a small figure of the Virgin Mary. The view from the screen at the entrance of the Choir has much grandeur. On each side are two rows of stalls of carved wood; on the pannels, at the back part of the upper rows, are the arms of all the Kings of England, from Henry the Fifth to James the First; the arms of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and of the Colleges, King's and Eton. These arms are carved with considerable skill; and the supporters in the boldest basso relievo. The carving of the St. George and the Dragon at the back of the Provost's stall is finely executed. The Choir is paved with marble from the bottom of the stalls.

The east end of this Chapel, which had remained unfinished till about thirty years ago, is now completed in a style of symmetry nearly corresponding with the general magnificence of the building. Under the inspection of the late Mr. James Essex, F. S. A. a

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grand altar-piece was erected, which has since been embellished with an excellent painting of the DESCENT FROM THE CROSS, presented to the Society by the present Earl of Carlisle, who was educated at this College. The painting was purchased by his Lordship, when travelling on the Continent, as the work of Daniel de Volterra; but some connoisseurs have adjudged it to have been executed by Raphael.

The disposition of the materials of the beautiful stone roof of this fabric, and the ingenuity displayed in its construction, may be justly classed with the most happy efforts of architectural skill. On each side of the Chapel are eleven buttresses; and at each corner an octangular tower, terminating in a dome. The roof is divided into twelve parts, the separations being made by the eleven principal arches which spring from the buttresses. The remaining part of the roof is filled with elegant groin arches, springing from the capitals of columns which occupy the inside of each buttress: in the centre of every four groins is suspended, as an ornament, a massive stone, at least a ton in weight, and a yard in thickness. There are twelve of these stones, which, though of such vast weight, by having their under parts carved into roses and portcullises in alternate succession, correspond with the other parts of the building, in exciting those ideas of magical airiness to which we have before alluded. Thus the buttresses and corner towers support this immense roof, in which are hung twelve stones, of a ton weight each, as mere ornaments: the sides and ends of the building contribute nothing towards their support; and doubtless they might be removed, without the least endangering the roof. These contrivances exemplify the cause of the admiration of Sir Christopher Wren, who, according to the tradition transcribed in Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, "went once a year to survey the roof of *the Chapel* of King's College, and said, that if any man would show him where to place the *first stone*, he would engage to build such another." Over the inner, or stone roof, is another of wood, covered with lead. Between the roofs is sufficient space for a man to walk upright.

These are not the only circumstances that have promoted the fame of this Chapel; an additional cause of its celebrity may be

found in the exquisite beauty of its painted windows, which are in the Gothic form, and each of them nearly fifty feet high. The subjects are expressive of the most interesting scriptural events, particularly the Life, Death, and more memorable actions of our Saviour, with corresponding incidents from the Old Testament, and are one hundred in number. The side windows are separated by mullions into five lights; these are subdivided into upper and lower compartments by a stone transom. In the central light of each division is depicted an Angel and a Saint, exhibiting scrolls and labels, descriptive of the events represented in the other lights, which are occupied by four subjects in each window, each being contained in two lights. In the arrangement of the subjects, a peculiar order has been observed, and something like a concordance attempted; the delineations in the upper divisions being in general selected from the *Old Testament*, and the paintings immediately underneath, from correspondent circumstances in the *New Testament*. Thus in the upper compartments of one window is the Queen of Sheba offering presents to King Solomon, and Abraham performing the Ceremony of Circumcision: in the divisions beneath, The Wise Mens' Offerings to Christ, and the Circumcision of Christ.

The East and West windows differ from all the others: the glass of the latter is not painted: why it is not, is a mystery, since in the Indenture which the College entered into to set up eighteen of these windows, the West window is particularly mentioned as one of them. The East window, which is fifty-three feet high, by twenty-eight feet wide, is embellished with paintings of almost inconceivable beauty. The upper and lower divisions of *this* window are divided by a transom, and separated by two elegant buttresses into six compartments, each containing a subject: these compartments are again subdivided by mullions into three lights. The six subjects are all taken from the New Testament, and represent the CRUCIFIXION, and the most material events immediately connected with it.

In the lower division on the right is CHRIST EXPOSED TO THE PEOPLE; "And Pilate said, behold the man." Jesus is represented on a balcony, with his hands tied, a napkin round his

waist, and his countenance beaming with the utmost humility and resignation. The attitudes, and virulent eagerness in the countenances of the chief Priest and Elders of the Jews, are finely expressed.

The centre compartment of the lower division represents PILATE WASHING HIS HANDS, and declaring himself innocent of the death of Jesus. Pilate is seated under a magnificent canopy. Below the judgment-seat is Christ bound, with a crown of thorns on his head; and surrounded by several figures, who are characterized by strong expression: the features of one of them displays all the savage brutality of an assassin: another has a whip uplifted, and his left hand entwined in the hair of the unresisting Jesus, who is turning to his unfeeling persecutor with a look of considerable meekness.

The left lower compartment represents CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS. In this picture all the hurry and bustle of an execution are well delineated. Pilate, whose countenance strongly expresses a mind rapt in thought, appears on horseback, accompanied by the unfeeling High Priest, and many attendants. Jesus, nearly sinking with fatigue, is receiving a napkin from a female, whom he surveys with grateful benignity: with a rope round his waist, he is hauled along by a soldier, whose features are expressive of the most ferocious brutality. Near him is a man carrying a hammer, and apparently viewing the scene around him with deep and malignant exultation. On the road is the Virgin Mother, St. John, and others; and in the distance, Mount Calvary.

On the right, in the upper division, is THE NAILING OF CHRIST TO THE CROSS. In this piece Pilate is again introduced, with a strong expression of anxious sorrow, and feelings bordering on remorse, for having permitted an innocent man to become the victim of hardened cruelty. Jesus is extended on the cross, which is lying on a broken ground strewn with rocks, whose dark masses contrast with, and give the figures a bold relief. His body appears drawn up, and lying hollow, from the violence of the pain arising from the nails being driven through his hands. The attitude and expression of the man employed in this horrid business

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are admirable. In the fore-ground is a soldier with a pike and ropes; and another with a basket of tools, who seems to have been at work on the Cross. The ferocious triumph displayed on the countenance of the latter is extremely fine.

In the centre of the upper division is the CRUCIFIXION. Jesus is represented on the Cross between the two Thieves. The countenance of the penitent thief finely expresses both mental and bodily anguish; and that of his hardened companion is as strongly marked with derision and mockery. Beneath the penitent thief is a soldier on horseback, piercing the side of Christ with a spear. Below the Saviour is Mary Magdalen embracing the Cross; and in the fore-ground three soldiers casting lots for his garment. The expression of one of them is very fine; he appears pointing his finger to the dice, which are marked with deuce-ace, and exulting at the ill success of his comrade, who had last thrown. On the left is St. John and the Virgin: the face of the former displays uncommon feeling, united with devout resignation to the decree of the Deity; that of the latter, heart-rending anguish. It may be worthy of remark, for being the only attempt at allegory introduced in the paintings of this window, that above the head of the penitent thief, is the sun rising in splendor; over the head of the other, the moon in her wane.

In the left and remaining compartment is the TAKING OF CHRIST FROM THE CROSS. This painting represents the removal of the body of Jesus, every muscle of which appears to be relaxed by death. On the left is the Virgin and St. John. The former is portrayed fainting, and sinking to the ground; while a female figure, with much tenderness, is endeavoring to support and comfort her. Most of the figures introduced in this piece have an air and expression of deep sorrow.

The preceding account must only be considered as giving an imperfect outline of the subjects represented in this celebrated window: their full description would have occupied too many of our pages. The strong contrast, energy, and variety of character; the powerful judgment evinced in the disposition and grouping of the figures; the boldness and freedom of the penciling, mingled

with a playful wildness of execution, to which the hand of a master only could be competent; the sublimity of the designs; the richness and brilliancy of the coloring; and the vigorous and characteristic justness of expression in the different figures, may well warrant the assertion, that these admirable pieces have very rarely been paralleled, and scarcely ever exceeded.*

The same discrimination of character, excellence of composition, and beauty of coloring, which distinguish the above, are equally exhibited by most of the paintings in the other windows of this Chapel. The arches of all the windows are divided into small compartments, called *crockets*, illuminated with the arms, and other devices, of the Monarchs who contributed towards the building. Who were the persons that gave the original designs is uncertain. By some they have been ascribed to Julio Romano, who flourished when the windows were executed: others have imagined that the drawings of the great Raphael were resorted to for proper subjects, as one of the finest paintings is evidently "the story of Ananias and Saphira, as told by Raphael in the Cartoons." Perhaps the true mode of solving the difficulty, would be to consider them as the productions not of one only, but of many artists, whose best pieces were selected, perhaps, by Julio Romano, and from which the paintings were executed. The names of the Glaziers who undertook to execute the windows are all that is preserved in the Indentures yet extant respecting these beautiful productions.

In one of these Indentures, dated May the third, in the eighteenth of Henry the Eighth, between *Master Robert Hacombleyn*, the

* The Public will soon have an opportunity of judging of the accuracy of our description of these sublime paintings, since Mr. Baldrey, a well known artist of Cambridge, has undertaken to publish a series of colored Prints from them, on a scale of three quarters of an inch to a foot. His drawings are taken by a telescope; and that from the East Window, which has been publicly exhibited, is a most beautiful specimen. The Print from this, engraved under his inspection, and completed by himself, is now coloring, and nearly ready to deliver to the Subscribers; it is highly finished, and a faithful copy of the Drawing. This is certainly an arduous undertaking for a private individual, and it will be disgraceful to the British nation, if not amply patronized.

the Provost, &c. on the one part, and *Francis Williamson*, of Southwark, Glazier, and *Simon Symonds*, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Glazier, on the other; the latter agree substantially, curiously, and sufficiently to glaze *four* windows of the upper story of the Church of King's College, Cambridge, "with good, clene, sure, and perfyte glasse, and oryent colours and imagery of the story of the Old Lawe, and of the New Lawe, after the forme, maner, goodness, curyousity, and clenelyness in evry poynt of the glasse wyndows of the Kynge's Newe Chapell at Westminster; and also accordyngly and after suche maner as oon Barnard Fflower, Glasyer, late deceased, by Indenture stode bounde to doo; and also accordyngly to suche *patterns*, otherwyse called *vidimus*, as by the seid Master Robert Hacombleyn, &c. to the seid Ffrancis Wyllyamson and Symond Symondes, or either of them, shall be delyvered," &c. By the same Indenture the money to be paid for the glass is fixed at sixteen-pence a foot; and the contractors agree to "sette up" two of the windows within two years, and the others in three years.

Another Indenture, between the same *Robert Hacombleyn*, &c. on the one part, and *Galyon Hoone*, of the parish of St. Mary Magdalen, Glazier; *Richarde Bownde*, of St. Clement's Danes, Glazier; *Thomas Reve*, of St. Sepulchre's, Glazier; and *James Nicholson*, Glazier; on the other part; provides for the setting up, glazing, and painting eighteen windows, with the same "oryent colours and imagery" as those mentioned in the former deed: the said contractors to "suerly bynde all the said wyndows with double bands of leade for defence of great wyndes and outragious wetheringes;" "after the rate of two-pence every ffoote." Six of the windows to be set up within twelve months. By this Indenture it is also agreed, that the Glaziers *here* mentioned should provide Williamson and Symonds, those named in the former one, with four patterns, or *vidimuses*, at a reasonable price. This is dated the last day of April, in the eighteenth of Henry the Eighth.

Walpole observes, in his account of the above instruments, that, "as much as we imagine ourselves arrived at higher perfection in

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the arts, it would not be easy for a Master of a College now to go into St. Margaret's parish, or Southwark, and bespeak a dozen or two windows so admirably drawn, and order them to be sent home by such a day, as if he were bespeaking a chequered pavement, or a Church Bible. Even those obscure artists, Williamson, Symonds, Flower, Hoone, &c. would figure as considerable painters in any reign; and what a rarity in a collection of drawings would be one of their vidimuses!" This rarity, however desirable, we are never likely to possess; for as they have not been discovered in the course of nearly three centuries, it seems highly probable that they fell into the hands of people ignorant of their value, and who, taking no care to preserve them, they have long since perished.

Before we quit the subjects of these windows, it may be proper to observe, that the glass-work has, in several instances, been misplaced.* Where this has happened, a considerable degree of attention is requisite to trace the subjects; yet the merit of the painters remains unimpeached, the fault being wholly ascribable to the ignorance of the workmen employed in the fixing the glass-work in its present situation. Two of the windows on the south, and one on the north side, at the west end of the Chapel, appear so mutilated, or misplaced, that the events they were intended to represent can hardly be explained. These pieces are thought by some to have been composed from the painted glass reported to have been erected in the East window in the reign of Richard the Third: however this may be, they do not appear equal to the other paintings in the Chapel.

It has frequently been reported, but erroneously, that all the windows of the Chapel were taken down and concealed at the time when the fanaticism of the Long Parliament induced them to

* In the course of nearly three centuries, the lead-work of the windows has doubtless needed repairing, and this most probably has occasioned these misplacings; for, provided the pieces filled up the openings, the glaziers being ignorant of painting, could neither tell whether they were the right edge upwards or the right side outwards. We are happy to hear these mistakes are intended to be rectified by the College.

to employ Commissioners to remove and destroy whatever they pleased to term superstitious ornaments. By what influence these paintings were preserved, when so many other admirable productions were involved in irretrievable ruin, is uncertain: the entry in the journal of the Commissioners seems to imply that their fate was determined. It is as follows: "1643, December the 26th. Steps to be taken down, and 1000 superstitious pictures, the ladder of Christ and thieves to go upon, &c." The thousand superstitious pictures can only refer to the paintings of the windows, the merit of saving which is sometimes ascribed to Dr. Whichcott, who had been appointed Provost by the Long Parliament; and at others, to Oliver Cromwell, who is said to have occasioned their preservation, from the respect he retained for the University, as the place where he received his education.

When this splendid fabric was began by Henry the Sixth, he made the Provost and Fellows a perpetual grant of a stone quarry, in the lordship of Heselwode, in Yorkshire; and likewise vested a part of his duchy of Lancaster in Feoffees, for carrying on and completing the building. How far it was raised during the life of this Monarch is not accurately known, but it is probable that it was carried no higher than where the white stone reaches, which is pretty high at the east end; thence it recedes gradually to the west. In the year 1460, an entire stop was put to the work; for Edward the Fourth confiscated the duchy of Lancaster, as well as all the other revenues of the College, re-granting, however, a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the Provost and Scholars, but nothing towards the completion of the building.

After an interruption of sixteen years, the work was resumed through the interest of Dr. Field, Warden of Winchester College, and then chosen Provost of King's. In the four years following, 1296l. 1s. 8d. was expended on the Chapel, of which 1000l. was given by the King, and 140l. by Thomas de Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln. From the 14th of June, 1483, till the 22d of March, in the ensuing year, the business was again at a stand; but Richard the Third at that time appointed Thomas Cliff overseer of the

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works, who continued so till December; but nothing material appears to have been done; the expences in the nine months only amounting to 746l. 10s. 9d. of which sum Richard is supposed to have given 700l.

From this period the work was suspended till May, 1508, when it was re-commenced by Henry the Seventh, whose remorse at the severities of his reign induced him, in the decline of life, to depart from his avarice. "To allay the terrors," says an elegant historian, "under which he labored, he endeavored, by distributing alms, and founding religious houses, to make atonement for his crimes; and to purchase, by the sacrifice of a part of his ill-gotten treasure, a reconciliation with his offended Maker." The next year, 1509, the King died; but left directions to complete the Chapel, and invested his executors with sufficient authority to defray all necessary expences. The building from this period advanced with rapidity, and the case of the Chapel was finished on July the 29th, 1515. The money for defraying the charges appears to have been delivered to the Provost and Scholars by the executors, in sums of 5000l. at a time.

Among the Indentures extant relative to the execution of this fabric, besides those we have before mentioned, there is one that provides for the construction of the roof. This is an agreement between Master *Robert Hacombleyn*, Provost, &c. and *John Wastell*, Master Mason of the Works, and *Henry Semerk*, one of the Wardens, in which the latter agree "to make and sett up, or cawse to be made and sett up, at their cost and charges, a good, suer, and sufficient *vawte* for the grete Churche there, to be workmanly wrought, made and sett up after the best handlynge and form of good workmanship, accordyng to a plat thereof made and signed with the hands of the Lords Executors to the Kyng of most famous memory Henry the Seventh;" the said John Wastell and Henry Semerk "to provide and fynde, at ther cost and charges, as moche good, sufficient, able ston of Weldon Quarryes, as shall suffice for the performing the seid vawte, together with lyme, sand, scaffoldyng, cinctores, moles, and ordinaunces, that shall be required or necessary for the performance of the same;" and "to

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performe and clerely fynysh all the said vawte within the terme of three years next ensuyng, after the tyme of ther begynnyng upon the same; and for the good and suer performyng of all the premysses as is afore specyfyed, the seid Provost, &c. covenaunte and grante to pay unto the seid John Wastell and Henry Semerk 1200l."

Another Indenture between the same parties relates to the vaulting of two porches, &c. of the Chapel; and a third to making and setting up "the finyals and buttresses of the Church; a tower at one of the corners of the said Church; and finishing and performing the said tower with finyalls, ryfaots, gablets, battlements, orboys, and cross quarters, and every thing belonging to them." By this Indenture 6l. 13s. 4d. is agreed to be paid for each buttress, and 100l. for the tower.

The high honor of being the architect of this admirable structure is generally conferred either on Mr. Cloos, of whom scarcely any thing appears to be known but his name, or his son Nicholas Cloos, one of the first Fellows of this College, and afterwards Bishop of Lichfield. It is probable that both these persons were concerned in it, but more particularly the latter; as a manuscript quoted by Mr. Walpole mentions *Bishop Cloos* as "a person in whose capacity King Henry the Sixth (who had appointed him Fellow in 1443) had such confidence, that he made him overseer and manager of all his intended buildings and designs for this College." Allowing full credit to this authority, it will not, in our opinion, warrant the architectural merit of this structure being exclusively attached to the Clooses. With the government of Henry, in all likelihood, his *patronage* terminated: we have, therefore, no reason to imagine that the Bishop was continued in his office of overseer by Henry's successors; and if he was not, he cannot be entitled to more praise than that of laying the foundation, and raising a portion of the walls.

In the archives of Caius College, an Indenture was discovered by the late Master, Sir James Burrough, more ancient than either of the preceding ones, being dated in the 16th of Edward the Fourth. This records the name of "*John Wulrich*" as "Maistr

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Mason of the Werkes of Kyng's College." To him then, as well as to John Wastell, who engaged to *execute* the roof, (an undertaking by far more difficult than designing it,) ought to be given a considerable share of that applause which has been hitherto generally bestowed on the Bishop.

On each side of this building are nine small Chapels (20 feet by 10) that were probably erected as chantries, and four of them are known to have been so appropriated. These Chapels are built between the buttresses, and, for the most part, communicate with each other. Several of them, on the south side, contain the College Library, which is well furnished with valuable and scarce books. The second Chapel from the west on this side was consecrated to religious uses by Provost Hacombleyn, by whom it was ornamented more than any of the others, and afterwards, by his own desire, made his burial-place. In the window is a portrait on glass of Henry the Sixth, tolerably well executed; and in the centre of the Chapel a large table monument of marble, on the top of which is a flaming urn; and on the east and west sides, cherubs supporting the family arms. On the north side is a Latin inscription to this effect:

Sacred to the Memory of the most Excellent and most Noble
JOHN CHURCHILL, MARQUIS OF BLANDFORD,
Son of the most illustrious JOHN and SARAH, Duke and Duchess of Marlborough;
Who of the first Renown for the exalted Rank of his Parents,
Was no less eminent for his Virtues, and had few equal,
But none superior to him in the Endowments of Body and Mind, &c.

This accomplished youth was a student of this College, where he died on the 20th of February, 1702, only five weeks beyond the completion of his sixteenth year. About the middle of August, 1801, a plain white marble tablet was erected against the east wall of this Chapel to the memory of the celebrated Dr. Glynn, who was buried in the vault near the north door of the great Chapel. This is inscribed as follows;

ROBERTI

ROBERTI GLYNN CLOBERY, M. D.
Ex veteri in agro Cornubiensi prosapia oriundi,
Hujus collegii LXIII annos socii,
Morum antiquorum et Literarum Bonarum
Cultoris, Patroni, Vindicis;
qui collegio
Amplissimam pecuniæ summam
ad studia juventutis promovenda
ad novas ædes astruendas
Legavit.
Obiit VIII Id Feb. MDCCC. æt. LXXXI.
hanc Tabulam
In pietatis et desiderii Testimonium
P C
ex publico decreto
Collegium.

The edifice belonging to this College, called the New Building, was commenced in 1724, the first stone being laid on the twenty-fifth of March. An inscription, engraved on a plate of copper, and inserted in this stone, affirms, that it had remained in the adjoining court from the reign of Henry the Sixth, who had intended it as the foundation stone of his new College. The elevation of this structure, when seen from the fields, has a noble appearance; but the Doric portal in the centre is far from beautiful. The apartments are twenty-four in number, and are disposed very conveniently. The whole length of the building is 236 feet. It was erected with Portland stone by Gibbs. When the workmen were digging the foundation, they discovered an earthen pot, which contained many gold pieces of the coin of Henry the Fifth. The external appearance of the Provost's Lodge is by no means prepossessing, but some of the apartments display much grandeur. In a small chamber is a curious portrait of JANE SHORE, on board. Here is likewise a half length of SIR ROBERT WALPOLE, by Dahl; and a good portrait of the late DR. JOHN SUMNER, father of the present Provost.

Many eminent statesmen and literary characters have received their education at this College. Among the principal may be named, William Coningsby, Esq. Justice of the King's Bench in

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the reign of Henry the Eighth; Edward Hall, Author of the *History of the Wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster;* Dr. Giles Fletcher, Ambassador to Russia from Queen Elizabeth; Sir John Osborne, Author of the *Remembrancer;* Sir Robert Morton, Knt. Secretary of State to James the First; Sir William Temple, Knt. Author of a *Commentary on Ramus;* Sir Francis Walsingham; Dr. Robert Hacombleyn, Provost; William Oughtred, B. D. Author of *Clavis Mathematicæ;* the Poet Waller; Dr. Stanhope, Author of the *Paraphrase, &c. on the Epistles and Gospels;* Dr. King, Editor of *Euripides;* Sir Robert Walpole; Charles, Lord Viscount Townsend; the great Earl Camden; the Earl of Carlisle; and Sir William Draper, so famous for his controversy with Junius.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE was founded in the year 1448, and endowed with revenues to the amount of 200l. per annum, for the support of a Principal and four Fellows, by Margaret of Anjou, the intrepid consort of Henry the Sixth. The first stone of the Chapel was laid for the Queen by Sir John Wenlock, (afterwards slain at Tewkesbury,) who caused the words *Erit Dominæ nostræ Margarettæ Dominus in Refugium, et Lapis iste Signum*, to be engraved on it. The Civil Wars, which soon afterwards commenced, interrupted the work: but the prudence of Andrew Ducket, whom Queen Margaret had chosen Master, so conciliated the favor of the house of York, that, besides obtaining benefactions for his College from *George Plantagenet*, Duke of Lancaster, Lady *Cicely*, Duchess of York, and the illustrious Ladies *Margaret Roos*, *Joanna Ingelthorp*, and *Joanna Borough*, he prevailed on Elizabeth Widville, or Grey, Queen of Edward the Fourth, to complete what her professed enemy had began; and the number maintained on the foundation was advanced to a Master, nineteen Fellows, and forty-five Scholars. The Lady Elizabeth has since been annually celebrated as a co-founder. Richard the Third made the very considerable grant to this College, of all the estates of John de Vere, 13th Earl of Oxford, which had been declared forfeited for his adherence to the Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh, who resumed the grant, and restored the Earl's

Earl's patrimony as soon as he obtained possession of the Throne. The endowments have since been increased by various benefactors.

The buildings here are ancient, but are now repairing. The entrance to the outer court is under a small tower gateway. The inner court is furnished with cloisters, and extends to the very banks of the river, over which is a curious wooden bridge of one arch, supported by abutments of rustic stone work. This was rebuilt in the year 1746, and much ingenuity displayed in its construction. The gardens are pleasant and extensive; they lie on both sides the river, and are adorned with some fine elms. The Hall is a well-proportioned room, containing the three following portraits by Hudson.

SIR THOMAS SMITH; half length; dressed in a fur cloak, and leaning on a globe. This eminent character was born at Saffron Waldron, in Essex, in the year 1512, and received his education in this College. Having acquired considerable celebrity by his attainments, he was made choice of to be sent to Italy, at the King's charge, to complete his studies. On his return, he was chosen Public Orator and Greek Professor, on which occasion he endeavored to introduce a new method of reading that language. In the reign of Edward the Sixth he was made Secretary of State, knighted, and sent Ambassador to Brussels; but was deprived of his dignities by Queen Mary, on account of his religion. On the accession of Elizabeth, he was again employed in state affairs, and managed the business of several embassies with much success. He died in the year 1572; and on his death bequeathed all his Latin and Greek books to the College, and also a great globe made by himself.

ELIZABETH WIDVILLE, Queen of Edward the Fourth. This is a fine painting. The face of the Queen is pleasing, but not intelligent, and displays more sweetness of disposition than strength of character.

ERASMUS, seated, in a fur cloak, at a table, writing. The hand which is guiding the pen is exceedingly well executed. When this very erudite writer visited England, at the invitation of his friend Bishop Fisher, then Chancellor of the University, he

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chose this College as his place of residence, having his study, says Fuller, at the top of the south-west tower of the old court. Two other portraits of Erasmus are preserved in different apartments in this building; one of them supposed to be an original from the pencil of Holbein. The above pictures are in very elegant frames, and were presented to the Society by the three sons of the Earl of Stamford.

In the Lodge is a curious altar-piece on three pannels, in high preservation: the subjects are Judas betraying Christ; the Resurrection; and Christ appearing to the Apostles after the Resurrection. Many valuable portraits are also strewed through the apartments, particularly an old painting of ELIZABETH WIDVILLE, on board; DANIEL WRAY, by Dance; ADMIRAL CALEB BARNES, 1665; GENERAL MONK; and Sir GEORGE SAVILLE, Bart. The principal learned writers of this College are the above Sir Thomas Smith; the Bishops Fisher, Poynett, Davenant, and Robinson; Dr. John Fuller, Author of *The Worthies of England, &c.* John Weever, Author of the *Funeral Monuments;* Bishop Patrick, writer of the learned *Commentary on the Old Testament;* Simon Ockley, D. D. Author of the *History of the Saracens;* Joseph Wasse, B. D. Editor of *Sallust;* Thomas Brett, Author of a learned *Discourse on Church Government;* John Hatsell, Esq. Clerk of the House of Commons; the celebrated Fyshe Palmer, Esq. and ——— Strong, translator of *Herodotus.*

CATHERINE HALL was founded about the year 1474, and dedicated to St. Catherine, by Robert Woodlark, third Provost of King's College, and Chancellor of the University. The endowments were originally for a Master and three or more Fellows, in proportion to the revenues; which now support a Master and five Fellows. Besides these, here are eight bye Fellowships, six of which were founded by Mrs. Mary Ramsden, of Norton, in Yorkshire, who also founded ten Scholarships: the whole number of the latter, are twenty-six.

The buildings of this College occupy three sides of a quadrangle; the fourth is open towards the street, with handsome

iron

iron pallisadoes, and a piece of ground planted with elms. The Chapel, which stands on the north side, is a neat brick structure. In the Hall is a good painting of ROBERT WOODLARK, the founder; and in the Combination Room, portraits of THOMAS SHERLOCK, D. D. Bishop of London, and JOHN GOSTLYN, M. D. a benefactor to the College. Here is likewise a fine painting of St. Catherine, which was brought from Venice by Sir Charles Bunbury. Over this apartment is the Library, which was fitted up by Bishop Sherlock, who bequeathed his own valuable collection of books to the College, with a stipend for a Librarian. The Master's Lodge is a lofty and spacious edifice, and, with the new building erected by Mrs. Ramsden, forms the south side of the court. It contains several pictures, principally the gifts of the above lady; four of them are portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Among the eminent writers of this College, are enumerated, John Strype, the famous Church Antiquary; Dr. Lightfoot, the Oriental Linguist, and author of *Horæ Hebraicæ;* Archbishop Dawes Bishop Long, editor of the Cambridge *Terence;* Benjamin Hoadly, Bishop of Winchester; and Thomas Sherlock, Bishop of London. The rivalry of the two latter prelates, who advanced themselves to the height of their profession by embracing very opposite political opinions, is said to have commenced while they were students at this College.

JESUS COLLEGE was erected on the site of an ancient Benedictine nunnery, founded about the year 1130; but more amply endowed by Malcolm, the fourth King of Scotland, and, with the addition of a new conventual church, dedicated to St. Rhadagund in 1160. This establishment flourished for several centuries; but, through the illicit conduct of its inmates, was at length dissolved by Henry the Seventh, and Pope Alexander the Sixth. Its possessions were granted to John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, who, in the year 1496, founded this College for a Master, six Fellows, and six Scholars: but the endowments have since been increased by various benefactors, and now supply maintenance for sixteen Fellows, and nearly fifty Scholars.

This College is situated at a little distance from the town, on the east. Near it is a grove of considerable extent, and some fine meadows. The south or principal front is about 180 feet in length. The Chapel, from its shape and appearance, seems to have been the ancient conventual church, having a transept, and a large square tower, rising from arches at their intersection with the nave. The chancel is neatly fitted up for divine service. The altar-piece represents the PRESENTATION IN THE TEMPLE, and was given, in 1796, by Dr. Pearce, the present Master. The tomb of one of the nuns is yet remaining in the cross aisle, with this singular inscription, "*Moribus ornata jacet hic bona Berta Rosata.*" The Hall is a handsome room, ascended by a flight of steps: at the upper end are half lengths of the following persons: TOBIAS RUSTAT, Esq. portrayed sitting, with large worked ruffles, and laced neck-cloth. This gentleman established eleven scholarships here, and was particularly distinguished for his extensive charities. THOMAS CRANMER, Archbishop of Canterbury, copied by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and presented to the Society by Lord Carysfort in the year 1758. RICHARD STERNE, Archbishop of Canterbury. In the Lodge are two ancient paintings of the Archbishops CRANMER and BANCROFT, on board. The Library contains many scarce and valuable editions of the classics. The most celebrated men that have belonged to this college, besides the above bishops, are Bishop Bale, author of *Libri de Scriptoribus Britannicis;* Sir Thomas Elliot, author of a *Dictionary;* Christopher, Lord Hatton; Sir Richard Fanshaw, Knight; John Flamstead, Regius Professor of Astronomy; the poet Fenton; John Worthington, D. D. and the late eminent critic, Gilbert Wakefield.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE was built on the site of an hostel called *God's House*, which had originally been settled near Clare Hall, and endowed by William Bingham, rector of St. John Zachary, London, for twenty-four grammar scholars, in the year 1412; but was removed hither by Henry the Sixth, who intended to augment the number of scholars to sixty, but was prevented effecting his purpose by the ensuing civil wars. His maternal sister-

sister-in-law Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother to Henry the Seventh, obtained a license from her son to complete what her half-brother had projected; and in 1506 she changed the name God's House to Christ's College, and endowed it for a Master and twelve Fellows. Some superstitious objections having been made to this number, as alluding to Christ and the twelve Apostles, Edward the Sixth added a thirteenth fellowship; and two others have since been founded by Sir John Finch, and Sir Thomas Baines. The scholarships, which were originally fifty-three, have also been increased, and the persons now maintained by the endowments, are a Master, fifteen Fellows, and about seventy Scholars.

The ancient buildings of this College have been repaired, and cased with stone. They inclose a small quadrangular court, behind which is a more modern and uniform pile, designed by Inigo Jones, about 150 feet in length, commanding an extensive view of the adjacent country. The garden is pleasingly laid out, and contains a neat summer-house, and a bath surrounded by a small wilderness. In the Fellows' garden is a large mulberry-tree, that was planted by Milton when a student here. The trunk is much decayed from its age; but the Fellows, with a degree of sentiment which even a classic education will not always inspire, have endeavored to preserve the tree from further harm, by covering the damaged parts with sheet lead.

The Chapel is neatly ornamented, and floored with marble. On the north side the altar is a handsome monument of white marble, erected to record the memory and friendship of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, who were educated together in this College. Sir John died at Constantinople, whither he had been sent on an embassy. His body was brought to England, and interred here by his friend, who survived but a short period, and was buried in the same vault. In the east window are some well-executed whole length portraits on glass, of HENRY THE SEVENTH, and some other relations of LADY MARGARET, the foundress, whose own likeness is also preserved in this Chapel, by an ancient painting on board. In the Combination Room is another portrait of the foundress, a half length, on board:

and in the Lodge is a small drawing of Dr. RALPH CUDWORTH. In the list of the most eminent characters who have either in part, or wholly, received their education in this College, may be inserted John Leland, the celebrated antiquary; Bishop Latimer, the martyr; Richard Hall, author of the *Life of Bishop Fisher;* Arthur Hildersham, a zealous puritan; Dr. Seth Ward, one of the translators of the *Bible;* Francis Quarles, author of the *Emblems;* the poet Milton; Dr. Thomas Burnet, author of the *Theory of the Earth, &c.* Sir Robert Raymond, Lord Chief Justice; Laurence Echard, the historian; and Dr. Paley, the celebrated author of the *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy.* Joseph Mede, and Henry More, two of the most learned men of their time, were also Fellows of this College, in which they passed the greatest part of their lives, having refused some of the best preferments of the church.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE was established on the site of a dissolved hospital for canons regular, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, the origin of which has been generally ascribed to Nigellus, second Bishop of Ely. This opinion has been successfully controverted by Mr. Baker, who, in his Manuscript History of this College, preserved in the Harleian Library, has proved that the hospital was founded about the year 1134, by Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge; but the Bishop having granted a license of confirmation, obtained the honor of being regarded as the original patron. In 1281, Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, procured a license from Edward the First, to convert the hospital into a college for students; but this design being abandoned on the establishment of the Peter-House, it remained in the possession of the canons regular till nearly the end of the reign of Henry the Seventh, at which time, the ill conduct and vices of the members had so considerably reduced the revenues, that they supported only three persons. About this period, Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the same munificent patroness of learning who had founded Christ's College, conceived an intention of extending her benevolence to the sister University; but was prevailed on by her confessor, John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, to confine the stream of her liberality to Cambridge, and, with

with the possessions she had appropriated to charitable uses, to found and endow a college upon this spot. To further the design, she procured permission from the King, and the Bishop of Ely, to dissolve the ancient hospital, and vest its remaining income in the new institution; but, previous to the execution of the necessary deeds, both the King and the Lady Margaret died. By the will of the latter, certain estates in the counties of Devon, Northampton, and Somerset, were devised to support the intended establishment; but the bequest being annexed in a codicil to the will, and not officially sealed, the lands were resumed by Henry the Eighth, who also refused to consent to the dissolution of the hospital. The executors now applied to Pope Julius the Second; and, after considerable expence and embarrassment, obtained a decretory bull, dated the eighth of the calends of July, 1510, which authorized them to dissolve the old house, and establish the new college, without consulting any person. Thus privileged, they commenced the present structure, which was completed in about four years, under the direction of Robert Shirton, the first Master. The costs of building amounted to between 4000 and 5000l.

The charter of foundation, bearing date April the ninth, 1511, was granted in the names, and by the authority, of the executors; and the College was opened in the year 1516, in the presence of Bishop Fisher, then Chancellor of the University, who, in pursuance of the will of Lady Margaret, appointed a Master and thirty-one Fellows. The income allotted for their maintenance, consisted, at this time, of little more than 70l. which the King had granted from a decayed foundation in Kent, in lieu of the possessions he had resumed, and the revenues of the suppressed hospital, which were estimated at 81l. 1s. 10d. These endowments have since been increased by numerous benefactions, and the number of persons now supported is 175: that is, 61 Fellows, and 114 scholars.

The buildings of this College are principally of brick, and are disposed into three courts. The east, or entrance court, 228 feet by 216, is ornamented with a spacious portal, furnished with four towers. On the north side stands the Chapel; and on the

west, the Hall; in the angle between these buildings is the Master's Lodge: the remainder of the court is occupied by the apartments of the Students. The centre court is more extensive than the former, measuring 270 feet in length, and 240 in breadth; this is chiefly appropriated to the use of the Fellows, excepting the principal floor on the north side, which forms a picture-gallery, connected with the Lodge and Chapel on the east, and on the west with the Library; the latter occupies the north division of the third court, which is much less than the others, and appropriated to various purposes. The outer walls of this court are skirted by the river, over which is a handsome stone bridge, of three arches, leading to the Students' walks, which are exceedingly pleasant, and ornamented with rows of noble elms. The Fellows' garden, at the end of the principal walk, contains a neat summer-house and bowling-green. This College suffered very severely during the Civil Wars, being pillaged of many valuable articles, particularly a rich and extensive collection of silver coins and medals. The communion-plate was also carried away; and the outer court converted into a prison for the Royalists.

The Chapel has been lately repaired, and a new roof added. The interior is neatly fitted up, and separated into two parts by the organ gallery. The whole length is 120 feet. The altar is embellished with a modern painting of ST. JOHN PREACHING IN THE WILDERNESS, by Robert Ker Porter; the same artist who executed the two popular pieces lately exhibited in the Metropolis, of the Storming of Seringapatam, and the Siege of Acre. The Lodge contains a numerous assemblage of portraits, and a few other pieces. The following may be considered as the principal.

JOHN FISHER, Bishop of Rochester, æt. 74; half length; by Hans Holbein. The Prelate is represented in a gown with furs: in one hand is a staff; in the other a glove: a ring on his finger is marked H. H. This celebrated Bishop is characterized by Erasmus, as a man of deep learning, integrity, sweetness of temper, and greatness of soul. He was born at Beverley, in Yorkshire,

Yorkshire, in the year 1459, and received his education at Cambridge. On entering into orders, he became confessor to the Lady Margaret, and was afterwards chosen Chancellor of this University. In 1504 he was appointed Bishop of Rochester, which See he could not be prevailed on to relinquish, observing, that his bishopric was his wife, and he never would part with her because she was *poor*. When the question of divorce between Catherine and Henry the Eighth was agitated, he spoke in the Queen's behalf with great freedom, and also steadily defended the Pope's supremacy. For this conduct, and the part his credulity had induced him to act in favor of Elizabeth Barton, the visionary prophetess of Kent, he was imprisoned in the Tower, and treated with much rigor. While in confinement, Clement the Seventh, to reward the Bishop's adherence to Papacy, conferred on him a cardinal's hat, which Henry prohibited being brought into the kingdom; but sent Cromwell to enquire of his prisoner, if he intended to accept it. Fisher answering in the affirmative, the King exclaimed, "Yea, is he so lusty? Well, let the Pope send him a hat when he will. Mother of God! he shall wear it on his shoulders then; for I will leave him never a head to set it on." The tyrant kept his word, and the Bishop was beheaded in the year 1535.

"MARGARETA MATER HENRICI VII. Comitissa Richmondie et Derbie, Fundatrix Collegior, Chri. et Joan. Ob. Ann. Dom. 1509, Kalend Julii." This is a small three-quarter length, on wood, and, together with another portrait of this distinguished lady, which is likewise preserved here, must be regarded as extremely curious. Both pieces represent the Countess kneeling with her hands clasped, and a book lying on a cushion before her: one of them appears to be an original: the other is probably by Holbein, who, we are informed by Walpole, copied the portrait of this lady several times.

ROBERT SHIRTON, the first Master, and builder of the College, represented in a fur cloak, with the arms of Pembroke Hall, to which he had formerly belonged. This is dated 1511.

QUEEN ELIZABETH, a small painting on board.

CECIL, LORD BURLEIGH, half length on board, with his arms and motto, *Cor unum et una via.*

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, æt. 20, dated 1561, half length on board, in a close dress, with slashed sleeves.

EDWARD BENLOWES, Esq. a benefactor to the Library, portrayed with a shrewd penetrating countenance, and a book in his hand. This gentleman was the author of several esteemed poems on sacred subjects.

SIR THOMAS EGERTON, Chancellor of England in the reign of James the First; and ancestor to the present Duke of Bridgewater, who inherited his estates.

HENRY WRIOTHESLEY, Earl of Southampton, dressed in armour, with a rich shawl, finely worked. He died in 1624.

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY. This lady erected the chief part of the second court. Her portrait is more curious from its singularity than its goodness of execution. She is represented in a vast fardingale, with a high ruff, and her dress ornamented with an abundance of jewels.

PETER GUNNING, Bishop of Ely, dated 1661; in his robes, and delineated with a pleasing and venerable countenance. He died in the year 1684.

THE MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS, apparently copied from Rubens. This is a very long picture; the drawing is correct and spirited, and the composition displays much judgment.

JOHN LAKE, Bishop of Chichester in 1685; half length. This Prelate was one of the seven bishops committed to the Tower in 1688, for his resistance to the arbitrary and oppressive measures of James the Second.

LAWRENCE FOGG, Dean of Chester; half length; very spirited.

LUCIUS CARY, Lord Viscount Falkland, half length, in a black habit, with slashed sleeves, and a paper in his hand. This unfortunate nobleman was slain at Newbury, in the reign of Charles the First. On the morning of the engagement he called for a clean shirt, using the remarkable expression, that the enemy should not find his body in foul linen. The distress of his mind at civil bloodshed, led him to court death, and involved

involved him in the very heat of the battle, when his existence was terminated by a musket ball. He fell lamented even by his foes; for such was the spotless integrity of his heart, that neither state policy, nor private advantage, could ever induce him to deviate from the principles of truth and probity. Early in life, he had opposed the assumed prerogatives of the Crown; but as the breach increased between the King and his Parliament, he occasionally supported the Royal cause. When the dispute had ripened into war, he raised troops to defend the Throne; but the word *peace* was frequently heard to burst emphatically from his oppressed bosom. Had he lived, it is probable that many of the evils of that calamitous period had never been known, since his influence with Charles might have induced the latter to have made those sacrifices to the demands of the nation, which his unvitiated judgment must have acknowledged to have been highly necessary.

THOMAS, EARL OF STRAFFORD, in armour, from the original, by Vandyck, at Wentworth Castle, Yorkshire.

RICHARD NEILE, Bishop of Durham, small, on board.

EDWARD STILLINGFLEET, Bishop of Worcester, three quarter length, by Mrs. Beale. The works of this Prelate have been published in six volumes folio.

MATTHEW PRIOR, the poet and statesman; portrayed with a full face, in his ambassador's robes, richly decorated. Prior was born in London in the year 1664, and, after being taught the rudiments of education at Westminster School, was taken into the house of his uncle, a vintner, near Charing-Cross. Here the vigor of his talents attracted the attention of the Earl of Dorset, through whose patronage he was sent to this College, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was elected Fellow. At the Revolution his patron introduced him to the court, and procured him several honorable appointments. In the reign of Queen Anne, he was sent as plenipotentiary to the court of France, where he resided some time; but the Queen's death having occasioned a considerable change in public measures, he was arrested in 1715, on his arrival in England, by order of the House of Commons, examined by some select members

members of the privy council, and committed to prison, where he continued upwards of two years. At the conclusion of the year 1717 he obtained his enlargement, and having retired from state affairs, chiefly employed himself in the service of the Muses. He died at the seat at Wimple (now Lord Hardwicke's) in 1721, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

A small Kitchen Scene, with the story of Martha and Mary in the distance. This is a highly finished picture, with rich and appropriate coloring. The composition is judicious.

ROBERT HEATH, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Very expressive, and finely colored.

THOMAS BAKER, the celebrated antiquary, represented in his gown and band, with a thin studious face, expressive of deep research, and shrewd intellect. This gentleman, who will ever be considered as a most distinguished ornament to this seminary, was born at Lanchester, in the county of Durham, on the 14th of September, 1656. Having obtained a knowledge of the rudiments of classical learning at the free-school at Durham, he was admitted about the age of eighteen into this College, and in the year 1679 was chosen Fellow. He now pursued his studies with indefatigable attention; and in 1687, being then advanced to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, was collated to the rectory of Long Newton; but in little more than three years was obliged to relinquish his benefice, for refusing to take the oaths enjoined at the Revolution. This conduct proceeded wholly from principle; for having once sworn allegiance to King James, his nice ideas of probity would not permit him to recede from what he regarded as his duty. The high sense he entertained of the sacred nature of an oath, deprived him of every opportunity of preferment; and though no man was more free from expressing political opinions than himself, his refusal to subscribe to the proffered tests, occasioned his expulsion from his fellowship in 1717. He, however, continued to reside in the College till his death, being chiefly maintained by an annuity of 40l. yearly, left him by his father. He died on the 2d of July, 1740, esteemed and lamented by the whole Society, as well as by every one else

else who had the honor of his acquaintance. Most of his printed books he bequeathed to the Library of this College; but his valuable collection of manuscripts, in forty-two volumes, he divided between the University Library and Lord Oxford. The twenty-three volumes given to the latter are now deposited in the British Museum.

WILLIAM PLATT, ESQ. the founder of several fellowships; a small piece, of considerable merit, painted on board.

In an apartment in this Lodge, a curious set of chairs are preserved, said to have been presented to the Society by Charles the Second, about the year 1680. One of them is a large elbow-chair, ornamented with beautiful carvings of cherubs, lions'-heads, and other fanciful embellishments. The Library is contained in a spacious room, erected at the charge of John Williams, Archbishop of York, who was a Fellow of this College in the year 1603. The collection of books is extensive and valuable: one class, consisting principally of French historical works, was given by Matthew Prior. In a small apartment, detached from the Library, some curiosities and interesting manuscripts are preserved: among them is a copy of Baker's History of this College.

The Hall, 60 feet by 30, is embellished with several good portraits, particularly a highly finished likeness of LADY MARGARET, similar to those in the Lodge; and another of THOMAS WENTWORTH, the unfortunate Earl of Strafford, by J. Richardson. This is a whole length. The Earl is portrayed standing, with one arm extended, and the other leaning on his side. Many eminent personages have been educated in this College besides those above mentioned, particularly, Roger Ascham, preceptor to Queen Elizabeth; Bishop Taylor, one of the compilers of the *Liturgy;* Sir Thomas Wyatt, the elder; Cecil, Lord Burleigh; Dr. John Dee, the celebrated mathematician, and reputed magician; Bishop Morgan, the first translator of the *Bible* into Welsh; Ben Johnson, the famous dramatist; Henry Brigges, a mathematician, and author of a *Treatise* concerning a *North-West Passage;* Ambrose Phillips, author of the *Pastorals;* Bishop Stillingfleet; Martyn Lister, an eminent naturalist; John Smith,

D. D.

D. D. a very erudite character; Thomas Otway, the poet; Hilkiah Bedford, author of the *Hereditary Right of the Crown asserted;* Francis Peck, compiler of the *Desiderata Curiosa;* William Lee, inventor of the ingenious machine for weaving stockings; Thomas Stackhouse, author of the *History of the Bible;* the late Marquis of Rockingham; John Horne Tooke, Esq. and Lord St. Helen's.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE occupies a portion of the site of a priory for canons regular, dedicated to St. Giles, and built by Picot, a Norman, (Baron of Bourne in this county,) through the persuasion of his wife, Hugolina, 1092. The inmates of this house being removed to Barnwell Abbey about twenty years afterwards, the premises seem to have been neglected till the year 1300, when they were purchased by the associated monks of Ely, Ramsey, and Walden, as a retreat for their studious brethren who were desirous of improving in knowledge at Cambridge. Some part of the building in which they resided is still supposed to remain in the southern angle of the College. In the reign of Henry the Eighth, the monks disposed of their possessions to Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who erected part of the present fabric, and intended to have endowed, and named it from his own title; but being soon afterwards condemned to the scaffold by the artifices of Cardinal Wolsey, his designs were frustrated, and his possessions reverted to the Crown. In 1542, Thomas, Lord Audley, Chancellor of England, obtained a grant of it from the King, and a charter of incorporation, which named the Society, "The Master and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College." At the same time he endowed it for a Master and four Fellows; but the latter number has since been increased to seventeen: several scholarships have also been added. The mastership continues in the gift of the possessor of the estate at Audley End, in Essex.

This is the only College on the north side the river. It consists of two courts. In the largest is the Hall, Master's Lodge, and Chapel: in the second, the apartments of the Fellows, the Bibliotheca Pepysiana, &c. The Hall is a very handsome room, containing tolerable good paintings by Freeman, of Lord Audley; Edward

Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham; Lord Chief Justice Sir Christopher Wray, Knight; and Edward Rainbow, Bishop of Carlisle; from originals: another of Bishop Cumberland, by Romney; and a whole length of Henry Howard, Earl of Suffolk, by Gibson. In the Lodge is the original portrait of the Duke of Buckingham, given to the College by Dr. B. Willis. This has been engraved by Houbraken; but is, by a mistake of that artist, called Henry, instead of Edward Stafford. The Chapel is exceedingly neat: the altar-piece is of plaster of Paris, and represents the two Maries at the Sepulchre after the Resurrection, in alto-relievo, by Collins.

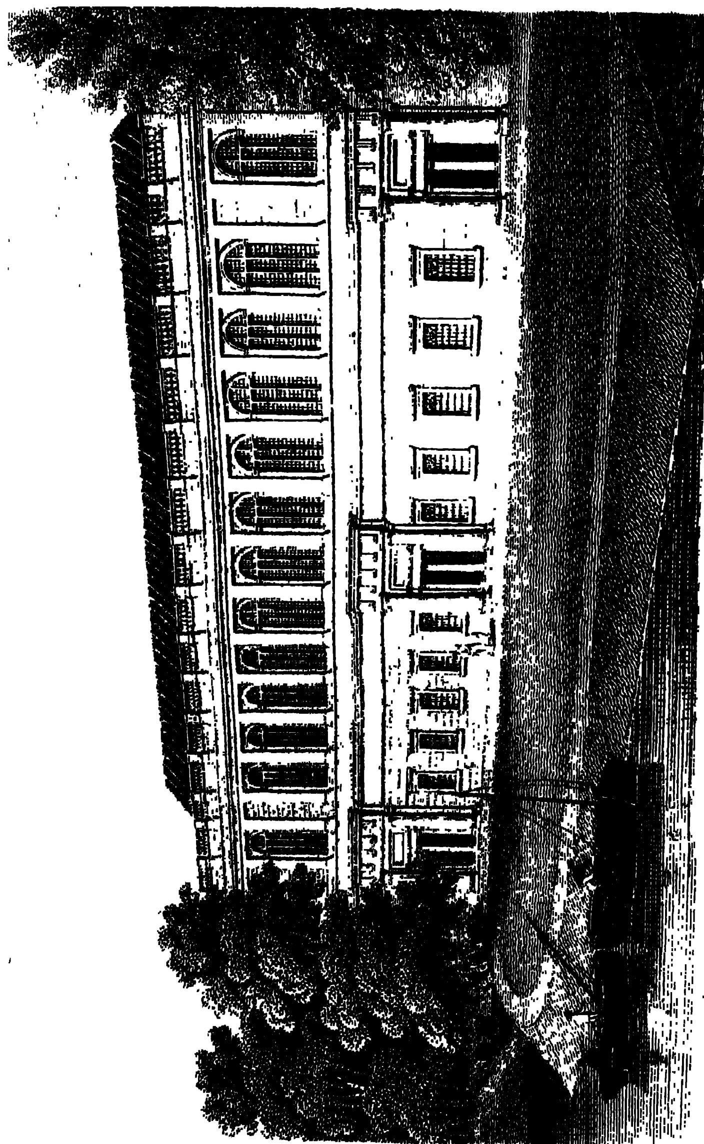
This College has two Libraries; the principal of which was given by Samuel Pepys, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty in the time of Charles the Second: it contains many valuable publications, and also some curious manuscripts on maritime affairs, collected and written by Mr. Pepys, who is sometimes regarded as the founder of the present navy, from the great attention he bestowed on its concerns, during the reigns of the above Monarch, and his successor. Here are likewise several volumes of scarce and curious prints; among which are the twelve Cæsars and their Wives from Titian, engraved by Sadlier; these are in very fine preservation. A large folio volume, in this collection, contains a kind of series of scraps selected as specimens of various hand-writings from about the year 900. In some of them the writing is so exceedingly minute, that it appears like a fine hair lying across the paper, and cannot be read without a magnifier; though with the aid of the glass, the letters are as distinct and legible as fine printing. In the same book are some manuscript *imitations* of printing, so completely deceptive, as to require considerable attention to discover the difference.

In a small octavo volume are the *fac-similes* of the signatures of many eminent characters whose letters were among the papers of Mr. Pepys: and in another volume of the same size, are various *unpublished* particulars of the escape of Charles the Second after the fatal battle of Worcester; and likewise the original account of that event, written in short-hand by Mr. Pepys from the

the King's own words; together with the narrative at length, translated from the short-hand into English. An unique collection of ancient ballads is also preserved here, to which both Dr. Percy and Pinkerton have had reference. In this Library are three portraits of Mr. Pepys: one of them is a half length, said to have been executed by Sir Peter Lely.

With the distinguished literary characters educated here, may be named Henry, Lord Stafford, heir to the original founder; Sir Orlando Bridgman, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; Sir William Howell, author of the *Medulla Historiæ Anglicanæ;* Bishop Cumberland, editor of the *Phœnician History;* Samuel Pepys, above mentioned; Daniel Waterland, Archdeacon of Middlesex; Sir Robert Sawyer, Attorney-General; Peter Peckard, late Dean of Peterborough; and Edmund Waring, an eminent mathematician.

TRINITY COLLEGE. This noble and magnificent establishment occupies the site of several hostels, as well as of the two ancient and considerable societies, *St. Michael's* and *King's Hall.* The former of these was founded by Harvey Aungier, of Stanton, in Suffolk, who was successively Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Chief Justice of the King's Bench. This eminent lawyer purchased a spacious mansion, which stood near the south-west corner of the great court of the present College, in the seventeenth of Edward the Second; and in the succeeding year, with the consent of the King, and the Bishop, and Convent of Ely, endowed it with the small parish of St. Michael's, in which it stood, and two tenements, for the maintenance of a Master and four Fellows. In the reign of Edward the Third its possessions were considerably augmented by John de Illegh, one of the founder's executors, and Alicia, relict of Sir Thomas Hesillarton. Through these donations, managed with prudence, and various smaller benefactions, the Society was enabled to purchase the advowsons of several parishes, and likewise to enlarge the site of the College, and improve the buildings, of which a specimen may be seen in the Hall, now converted into the spacious Kitchen of Trinity College. By the statutes provided by the founder, the Society was ordered to be increased



increased whenever the revenues would allow: in its most flourishing state, it consisted of a Master, ten Fellows, and four Bible Clerks, besides Students.

King's Hall derived its origin from the munificence of Edward the Third, who endowed it for a Master and thirty Fellows, and placed them on the north side of the present College, in a spacious mansion, which was afterwards enlarged, and extended nearly to the river. In this building the court of Richard the Second resided when that Monarch held his Parliament in this town. In addition to the funds for the support of this Society, the founder ordered that the members should receive cloth and furs from the Royal Wardrobe suitable to their several degrees; and this they continued to do till the time of Henry the Sixth, when an assignment in money, payable at Barnwell Abbey, was made in lieu of it by the Crown. The latter Monarch gave them the appropriated rectory of Chesterton, and a conduit of fine water, which had formerly belonged to the Franciscans in this town. The nomination of all the members of this College was originally in the Crown, but was transferred by Henry the Sixth to his found tions, King's and Eton. Edward the Fourth resumed the right: and the vacancies continued to be filled by mandates from the reigning Monarchs till the College was surrendered. The principal characters bred in this Society, were Robert Fitzhugh, Bishop of London; Richard Cawdrey, Dean of St. Martin's-le-Grand, and ambassador from Henry the Sixth to the Papal See; Christopher Urswyck, Counsellor to Henry the Seventh; Cuthbert Tunstall, employed in several embassies by Henry the Eighth, and successively Bishop of London, Ely, and Durham; and John Redman, one of the compilers of the Liturgy.

The dissolution of religious houses generated great confusion among the Students at Cambridge; and many of them fearing a general decay of learning, had sufficient resolution to represent their fears in a letter to the King, who, on this occasion, relaxed from his wonted sternness, and informed them, that so far from seeking the destruction of Colleges, it was his intention to erect

erect a magnificent one, with all the speed that circumstances would allow; and, as a preparatory measure, he required the surrender of the above establishments, which were soon afterwards conveyed to him by an Instrument, given under the common seals of the respective Societies, signed on the 29th of October, 38th of Henry the Eighth. To the revenues of these houses the Monarch made great additions, and erected the present spacious College by charter, dated December the 19th, 1546, and dedicated it to the Holy and undivided Trinity. The chief purposes of its institution, as declared in the charter, were "the enlargement and stability of the *true Christian Religion*; the extirpation of errors and false opinions; the increase of piety and good letters; the knowledge of tongues; the education of youth in piety, virtue, good manners, and learning; and the relief of the poor and needy." The endowments given by Henry were augmented by his daughter, Queen Mary; and the persons they now maintain are upwards of four hundred, viz. a Master, Vice-Master, sixty Fellows, sixty-nine Scholars, three public Professors, four Conducts, and various other officers and servants.

The buildings of this College inclose two spacious quadrangular courts, the principal of which is 334 feet by 325 west and east, and 287 by 256 north and south. The magnificent tower gateway at the entrance is ornamented with a statue of Henry the Eighth, and had formerly an observatory on the summit, erected for the studies of the immortal Newton; but this was removed in the year 1797. On the north side of this court is the elegant Chapel erected by the sister Queens, Mary and Elizabeth. This structure is built in the Gothic style, and displays much genuine simplicity and taste. The interior is 204 feet in length, 33 feet 8 inches broad, and about 44 feet high. The Ante-Chapel is separated from the choir by an extensive gallery, which contains one of the largest organs in England. The altar-piece is embellished with a fine painting of ST. MICHAEL AND THE DEVIL, by West. This is placed under a magnificent roof of Norway oak, supported by Corinthian pillars: the pediment is richly carved, with flaming urns on the summit; and decorated with

with wreaths and flowers beautifully sculptured. On each side the choir are rows of very elegant stalls for the Fellows, with seats below them for the Scholars. In the Ante-Chapel is a most admirable piece of statuary, executed by Roubiliac. This is the figure of the great NEWTON in white marble. The Philosopher is represented standing on a pedestal, in the gown of a Master of Arts, with a prism in his hands, and his benignant countenance turned upwards, with a look of profound and abstracted meditation. The drapery is graceful, and well disposed; and the cast of features is probably the most judicious that the sculptor could have adopted. On the pedestal is the insciption, *Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit;* importing, that he exceeded all men in wisdom. This statue was erected at the expence of the late Dr. Robert Smith, and has been described by a modern Poet in the following words:

> Hark! where the organ, full and clear,
> With loud Hosannahs charms the ear;
> Behold, a prism within his hands,
> Absorb'd in thought great NEWTON stands!
> Such was his brow, and look serene,
> His serious gait, and musing mein,
> When, taught on eagle wings to fly,
> He trac'd the wonders of the sky;
> The chambers of the sun explor'd
> Where tints of thousand hues are stor'd.

Between the west end of the Chapel and the Hall is the Master's Lodge, which contains some very grand and spacious rooms, where the Sovereign resides whenever he visits Cambridge. The apartments in this building contain a numerous collection of portraits, of which the under-mentioned may be regarded as the most eminent.

ROBERT DEVEREUX, Earl of Essex, half length, in black, with the George pendant from his neck, and a sword in his left hand. This was painted by Mark Garrard. QUEEN ELIZABETH, portrayed in a ruff, very large sleeves, and a flowered petticoat: the whole dress richly ornamented with lace. EDWARD THE THIRD; a curious and very old painting, but executed in a

 hard.

hard, dry style. SIR WALTER RALEIGH, a small head. ROBERT CECIL, Earl of Salisbury, with his arms and motto, *Sero sed Serio.* HENRY THE EIGHTH, a large and singular picture by Lucas de Heere, as appears by his mark, I E. The figure of the Monarch is between nine and ten feet high, and the limbs proportionably gigantic. The face seems to have been repainted; but the rest of the picture is highly finished, and in good preservation. The following words are inscribed on it. *En expressa vides Henrici Regis imago, quæ fuit octavi. Musis hoc struxit asylum magnificè cum ter denos regnavit et octo annos. Quis major Regem, labor ultimus ornet. Æt. suæ* 51. This portrait has sometimes been ascribed to Holbein. EDWARD THE SIXTH, a small whole length on board; soft, and well managed. THOMAS NEVILLE, Dean of Canterbury, half length, with his arms and motto, *Ne vile velis.* SCALIGER, by Paul Veronese, given to the Society by Dr. Bentley. QUEEN MARY, on board. SIR ISAAC NEWTON, half length, by Vanderbank: this has been engraved by Vertue. STEPHEN WHISSON, by Vander Myn. PRINCE WILLIAM, son of the Duke of Gloucester, by Romney; extremely fine. DR. MANSEL, the present Master. Here is also a bust of GALILEI, generally called GALILEO, by Carcini, presented to the College by Dr. Robert Smith.

Adjoining to the Lodge, on the west side of the court, is the Hall. This is a very spacious building, with buttresses and pinnacles, and a bow window on each side of great depth. Its extreme length is upwards of 100 feet, its breadth 40, and its height about 50. This apartment is decorated with several whole-length portraits of persons who have been instructed, or studied in the College. The following appear to be those which most deserve attention. DR. ROBERT SMITH, by J. Freeman; WILLIAM, LORD RUSSEL, by I. N. Horne; JOHN DRYDEN, by I. Hudson; this has been engraved by Houbraken; ABRAHAM COWLEY, in a fine cloak, with one hand in his bosom, by Stephen Slaughton; HENRY SPELMAN, Esq. by I. N. Horne, very excellent; JOHN RAY, by Hudson; and RICHARD BENTLEY, by the same artist. The south end of this side of the court was some

years since neatly rebuilt, and it has been proposed to rebuild the entire quadrangle in the same style. The new Combination Rooms are in this part of the building. The most spacious of these apartments has been handsomely fitted up, and ornamented with the portraits of CHARLES SEYMOUR, Duke of Somerset, and many years Chancellor of the University, by Dance; and JOHN, Marquis of Granby, leaning on his horse, attended by his black groom, said to have been painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Both these pieces were given to the College by the late Charles, Duke of Rutland, who had the honor to represent the University in Parliament. The remaining buildings in this court are occupied by the apartments of the Fellows, &c. Near the middle of it is a large octagonal conduit, which supplies the College, and its neighbouring inhabitants, with excellent water, brought by a subterraneous channel from a spring about one mile west of the town.

The inner court is more elegant, but less spacious, than the former, its measurement being only 228 feet by 223 south and north, and 148 feet by 132 west and east. This is generally called Neville's Court from the name of the person (Dr. Thomas Neville) at whose expence it was principally formed, in the year 1609. Since that time a magnificent Library has been erected at the west end; and the south and north sides, which contain the Students' apartments, have been almost wholly rebuilt: the east side is formed by the Hall: in the front of the latter is a terrace, with a handsome ballustrade and flight of steps.

The building of the Library was originally projected by Dr. Isaac Barrow; and the subscriptions with which it was erected, amounting to nearly 20,000l. were chiefly collected through his exertions; the architect was the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren. The outside of this structure is ornamented with pilasters, carved chapiters, and architraves; with a stone ballustrade surrounding the summit. Over the east front are four statues, intended to represent Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics; but are certainly far more worthy of praise from the excellence of the workmanship, than the propriety of the personifications. They were

executed by Mr. Gabriel Cibber, who became so deservedly famous for his admirable figures of Raging and Melancholy Madness, on the gates of Bedlam. This front is likewise decorated with a bas-relief of Ptolemy receiving the New Version of the Scriptures from the Seventy Interpreters.

The interior of the Library is probably unequalled by any apartment appropriated to a similar purpose in Europe. A spacious stair-case, with steps of black marble, and wainscotted with cedar, leads from under a piazza to the entrance at the north end, whence the elegance and grandeur of the room bursts upon the eye in full lustre. The length of this splendid repository is nearly 200 feet, the breadth 40, and the height 38. The south end is terminated by a window of painted glass, for the performance of which five hundred pounds were bequeathed by the late Master, Dr. Robert Smith. The execution of this painting is extremely indifferent, and the incongruity of the design as absurd as could well be imagined. The subject represents the Presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to His Majesty George the Third, who is seated under a canopy, with a laurel chaplet in his hand, and attended by the British Minerva, apparently advising him to reward merit in the person of the great Philosopher. Below the throne is the Lord Chancellor Bacon, in his robes with a pen and book, as if preparing to register the reward about to be bestowed on Sir Isaac. The original drawing cost 100 guineas, and is preserved in the Library, agreeably to the directions of the Doctor's will. It was executed by Cipriani; and this, perhaps, is the only reason that could be offered to extenuate the absurdity of the composition; for the artist being a foreigner, may in some degree stand excused for that ignorance of English history, displayed by the introduction of three characters, who never were cotemporaries, into one picture.

This apartment is floored with marble, and ornamented at each end with marble pedestals, supporting the busts of RAY, WILLOUGHBY, BACON, and NEWTON, by Roubiliac. In the physical class, at the upper end, is a curious antique statue of Æsculapius, found at Samæ, near the lake called Speculum Dianæ, about

about fourteen miles from Rome, and given to the Society by Sir C. Wintringham, Bart. M. D. Many other curiosities are also preserved here; particularly a globe, universal ring-dial, quadrant, and compass, which formerly belonged to Sir Isaac Newton; a quiver of arrows, employed by Richard the Third against Henry the Seventh at the battle of Bosworth Field; a Chinese pagoda; a skeleton of a man in miniature, cut by a shepherd's boy; the body of a lizard, supposed to have been the largest ever seen in England; a calculus taken from the intestines of the wife of a lock-smith at St. Edmund's Bury, and which originally weighed upwards of thirty-three ounces and three pennyweights, but was broken into two pieces to gratify the curiosity of Charles the Second, who desired to see it at Newmarket; an Egyptian Mummy, in very fine preservation, with the outside curiously gilt and painted; an Ibis; and the dried body of one of the aboriginal inhabitants of the Madeira Islands, in appearance like dried seal-skin: the countenance is shrivelled, and the features thrown into the most horrible distortion: the whole figure is much shrunk, of a dingy color, and considerably diminished in height. These miserable remains of what once was human, with many rarities brought by Captain Cook from the newly discovered Islands in the South Seas, were presented to the College by the late Earl of Sandwich; together with the Mummy and the Ibis; which his Lordship himself had conveyed from Egypt.

Among the portraits in this Library, whose merit entitles them to notice, are whole lengths, by Valentine Ritts, of DR. ISAAC BARROW; DR. NEVILLE; SIR HENRY PUCKERING; and MONK, Duke of Albemarle, in his robes as Knight of the Garter; and CHARLES MONTAGUE, Earl of Halifax, by Sir Godfrey Kneller. Here is also an original half length of SHAKESPEARE, by Mark Garrard. The books are separated into thirty classes, and disposed in cases of oak: on the top of each case is a well-executed marble bust of some distinguished literary character; in the choice of which no undue preference has been given to any age, but a judicious selection made of the most eminent authors, whether ancient or modern. The

 books

books are both valuable and numerous, the collection having been frequently augmented by the gifts of different benefactors. Some very curious and interesting manuscripts are also contained among the stores of this apartment, particularly a thin folio, enriched with a variety of pieces in the hand-writing of Milton. These valuable relics were discovered among the papers of Sir Henry Puckering, a considerable benefactor to the Library, by the learned Professor Mason. They consist of the original copy of the Masque of Comus; two draughts of a letter to a friend who had importuned him to enter into orders; several plans of Paradise Lost, composed at the period when he intended to have made that subject the ground-work of a tragedy; sketches of several other tragedies from Scripture, and the English and Scottish histories; the poems of Lycidas, Arcades, and several smaller pieces: all the above appear to be written in the Bard's own hand; but a few of his sonnets are contained in the same volume in the writing of other persons.

On the Landing-place near the entrance of the Library is an original painting of SIR ISAAC NEWTON, who is portrayed in a loose gown, with one hand in his bosom, and the other on a book, which is lying before him upon a table. This was painted by Valentine Ritts, and undoubtedly possesses sufficient merit to rescue it from its present ignoble situation. At the bottom of the stairs is an interesting collection of various ancient stones with inscriptions. The greatest part of these records of the customs of former ages was given by Sir John Cotton, whose present is commemorated by a tablet affixed to the wall, inscribed with a Latin sentence to the following import: "These Roman Monuments, collected from every quarter of the northern part of England by the eminent antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, and deposited at his seat of Connington, in Huntingdonshire, were removed hither in the year 1750, at the expence of Sir John Cotton, of Stratton, Bart."

The famous Sigeum Inscription, bequeathed to the Society by Edward Wortley Montague, is preserved with these rarities, together with a bust of that eccentric character, executed at the

the expence of his sister Mary, Countess of Bute, by Scheemaker. Here is likewise an ancient stone, with a Greek inscription, brought from the Archipelago, and lately presented to the College by Mr. Hawkins, of Cornwall, A. M. and a Roman mile-stone, given by Richard Gough, Esq. The latter gift was accompanied by a long Latin letter, the substance of which has been thus translated by the present Master: "The Roman mile-stone, presented to Trinity College May the 27th, 1799, was found on digging a drain near Water Newton, about five miles from Stilton. It bears the name of the Emperor MARCUS ANNIUS FLORIANUS, who succeeded his brother Tacitus in the year of our Lord 276, and reigned only two or three months, being murdered by his own soldiers. From the short period of this Emperor's reign, it is probable that this mile-stone is the only memorial of him in England. It is certainly a scarce and valuable relic of antiquity. The inscription is 1523 years old."

Beneath the Library is a spacious piazza, from which three wrought iron gates open towards the river. Over the latter is an elegant cycl·dical stone bridge of three arches, designed and executed by the late Mr. James Essex, F. S. A. This leads to the walks, which are about one third of a mile in circumference, and are skirted with chesnut and lime trees. The vista of the middle walk is particularly beautiful, from the limes having soared to a great height, and at the intersection of their branches assumed the shape of the pointed arch.

Many persons of the most distinguished and pre-eminent abilities have been Students or Members of this College. With those who have become more peculiarly celebrated, may be numbered, Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam; Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke; Fulke Grevile, Lord Brooke; Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex; Sir Robert Filmer, author of the *Patriarcha;* the poet Cowley; Sir Robert Cotton, founder of the *Cottonian Library;* Sir Henry Spelman, author of the *Glossary;* Bishop Wilkins, author of the *Universal Character;* John Ray, and Francis Willoughby, the celebrated naturalists; Dr. Thomas Gale, an eminent anti-

 quary,

quary, who wrote the inscriptions on the monument; Roger Cotes, a mathematician, and author of *Harmonia Mensurarum;* Nathaniel Lee, the dramatist; Andrew Marvell, Esq. poet and statesman; the poet Dryden; Sir Isaac Newton; Dr. Isaac Barrow; Dr. Richard Bentley; Dr. Conyers Middleton; the present Bishop of Landaff; the Duke of Rutland; Sir Elijah Impey; and Earl Spencer.

EMANUEL COLLEGE was erected on the site of a Dominican friary, founded about the year 1280, by some private persons, and afterwards augmented by Alice, widow of Robert Vere, second Earl of Oxford. On the Dissolution it was granted to Edward Ebrington, and Humphrey Metcalf, of whose heirs or assigns it was purchased by Sir Walter Mildmay. This gentleman was Chancellor of the Exchequer and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, of whom he obtained a charter of incorporation for this College in the year 1584, and endowed it for the maintenance of a Master, three Fellows and four Scholars. Since that period the revenues have been enlarged by various donations, and the persons now supported by them, are 15 Fellows, and nearly 100 Scholars and Exhibitionists.

The buildings which surround the principal court are the Cloisters and Gallery, the Hall, Combination Room, Master's Lodge, and a modern and uniform structure of stone, adorned with a ballustrade and parapet. The Hall is neatly fitted up, and furnished with a Music Gallery. At the upper end is a fine painting of SIR WOLSTAN DIXIE, Knight, the founder of two Bye-Fellowships, and two Scholarships. The Lodge and Gallery are embellished with many portraits: the following appear to be the most curious. SIR WALTER MILDMAY, the founder. On the picture are these words: "By Vansomer, ætat. suæ 66, Anno. Dom. 1558. *Virtuti non vi.*" full length. SIR ANTHONY MILDMAY, Knight. The dress is very singular: on a painted scroll of parchment is an inscription, purporting that the Knight was always ready to engage in the service of his Prince or Country. THOMAS HOLBEACH, D. D. in a surplice and hood, with his arms: full length. ARCHBISHOP SANCROFT,

CROFT, sitting at a writing-table, with his arms and motto, *Rapido contrarius Orbi;* by P. R. Sens. MR. FRANCIS ASH, a benefactor, supposed by Dobson, half length. RODOLPH SYMONDS, the architect of the Colleges Emanuel and Sidney, portrayed with a large pair of compasses in his hands; half length; in a hard style, but still curious. JOHN FANE, Earl of Westmoreland, and Baron Burghersh, by Romney; DR. RICHARD FARMER, the late Master, and able commentator on Shakespeare, by Romney. DR. PARR; a copy, but extremely well executed; the features keen and penetrating. CHARLES JACKSON, Bishop of Kildare, by Gainsborough. SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE, said to have been executed by Sir Peter Lely, but this is doubtful. MR. HUBBARD, many years Tutor in this College, and Registrar of the University, supposed by Gainsborough.

The Chapel is very elegant, with a marble flooring, and the ceiling ornamented with stucco-work. This structure was designed, and commenced in the year 1668, by Archbishop Sancroft; but was completed during the Mastership of Dr. Holbeach, in 1677. The expences were defrayed by subscription. The Library is small, but the books (principally divinity) are well chosen, and many are both scarce and valuable. One of them is extremely curious, and in fine preservation. This is *Tully's Offices*, printed by Faust in 1465; it appears to have belonged to Prince Arthur, brother of Henry the Eighth, his arms being portrayed on the title-page. The gardens are pleasant and extensive. They are provided with a neat bowling-green, and a cold bath.

The principal characters of literary eminence who have belonged to this College, are as follows. Bishop Hall, one of the commissioners sent by James the First to the Synod of Dordt; Richard Kidder, Bishop of Bath and Wells, killed in his bed in 1703, by the fall of a stack of chimnies at his palace at Wells; Joshua Barnes, editor of *Euripides and Anacreon;* Sir Robert Twysden, Bart. an antiquary, and author of the *Historical Defence of the Church of England;* John Morton, author of a *Natural History of Northamptonshire;* Sir William Temple; Matthew

Matthew Poole, writer of the *Annotations on the Old and New Testaments;* Sir Francis Pemberton, Chief Justice of the King's Bench; John Wallis, the mathematician; Anthony Blackwell, author of the *Defence of the Sacred Classics;* and the late Dr. Richard Farmer.

SIDNEY-SUSSEX COLLEGE was built on the site of a monastery of Franciscans, or Grey Friars, originally established in the town about the reign of Henry the Third, but removed to this spot by Edward the First. This monastery was famous from being the place where the public exercises were kept previous to the establishment of the Schools. On the suppression of religious houses it was granted by Henry the Eighth to the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, of whom it was purchased by the executors of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex, and widow to Thomas Radcliffe, third Earl of Sussex. This lady, by will, dated December the 6th, 1588, bequeathed 5000l. and some other property, to found a College for a Master, ten Fellows, and twenty Scholars; but the bequest being insufficient to defray the cost of the buildings, and support so great an establishment, the Fellows were reduced by her executors to seven; but have since been increased by additional endowments to the number originally intended. The first stone of the College was laid on the 20th of May, 1596, and the building completed in little more than three years.

The Chapel, (originally the Friars' dormitory,) and the Library, were rebuilt about twenty years since; and various other alterations were made at the same time, under the direction of Dr. Elliston, the present Master, who was elected in 1760. The Chapel is particularly neat, and reflects considerable credit on the taste and judgment of the Doctor, who was his own architect. The altar-piece is sometimes called the Nativity; but is evidently a REPOSE DURING THE FLIGHT INTO EGYPT. It was executed by Pittoni, a Venetian; and represents the Virgin with the infant Saviour in her arms reclining on some loose straw. On the right is Joseph sleeping, with his staff and water-bottle by his side. In the clouds, in the upper part, are several cherubs, one of whom

whom bears a fillet, on which an inscription, explanatory of the subject, is supposed to have been written; but this was obliterated by the damage the painting sustained through the ship being leaky in which it was brought from Venice, where it was purchased, purposely for the Chapel, by Mr. Smith, the English Resident. Both the composition and coloring are very excellent. At the opposite end of the Chapel is a neat gallery for the Master's family, who have access to it through the Library.

The Hall is a very elegant room, with a Music-Gallery, supported by pillars forming a vestibule at the entrance, and a handsome bow-window at the upper end. The ceiling and walls are neatly ornamented with fret-work. The Lodge consists of several convenient apartments. Among other portraits, it contains an original, in crayons, of OLIVER CROMWELL, by Cooper, reported to be the same from which that artist painted his miniatures of the Protector. This is esteemed as a correct likeness, and has been frequently copied. Its size is about eighteen inches by twelve. Here is likewise a full length of LADY SYDNEY, the foundress, in very singular drapery; the coloring harsh and unpleasant; a good head of DR. HAY; a whole length of WILLIAM WOLLASTON, author of the *Religion of Nature;* and six excellent views of Venice, by Gwedyr, a pupil of Canaletti.

In the Library, which is conveniently contrived as a study to the Master's Rooms, are several objects, besides books, which have been thought worthy of preservation. Among these is a part of an incrustation of a child's skull, found in the Isle of Crete, about ten feet beneath the soil, and brought to England in the year 1627. The teeth are white and sound, and remain unchanged; but the other parts resemble a hard sand-stone. The skull, when first deposited in the College, was whole; but it was afterwards broken, and some parts lost. Here is likewise a bust* of CROMWELL,

* In the proofs and illustrations annexed to Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell, it is said, that the Resident Minister of Ferdinand the Second, Grand Duke of Tuscany, knowing "the value his master had for Cromwell's character, and how acceptable a good likeness of him would be, bribed a person in the palace, who had access to the Protector's corpse, to permit a person to take

WELL, executed by the celebrated Bernini, from a plaster impression taken from Oliver's face after death, and sent to Italy. The bust was presented to the College about two years since, by the Rev. Thomas Martyn, Regius Professor of Botany. The countenance bears a great resemblance to the portrait by Cooper, but has been absurdly colored, and rendered disgusting and hideous by the introduction of glass eyes. These the good taste of Dr. Elliston has determined to have removed, as well as the glaring tints which overspread the features.

A singular natural curiosity, belonging to the latter gentleman, is preserved in a cabinet in the Lodge. This is an animal calculus, between eight and nine inches in diameter, originally of a globular form, and in substance and appearance similar to chalk. It was taken out of the body of a mare, that was supposed to be with foal, and for a considerable period had seemed to be in extreme pain, but was discovered one morning strangled between two trees, as if the greatness of her agony had caused her to commit suicide. When first taken from the animal's stomach, it weighed fourteen pounds, and was *extremely* hard; but having been kept for some time in a damp cellar, became somewhat softer. On the death of the person (a miller) who owned the mare, the calculus was given by his daughter to the Rev. Mr. Martyn, above mentioned, brother-in-law to Dr. Elliston. This gentleman sawed it into two parts, and in the centre found a very small piece of mill-stone, round which the remaining part of the substance had concreted.

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take off a model in plaster of Paris, only a few minutes after his Highness's dissolution;" and that, "a cast, wrought from this mould, is now in the Florentine gallery." We have reason to believe that the bust described in the text is the identical *cast* mentioned in the quotation, but have not been hitherto enabled to ascertain the fact. *Breval*, a Fellow of Trinity College, who published his Travels in France and Italy, and saw this cast in the Florentine gallery, observes, "that there is something more remarkably strong and expressive in it, than in any picture or bust of that Usurper he had ever seen;" and Lord Corke remarks, "that it bears the strongest characteristics of boldness, steadiness, sense, penetration, and pride." These descriptions certainly accord with the bust in the Library, as far as a judgment can be formed from the disfigured state in which it now is.

The inside is of different degrees of texture; the density varying in circles, being alternately hard and solid, and soft and porous. This difference, according to an ingenious conjecture of Dr. Elliston's, was occasioned by the variation of the food that was given to the mare in the different seasons of the year. The piece of mill-stone, scarcely half an inch in diameter, is still in the possession of Professor Martyn.

The grounds belonging to this College are laid out with extreme taste. In the Fellows' garden is a spacious bowling-green, a pleasant summer-house, and a shrubbery. We shall now mention a few of the eminent persons who have belonged to this establishment. Oliver Cromwell,* the Protector; Bishop Seth Ward; Charles Alleyn, author of Poems on the Battles of *Cressy*, *Poitiers*, and *Bosworth Field;* William Wollaston, before mentioned; Sir Robert Atkins, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; Sir Roger L'Estrange; Thomas Comber, author of a *Vindication of the Divine Right of Tythes;* and Richard Reynolds, Bishop of Lincoln.

These are all the Colleges at present established in Cambridge; but a new one is shortly intended to be erected by the name of DOWNING COLLEGE, in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, Bart. This gentleman, in the year 1717, devised several valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, Sir Jacob Downing and his three sons; with remainder to their issue in succession; and in case they all died without issue, he devised the estates to trustees, who, with the approbation of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and

* The time of Cromwell's admission into the College is thus noticed in the register: "April 23, 1616, 14 J? 1. Oliverus Cromwell Huntingdoniensis admissus at Commentum Sociorum Aprilis vicesimo tertio, 1616, Tutore Mr.° Ricardo Howlet." Between this entry and the next is the following remarkable character of the Protector, crowded in, in a different hand-writing: "Hic fuit grandis ille Impostor, Carnifex perditissimus, qui, pientissimo Rege Carolo 1.° nefaria Coede sublato, ipsum usurpavit Thronum et tria Regna, per quinq. ferme Annorum Spatium, sub Protectoris Nomine indomita Tyrannide vexavit."

and of the Masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, were to found a College within the precincts of this University, to be called Downing College. The testator died in the year 1749, and his property descended to Sir Jacob, who, on the death of his sons without issue in his life-time, became the sole inheritor, and at his decease, in 1764, bequeathed his possessions to his lady; but the estates devised by Sir George Downing were claimed by the University for the use of the proposed College.

The validity of the original will immediately became a subject of legal enquiry; but, after many years litigation, was at length established; and the charter for the incorporation of the new College having been fully examined by the Privy Council, and approved by His Majesty, the great seal was affixed to it by the Lord Chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September, 1800. This College is to consist of a Master, a Professor of the Laws of England, a Professor of Medicine, and sixteen Fellows: Scholars and Pupils to be admitted and educated as in other colleges. The Fellows are to vacate their Fellowships at the expiration of *twelve* years, unless under particular circumstances they obtain a licence to hold them for a longer term. The Master, the Professors, and *three* of the Fellows, are named in the charter; the remaining Fellows are to be appointed under the King's sign manual when the College is built. An open piece of ground on the south-east side of the town, called the *Leys*, which formerly belonged to one of the religious houses of Cambridge, is the situation reported to have been chosen for the new foundation by the trustees.

The Schools of this University were originally held in private houses, hired for the purpose every ten years; but this mode of engaging apartments being found inconvenient, the PUBLIC SCHOOLS were commenced on or near the spot where they now stand, in the year 1443, at the expence of the University, assisted by liberal benefactions. These buildings surround a small court: on the west side are the Philosophy Schools, where disputations are held in term time by the Sophs; on the north is the Divinity School, erected at the charge of Sir William Thorpe, of

of Lincolnshire; on the south, the School for Law and Physic, where the candidates for degrees perform their exercises in the several faculties as required by the statutes; and on the east a Lecture Room, handsomely fitted up for the Norrisian and other Professors in the year 1795. Connected with the north end of the Philosophy Schools, is an apartment containing a rich collection of fossils, ores, minerals, and other rarities, given to the University in the year 1727, by John Woodward, M. D. who founded a Professorship to promote the knowledge of mineralogy, with a salary of about 150l. per annum. This collection has been considerably augmented by John Hailstone, A. M. the present Professor.

The UNIVERSITY LIBRARY occupies the whole quadrangle of apartments over the Schools. The original building was erected at the charge of Rotheram, Archbishop of York, and Tunstal, Bishop of Durham, about the year 1480. The east front, containing what is denominated the New Library, was rebuilt by subscription previous to the year 1769, in a very handsome style. The Library was furnished by the above Prelates with a number of choice books, but few of these are now to be found. The present collection is very large, and peculiarly valuable, it having been augmented by many scarce and curious editions of esteemed authors, given by various benefactors. George the First increased the assemblage by the gift of the entire Library of Dr. Moore, Bishop of Ely; and also presented the University with 2000l. towards the expence of erecting the classes to contain them.

Many curious and valuable manuscripts are preserved here; particularly a fine folio copy of the Koran, written in a very beautiful hand, on paper made of cotton; a large quarto Hebrew Bible, written in the year 856; the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles,* supposed to have been written in the third or fourth century, and given to the University by Theodore Beza; and

* A magnificent fac-simile of this rare manuscript, which is imagined to be as old as any extant, has been printed under the direction of Dr. T. Kipling, at the expence of the University, in two volumes folio.

and a most beautiful Persian volume, entitled *The Wonders of the Creation*, and dated 1388; yet the work itself appears to have been originally composed about the middle of the eleventh century. Some particulars concerning it are mentioned in a paper bound up with the manuscript, and written in Latin, to the following effect: "This celebrated Persian Volume is to be valued more than gold; not only from the excellence of the style, and hand in which it is written, but likewise from the elegance of its pictures, its ornaments, and its binding. The Author's name was Zacharia Ben Mohammed Elcasuini; so called, because he was born in the city of Casbin, in Persia. He died in the year of the Hegira, 674; of Christ, 1059. This Book contains a very long Preface, and two Treatises; the first of which relates to remote objects, such as the Heavens, Stars, and Meteors: the latter displays those things which are near to us, as the Earth, Waters, Metals, Animals, Birds, Fishes, &c. and also some Particulars of the Occult Sciences, Talismans, and other Branches of Natural Magic." The leaves of this elegant manuscript are of cotton paper, and many of them are embellished with drawings, in square compartments, of beasts, birds, reptiles, monsters, and other figures, made to illustrate the descriptions. Some of them are finely executed, and are as fresh as if they had been but lately finished, being rendered peculiarly brilliant by the use of ultra-marine and gold: the binding is extremely superb. This volume was purchased in the city of Casbin, and given to the University, in the year 1770, by the son of Dr. George Lewis, late Archdeacon of Meath, who was himself a considerable benefactor to the Library, and augmented its value with a cabinet of Oriental manuscripts. This present is deposited in an elegant square apartment, which occupies the south-west corner of the quadrangle, and is furnished with a richly ornamented dome. In the cabinet, besides the articles given by Dr. Lewis, are six small port-folios of Chinese manuscripts, presented to the University about twenty years since, by Dr. William Burrell. It also contains a book written on reed, with a stylus; an extraordinary large sheet of paper, being four yards long, by one and a

half

half wide: a pack of Chinese playing-cards, consisting of eight suits on tortoise-shell; and various other curiosities.

Among the printed books are many of the first editions of the Greek and Latin classics and histories. The more rare, are the *Catholicon*, printed by Faust, in 1460; *Tully's Offices*, at Mentz, in 1466; *Cicero's Orations*, 1470, and *Tully's Epistles*, on vellum, 1471; both printed by Cornelius Jansen: *The Book of Chess*, by Caxton, in 1474; this was the first book printed in England; and *Pliny's Natural History*, on vellum, printed 1476, with a very beautiful letter. Some collections of curious drawings and prints are also preserved here: among the latter is a large folio of Rembrandt's etchings, valued at 500l.

The Library contains several portraits: among the principal are those of CHARLES THE FIRST, supposed to have been painted by Vandyck; ANTHONY SHEPHERD, late Professor of Experimental Philosophy, portrayed in his robes, sitting, and holding a book; JOHN MOORE, Bishop of Ely; CHARLES, LORD TOWNSHEND,* Secretary to George the First; and PRINCE CHARLES, son of James the First; probably by D. Mytens. On the stair-case is an excellent whole length, by Reinagle, of the late JOHN NICHOLSON, a Bookseller of Cambridge, better known by the name of *Maps*.

The SENATE HOUSE, a magnificent building of the Corinthian order, was designed by Sir James Burrell, and erected by Mr. Gibbs, at the expence of the University, aided by an extensive subscription. This structure is composed of Portland stone, and is ornamented with pilasters, and a neat balustrade. In the middle of the south front is an elegant pediment, supported by four fluted columns, with carved capitals. At the east end, which is the usual entrance, is a second pediment, sustained by four columns, of similar workmanship to the former. The interior forms a spacious apartment, the ceiling of which is enriched by stucco-work, and displays considerable taste and neatness of execution. The length of the room is 101 feet, the breadth 42, and

the

* This Nobleman was the first person that introduced the use of turnips into this country. He is reported to have brought the seed from Hanover, and to have cultivated the turnips at the family seat in Norfolk.

the height 32. At the upper or west end, is the Vice Chancellor's chair, with semi-circular seats on each side, for the heads of colleges, noblemen, &c. Below these are the places for the Regents, or *White-hoods;* and still lower down, the seats of the Non-regents, or *Black-hoods.* The galleries are of Norway oak, elegantly carved, and supposed capable of containing 1100 persons. Near the fluted columns, which support the gallery at the east end, are two marble statues. That on the north side is an emblematical figure of GLORY, executed by Borotta, an Italian, and presented to the University by Sir Peter Burrell: on the scroll are these words: *Cuncti Adsint Meritæq. Exspectent . Præmia . Palmæ.** and on the front of the pedestal this inscription:

Gloriæ . Æternæ
Almæ . Matris . Academiæ
Sacrvm
Ob
Doctrinæ . Feliciter . Excvltæ
Perpetvam Lavdem
Et
Excolendæ
Felicem . Operam
L. M. P.
Petrvs Bvrrell
In
Pietatis . Svæ . Et . Fidei
Pvblicvm . Argvmentvm
M.D CC.XLVIII.†

The statue on the south side represents the late Duke of Somerset in the youngor part of his life, dressed in the Vandyck taste, with the ensigns of the order of the Garter. This was executed by Rysbrack, and is an exceedingly fine piece of sculpture. The following inscription is engraven in capitals on the front of the pedestal.

CAROLO

* Let all be present, and expect the palm, the reward of merit.

† This statue, sacred to the everlasting glory of *Alma Mater*, the University, was, in consequence of the uninterrupted renown of LEARNING, happily cultivated, and the prosperous endeavor for its future improvement, joyfully erected by PETER BURRELL, as a public testimony of his love and friendship, in the year 1748.

CAROLO
DVCI SOMERSETENSI
Strenvo Jvris Academici Defensori
Acerrimo Libertatis Pvblicæ Vindici
STATVAM
Lectissimarvm Matronarvm Mvnis
L. M. ponendvm decrevit
Academia Cantabrigiensis
Qvam Præsidio svo mvnivit
Avxit Mvnificentia
Per annos plvs Sexaginta
Cancellarivs.*

On the reverse are the words

Hanc Statvam
Svæ in Parentem pietatis
In Academiam stvdii
Monvmentvm
Ornatissimæ Fœminæ
FRANCISCA, Marchionis de Granby Conjvx
CHARLOTTA, Baronis de Gvernsey
S. P. faciendum cvraverunt
M.D.CC.LVI.†

Near the middle of this apartment, on the opposite sides, are two other marble statues. That on the north was carved by Rysbrack, and represents His Majesty GEORGE THE FIRST. On the pedestal are three inscriptions, from which it appears, that the University, as a memorial of gratitude for the benefits bestowed on them by this Prince, determined to erect his statue,

G 2 and

* To CHARLES, DUKE OF SOMERSET, a strenuous defender of the rights of the University, a most ardent assertor of public liberty, THIS STATUE, the gift of two most excellent matrons, was erected with the utmost pleasure by the University of Cambridge, which he, as CHANCELLOR, had protected by his patronage, and augmented by his munificence, during more than sixty years.

† The most accomplished ladies, FRANCES, wife of the Marquis of Granby, and CHARLOTTE, Baroness of Guernsey, caused this statue to be erected at their own expence, in the year 1756, as a monument of their filial duty to their parent, and their affection to the University.

and this resolution being communicated to Lord Viscount Townshend, that nobleman engaged to have it executed at his own expence; but dying suddenly, the statue was left unfinished, yet was afterwards completed at the cost of his son, who, as it is expressed by one of the inscriptions, was equally the heir to his father's virtues, and to his dignities. The other statue represents GEORGE THE SECOND, by Wilton, with these lines on the base of the pedestal.

GEORGIO Secundo
Patrono suo, optime merenti,
Semper Venerando:
Quod Volenti Populo,
Justissime humanissime
in Pace, et in Bello,
Feliciter imperavit,
Quod Academiam Cantabrigiensem
Fovit, auxit, ornavit;
Hanc Statuam,
Æternam, faxit Deus, Monumentum
Grati animi in Regem,
Pietatis in Patriam,
Amoris in Academiam
Suis Sumptibus, poni curavit
Thomas Holles
Dux de Newcastle
Academiæ Cancellarius.
A D. 1766 *

The UNIVERSITY BOTANIC GARDEN occupies between three and four acres on the south-east side of the town, conveniently disposed, and well watered. This piece of ground, with

* To GEORGE THE SECOND, his most deserving and most respected Patron, for having governed a willing People, with the greatest Justice, Humanity, and Success, both in Peace and War; for having cherished, augmented, and adorned the University of Cambridge; *this Statue* (may it please God to let it stand as a perpetual Monument of his Gratitude to the King, of his dutiful Affection to the Country, and of his Love to the University) was erected at the Expence of Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, and Chancellor of the University, in the year 1766.

with a large and ancient edifice, that formerly belonged to the Augustine Friars, was purchased by Dr. Richard Walker, Vice-Provost of Trinity College, for 1600l. A handsome Green-house was soon afterwards erected by subscription, and richly stored with curious exotics: among them are a variety of singular trees and plants from New-Holland; some tea, coffee, and bread-fruit trees; a cotton-tree; and many others of equal curiosity and value. The whole garden is arranged agreeably to the system of Linnæus. The old house having been sold very advantageously, a new building has lately been erected for the use of the lecturers in chemistry and botany, and furnished with the necessary requisites for the instruction of students in those sciences.

Beyond the brook which flows on the outside of the walks of St. John's College, are the remains of an ancient and spacious building, called *Pythagoras's School,* or *Merton Hall,* reported, by tradition, to have been the place where the monks of Croyland delivered their lectures. The walls are composed of rough stone, supported by arches, and strengthened by buttresse of considerable magnitude. The arches are chiefly Saxon; bu the building seems wholly without ornaments, if we except one window on each side, which is separated into two parts by a slender pillar, having a capital decorated with a round moulding. This fabric, whatever was its primary destination, is now used as a barn, being connected with a farm of about six acres, rented by a Mr. Stevens, of Merton College, Oxford, to which foundation it was given by Edward the Fourth, who obtained it by his seizure of the possessions granted to King's College by Henry the Sixth. From the particulars relative to the writings of this estate, quoted in Gough's Additions to Camden, it appears to have been in the possession of a family named Dunning, from the time of the Conquest, but was afterwards used as a kind of infirmary to St. John's Hospital, in this town, and called *their* Stone-House: but though the term Merton-Hall is often met with, not a word is mentioned of *Pythagoras* in any of the writings; "which are no fewer than 117 charters and two rolls; and some of them with broad seals of the time of Henry the Sixth."

The *School of Pythagoras* must, therefore, be regarded as a modern appellation. The ground round it is supposed to have been used for a burying-place.

Cambridge contains fourteen parishes, each of which, with one exception, is provided with a church, but those only of Great St. Mary,* and St. Sepulchre, present objects of sufficient importance for observation. The former was erected by voluntary contribution; but whether the charges exceeded the estimate, or from whatever cause, the subscriptions were raised so slowly, that the structure was not completed till the expiration of more than one hundred years. It was commenced in 1478, but was not finished with the tower till 1608. It consists of a nave, chancel, and small side aisles: the whole length is about 120 feet, the breadth 68. In this church the Members of the University attend the celebration of divine service. The seats of the Vice-Chancellor, heads of colleges, noblemen, and doctors, are contained in a handsome gallery, raised between the nave and chancel; the masters of arts, fellow commoners, &c. have seats in the lower part of the church; and the bachelors and under graduates are provided with places in the extensive galleries over the aisles. At the west end is a spacious organ-loft, which, on the performance of oratorios, or the celebration of festivals, is enlarged for the accommodation of the vocal and instrumental performers.

St. Sepulchre's, or *the Round Church*, excites the curiosity of the antiquary from its singular form, though its primary shape has been much disfigured by subsequent buildings, and, in its present state, appears under many disadvantages. "It is evidently," says Mr. Essex,† "a story higher than its original architect

* The mile-stones in the neighbourhood of Cambridge (said to be the first of the kind in England) were set up at the expence of Dr. Monsey, of Trinity Hall. In Blomefield's Collectanea Cantab. p. 214. the measurement is affirmed to begin at a circle cut in the right-hand jamb of the west door of this church: this circle, however, cannot now be traced.

† This gentleman's observations on the origin and antiquity of Round churches, with a particular reference to that of Cambridge, occupies sixteen pages of the Sixth Volume of the Archæologia, which also contains a ground plan, elevation, and section, of this building.

tect intended it should be. This alteration was made in the reign of Edward the Second, for the reception of bells, when the windows were also altered, the chancel added, and the ornaments about the door defaced, and partly hid by a wooden portal." The more ancient part is completely circular, with a peristyle in the interior of eight round pillars of great magnitude, and far greater solidity than could be necessary to support the conical roof with which it appears to have been originally furnished. The arch over the west door is embellished with round and zigzag mouldings in the Saxon style of architecture. This entrance was probably the only one when the church was first built, but the circular area is now thrown open to the chancel. The pillars of the upper portico were formerly hidden by a projecting gallery but this has been lately removed, and the inside of the fabric repaired and whitewashed.

The proper name of this building is "the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Jewry;" an appellation which generated the erroneous opinion, that it was originally a Jewish synagogue; but the ingenious architect just quoted, after an attentive investigation of the subject, affirms, that it was built by the Knights Templars*, or by some persons concerned in the Croisades, who took the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem for their model. "There can be no doubt," says Mr. Essex, "either of the time when this church was built, or that they who built it intended it should resemble the church of the Resurrection, or Holy Sepulchre, in Jerusalem; and, as far as can be judged from the descriptions given of that church, this is the best copy we have of it in England; but a perfect resemblance must not be expected, where the smallness of one compared to the other, would make an *exact* imitation no better than a large model, which could be of no use but to amuse the curious." It will be easier, observes our author, in another part of his enquiry, "to ascertain the age, than the founder of it;" and he afterwards expresses his

 decided

* The Knights Templars were instituted in the year 1118, to protect the pilgrims who visited the sacred places about Jerusalem. Apartments were allotted them near the church of the Holy Sepulchre.

decided opinion, drawn from the consideration of the original building, that it was erected in the reign of Henry the First, or between the first and second croisades, and is the oldest church of the form in England. Who were its possessors prior to the dissolution of the Knights Templars in the year 1313 is unknown, but some few years after that event the advowson appears to have belonged to Barnwell Priory, about which time the building is supposed to have been heightened, and the chancel annexed, and dedicated to St. Andrew, the second patron of the Priory, in which the presentation continued till the suppression of religious houses in the reign of Henry the Eighth: it is now in the gift of the Bishop of Ely.

In this parish, between St. John's College and the Round Church, was formerly an ancient structure, called *Bede's House*, wherein some persons have supposed that venerable Bede lived and studied. "But, besides the improbability that a common dwelling-house, built in the seventh century, should be standing in the sixteenth, and the uncertainty whether Bede ever lived in Cambridge, it is most likely that it was erected for the reception of the *Beadsmen*," whose office "was to pray for those who were engaged in the wars for recovering the Holy Land from the Saracens, and therefore not improperly called the Beads House; which name it might retain some centuries after the use of it was forgotten, and the Beads House would then be easily mistaken for Bede's House."*

The Market-Place is nearly in the form of the Roman L, at the bottom of which stands the Shire Hall, which was built at the expence of the county, and is divided into two courts, in one of which the criminal, and in the other the civil, causes are tried. The length of the building is rather more than eighty feet. The upper part is supported on arches, faced with stone, beneath which the butchers have their stalls on the principal market-days. Behind this fabric is the Town-Hall, rebuilt for the use of the Corporation in the year 1782; but, from its obscure and confined situation, scarcely ever seen but by those who have business to transact

* Gough's Additions to Camden.

transact in it: the principal, or, Court-Room, is 70 feet in length, 28 broad, and 23 high. The Conduit, erected in the year 1614, at the charge of *Thomas Hobson*, the celebrated carrier, on whose death Milton wrote a whimsical epitaph, fronts the Shire Hall, and is enclosed by an iron palisade. The water is brought by a small channel from a brook about three miles from the town, and is conveyed beneath the principal street by an aqueduct to the conduit, which is built with stone, and decorated with rude carvings. An inscription on the north side records its erection in the year 1614; and also that Hobson, on his death, which happened January the 1st, 1630, bequeathed the rents of some pasture land, lying in *St. Thomas' Leys*, to preserve it in order. The rents of two tenements have also been given for the same purpose, by Edward Potts, an alderman of Cambridge. It may be worthy remark, from affording data to the future enquirer into the rise of common sayings, that one of the most general proverbial expressions in the English language originated with the above benevolent carrier; who, to his employment in that capacity, added the profession of supplying the students with horses; and having made it an unalterable rule, that every horse should have an equal portion of rest as well as labor, would never let one out of its turn; and hence the derivation of the saying, "Hobson's Choice: *this*, or none." The market is well supplied; but, from the very great consumption of the University, the articles are comparatively dear. The sale of butter is attended with the peculiarity of every pound designed for the market being rolled or drawn out to the length of a yard; each pound in that state is about the size of a walking-cane.

The principal charitable institutions in this town, are, a Free Grammar School, and a general Infirmary, called Addenbrooke's Hospital. The former was founded in pursuance of the will of Stephen Perse, fellow of Caius College. With the property bequeathed by this gentleman, who died on the 30th of September, 1615, a School-house was built on a spot called *Lithburn*, but now Free-School-Lane, sufficiently spacious for *One Hundred Boys*, who were to be natives either of Cambridge, Chesterton, Trumpington,

Trumpington, or Barnwell; and to be educated by a master and usher, whose *services* were to be requited with the respective salaries of 40l. and 20l. yearly. The administration of this charity appears to be attended with some degree of mismanagement: the salaries are paid without being earned; and the School-house exists without scholars; for the few boys that sometimes receive their lessons at the master's lodgings, (for such we have been informed is the fact,) cannot be deserving of that title. This abuse is the more to be regretted, as the children, generally speaking, of the poor inhabitants of Cambridge, are rude, untaught, and undisciplined. At each end of the school is a house with a garden annexed, originally designed for the residence of the master and usher; and at the south-end are also some alms-houses for poor widows, founded, like the school, by the donation of Mr. Perse. *Addenbrooke's Hospital* is a large brick building, situated near the south entrance of the town, and was so named from John Addenbrooke, an eminent physician, who, in the year 1719, bequeathed about 4000l. on the death of his widow, to erect and furnish an hospital for the gratuitous cure of the indigent diseased. Mrs. Addenbrooke died in March, 1720; but the insolvency of one of her executors, who had possession of the money, caused a considerable delay in the institution. The trustees at length having obtained a decree of Chancery in their favor, the building was finished; but the remaining funds being insufficient to complete the charity, an association was proposed to carry it on by subscription; and an act was procured in July, 1766, to alter the original design of Dr. Addenbrooke, and make it a *general* hospital. The number of persons admitted and relieved since that period, is averaged at 700 annually.

The extent of Cambridge is about one mile north and south, and half a mile west and east. The streets are, in general, narrow, and winding; and the houses ill-built, and crowded closely together. The town was first paved in the reign of Henry the Eighth, who, in the 36th of his reign, caused it to be enacted by Parliament, that all persons who had any houses, lands, &c. in

in Cambridge, bordering on the high-ways, should pave them to the middle of the said ways, "in length as their grounds do extend," and also keep them in repair, under the penalty of *sixpence* for every square yard. This regulation being but little observed after the lapse of two centuries, a new act was passed in the year 1787, for "the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the town, and widening the streets, lanes, and other passages." Many improvements in each of these respects have since been effected. The population compared with the limited extent of the town is very great; for, besides the persons residing in the colleges, the number of inhabitants on March the 10th, 1801, as ascertained under the late act, was 9273; of these 4162 were males, and 5111 females. Very little trade of any kind is carried on at Cambridge, but what is either immediately or remotely connected with the University. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, High Steward, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, twenty-four Common Council-Men, four Bailiffs, a Town Clerk, and other Officers. The Mayor, on the day of his election, has the privilege of bestowing the freedom on any one person he may think proper. The choice of sending Representatives to Parliament is vested in the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Freemen not receiving alms: the voters are about 200.

Though Cambridge has had the honor of giving education to so many illustrious characters, but very few of its natives appear to have attained any distinguished literary eminence. Among those of its sons whose abilities are most conspicuous in the records of biography, are Sir John Cheke, a statesman, grammarian, and divine; and Jeremy Taylor, a learned prelate.

Sir John Cheke was born in the year 1514, and educated in St. John's College, where he took his degrees in arts, and was afterwards successively appointed to the offices of lecturer and professor of the Greek language, the pronunciation of which, he at that time *ineffectually* endeavored to correct through the opposition of Bishop Gardner, who was then Vice-Chancellor. In 1544 he was made Latin tutor, jointly with Sir Anthony Cooke, to Prince Edward, on whose accession to the Crown, he was rewarded with a pension of 100 marks, and soon after obtained

tained grants of several considerable estates. These pecuniary advantages were accompanied with state honors, and he was rapidly promoted through inferior offices to those of Secretary of State, and Privy Counsellor. His fall was yet more sudden than his elevation; for having concurred in the measures which bound the fatal diadem on the brows of the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, and also acted as her secretary during the nine days of her reign, he was committed to the Tower, under Queen Mary, and deprived of the greatest part of his possessions. Obtaining his liberty in 1554, he went abroad, and, after travelling to various places on the continent, was reduced to the necessity of reading Greek lectures at Strasburg for subsistence. Though thus distressed, the inveteracy of his enemies was yet unappeased: in an evil hour he set out for Brussels; but was seized before he entered that city by the orders of Philip the Second, and being conducted on ship-board, was, without a knowledge of his crime, again consigned to his apartments in the Tower. Here his suspence was but short lived; for, on his refusal to subscribe to the Catholic religion, he was informed that he must either abjure his faith, or suffer death at the stake. The alternative was too dreadful for his fortitude; he signed his abjuration, was released, and had his property restored; but his peace of mind was for ever fled. The recollection of his apostacy embittered every future hour, and preyed upon, and ultimately terminated, his existence in less than a twelvemonth. He died in September, 1557.

Jeremy Taylor was born about the year 1600, and brought up at the free-school in this town till the age of thirteen, when he was entered into Caius College, and as soon as he was graduate, was chosen fellow. When a master of arts, he removed to London, and became Divinity Lecturer in St. Paul's Cathedral. While in this station, his abilities attracted the attention of Archbishop Laud, who thinking it for the advantage of the Hierarchy, that he should have more time for study and improvement than a continued course of preaching would allow, procured him a fellowship in All Souls College, Oxford, and soon afterwards gave him the Rectory of Uppingham, in Rutlandshire. The interest of Laud was still employed in his favor; he became

Chaplain

Chaplain to Charles the First, and engaged with ardor in his service; but, on the decline of the Royal cause, retired into Wales, and supported himself on the slender revenues of a school. While in this situation, he wrote many of the books for which he was afterwards famous. Leaving his retreat, he accompanied Lord Conway to Ireland; but returned to his native country on the Restoration, and in 1662 was appointed Bishop of Down and Connor. On taking possession of his bishopric, he was made Privy Counsellor, and promoted to the Vice Chancellorship of the University of Dublin, which honorable office he retained till his death. He died August the 13th, 1667. His writings are very numerous, and, for the most part, held in high and deserved estimation.

BARNWELL, a village situated about half a mile north-east of Cambridge, was formerly a place of much consequence from its Priory, which, as we have stated in the account of Magdalen College, was originally founded on the spot now occupied by that building, by Picot, a Norman nobleman, through the persuasions of his wife Hugolina. This pious lady, being seized with a dangerous illness at Cambridge, made a vow, that if she recovered, she would build a church in honor of St. Giles; and being restored to health "within three days," she, in conjunction with her husband, commenced and endowed a religious foundation for a prior and six Austin canons. Before the completion of the building, both Picot and his wife died, leaving their estate and honors to their son Robert, and entreated him to finish the structure; but he being accused of a conspiracy against Henry the First, his barony was confiscated, and afterwards given by the King to his favorite warrior, Paganus Peverell. This nobleman finding the house too small, obtained the Monarch's permission to remove the establishment to another place, and afterwards commenced the Abbey of Barnwell, in a more pleasant situation, below the town, near the source of a spring, which, from an annual assemblage of children and youths, held on the spot on the eve of St. John the Baptist, had obtained the name of *Barns-well.* Paganus having completed the building, translated

 the

the canons to this place in the year 1112, and augmented their number; and is also said to have finished and ornamented the church in a very elegant style. On his death, the barony devolved to his son, William Peverell, who went to Jerusalem, and left his estates to be divided among his four sisters; one of whom married — Peche, Senior, in whose family the patronage of the church continued many years. On the Dissolution, the annual revenues of the Priory were valued at 351l. 15s. 4d. and its site was granted to Anthony Brown; but afterwards, in the 6th of Edward the Sixth, to Edward Lord Clinton. The greatest part of the original building has been removed, and its place occupied by the dwelling house of a farm. The ancient walls still surround a portion of the grounds, which appear to have been very extensive. Several outer buildings that belonged to the Priory are now used as barns.

Barnwell has suffered several times by fire. In the year 1287 a flash of lightning set fire to the belfrey, and injured the tower and body of the church considerably. But the most serious calamity of this kind occurred on September the 30th, 1731, when great part of the village was consumed, and an engine, brought to check the conflagration, destroyed by the flames. The number of inhabitants is about 300. On a Common, called Midsummer Green, in this parish, an annual fair is held, commencing on Midsummer-day, and continuing for a fortnight. This fair is reported to have originated with the assemblages of children above mentioned, whose yearly meetings being attended by a considerable concourse of people, attracted the notice of some pedlars, who began to dispose of their merchandize on this spot as early as the reign of Henry the First. The articles now brought for sale are chiefly earthern-wares, whence the festival has obtained the appropriate appellation of *Pot Fair.* The fair is proclaimed on the eve of Midsummer-day, by the heads of the University: first in the middle of the village, and afterwards on the green where it is celebrated. It appears to have assumed its legal form in the reign of Henry the Third, by whom it is said to have been chartered, and granted to the Priory. At a little distance to the east of Barnwell, the celebrated

STURBRIDGE

STURBRIDGE FAIR is annually held in a large field or meadow, near the little river Stour, or Sture, from which it seems to have derived its name. The origin of this fair is involved in so much incertitude, that Dr. Stukeley has deduced it from his hero Carausius; but however it arose, it seems evident that King John granted it for the use and maintenance of an hospital of lepers, who had an ancient chapel here, called, the Free Chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, at Steresbrygge, by Barnwell, "whose *Custos* demanded dues for all merchandizes exposed in its yard;" and had six shillings and eight-pence allowed him by a jury, in the year 1412, for every booth set up there. In the reign of Henry the Seventh, John Arundell, the *then* Chaplain, again claimed the right of stallage within the precincts of the Chapel, which privilege, after a hearing in the Exchequer, was adjudged to him upon the plea, that the same right had been enjoyed there by his predecessors.* By a charter made in the 30th year of Henry the Eighth, it appears that the Magistrates and Corporation of Cambridge obtained a fresh grant of this fair in their own favor, in consideration of 1000 marks by them paid to the King. This charter was confirmed by Elizabeth: it specifies the different quarters of the fair to be assigned to the different traders.

The field in which the fair is held is about half a mile square, having the river Cam for its boundary on the north side, and the Sture on the east. The ground, since the alteration of the style, has been marked out on the fourth of September, by the Mayor and Aldermen, and the dealers are then authorized to erect their booths, which are built in regular order, like streets, each row being designated by a particular name. The rows were formerly numerous, and were denominated from the business of the dealers who kept the booths; as Ironmongers Row, Cooks Row, Booksellers Row, Garlic Row, &c. but of these, the latter is not now unfrequently the only one. One part of the fair is called the Duddery, and consists of the largest booths, formed into a square

* See Baker's History of St. John's College among his MSS. in the British Museum. The Chapel is yet standing. It is a plain stone building, only ornamented with a round moulding over the doorways.

square of about 250 feet, chiefly occupied by woollen-drapers mercers, and wholesale dealers in cloaths. The fair is proclaimed with great solemnity, on the 18th of September; first by the Vice-Chancellor, Proctors, and other officers of the University; and afterwards by the Mayor and Aldermen of the town; all the persons who attend the different processions are arrayed in their official habits. The stated time of the continuance of the fair is fourteen days; its principal commodities are wool, hops, leather, cheese, and iron; and one day (September the 25th) is appropriated to the sale of horses.*

The Governors of the University, from prudential motives, refuse to permit the exhibition of dramatic pieces within nine miles of Cambridge, at any other period than the time of the fair, and the week immediately ensuing; but, during these three weeks, the Norwich Company of Players are allowed to perform in a spacious wooden building, lately erected and fitted up as a theatre. A court for the prompt administration of justice is always held during the fair, in which the Mayor or his deputy presides as Judge to determine controversies, and preserve decorum. He is attended by eight servants, called Red-coats, who are employed in the duty of constables. This was formerly the largest fair in England; but, through the vast changes that have been effected, in the modes of transacting business, and the introduction of turnpike roads and canals, the business of this once celebrated mart has been gradually declining for many years. In the year 1605, the fair was first attended by Hackney coaches from London; and the multitude of people assembled in some years have been so great, that upwards of sixty coaches have plyed here at one time; but latterly the number has seldom exceeded eight or ten. The causes which have occasioned the decline of the fair, will most probably soon operate to its complete extinction, at least as to any commercial purposes. Indeed, the facility with which merchandize may now be transported to all parts of the kingdom, and the abuses to which these kind of institutions are liable, renders the propriety of continuing them very questionable.

CHESTERTON

* Indigo was exposed to sale at this fair as early as the reign of Henry the Eighth; and, soon after the Restoration, great quantities of tea were sold here.

CHESTERTON is a large village, situated about one mile north of Cambridge, and principally inhabited by farmers. The Church is an ancient and spacious building, with a nave, chancel, and side aisles. The remains of a mansion-house in this place, formerly belonging to the Priors of Barnwell, is now used as a granary. The parish contains nearly 1900 acres, and 650 inhabitants. It obtained its name from Cambridge Castle, which is situated within its limits. At a little distance from this village are the vestiges of an ancient camp, of a squarish form, called *Arbury*, or Harborough. Three parts of the vallum is yet remaining, and inclose nearly six acres of ground, where Roman coins have been found. In a composition made between the lord of the manor and his tenants in the nineteenth of Elizabeth, it is called Harborough, otherwise Batsborough.*

IMPINGTON is a small village, rendered memorable by the singular case of one of its female inhabitants, who lost her way during the inclement weather of 1799, and was overwhelmed in a snow-drift, where she continued nearly eight days and nights, but was discovered alive, and survived her confinement several months. This unfortunate woman, whose name was Elizabeth Woodcook, was returning on horseback from Cambridge market, on the evening of the second of February, and was not more than half a mile from her own house, when her horse started at a sudden light, and going backwards with rapidity, she dismounted, through fear of being precipitated into a ditch, to which the animal was fast approaching. Soon afterwards the horse again started, and broke from her, and she pursued him over the fields for nearly a quarter of a mile. Having recovered the bridle, she retraced her steps towards home; but, wearied with her exertions, and benumbed in her left foot, through the loss of her shoe, she released the horse, and sat down under a thicket, round which the snow rapidly accumulated, and by eight o'clock had completely inclosed her; and still continuing to fall, increased to between three and four feet in thickness over her head. In this hapless situation, her cloathes stiffened by frost, and her strength

* Baker's MSS. in the University Library, Vol. XXXIV.

exhausted by fatigue and inanity, she remained till the morning of the tenth day of the month, when the snow having been gradually dissolved by a thaw, rendered a colored handkerchief (which on the second day of her confinement she had contrived to hang on the uppermost branches of a thicket) visible to a young farmer, who was crossing the field. He immediately walked up to it, and, through an aperture in the snow, beheld the identical woman who had so long been missing; and having procured assistance, quickly released her. During the whole period of her seclusion, she had slept very little, and been totally without nourishment, except what she obtained from sucking the surrounding snow, which she did at various times to allay her thirst. Being conveyed home, she was put to bed, where she experienced much pain in her legs and feet. The latter were soon discovered to be mortified; and in the end all the integuments and toes came away, and the *os calcis* of each foot was in many parts completely exposed. Her general health, however, began to amend; but the mutilated state of her frame preyed upon her mind, and at length, conjointly with other ailments, deprived her of life.

MILTON was the retirement of the late Rev. William Cole, an eminent antiquary, who, after a life of laborious research, died here on the sixteenth of December, in the year 1782, and bequeathed his manuscript collections, in 100 volumes, to the British Museum, with directions that they should not be opened till twenty years after his decease. In this village is a neat residence belonging to Samuel Knight, Esq.

DENNY ABBEY, situated in the parish of Waterbeach, nearly midway between Cambridge and Ely, was originally a cell of Benedictine Monks, (subordinate to the convent at Ely,) who had been removed from Elmeney, by Alberius Picot, about the year 1160, and remained here till some time in the next century, when their possessions became the property of the Knights Templars. This order being dissolved in the year 1312, their estates were granted, by Pope Clement the Fifth, to the Knights Hospitallers, who re-granted Denny Abbey to Edward the Second. Edward the Third, about the year 1341, bestowed it on Mary

St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, (relict of Audomer de Valencia,) who founded a nunnery here for an abbess and nuns minorisses, to the honor of the Virgin and St. Clair. Soon afterwards, the nunnery established at Waterbeach, in 1293, was united to that of Denny. Lady Mary, the foundress, died in 1374, at an advanced age, and was buried here, between the nuns' choir and that of the seculars. The number of nuns at the Dissolution was twenty-five, and their revenues amounted to 172l. 8s. 3d. per annum. Their possessions were granted, by Henry the Eighth, to Edward Ebrington, and after passing through various hands, an annuity of 134l. 3s. 4d. issuing from the lands at Waterbeach, was purchased by Tobias Rustat, soon after the Restoration, and settled on Jesus College. The estate at Denny has for many years been occupied by the Hemmington family, but belongs to Henry Pointer Standby, Esq. of Little Paxton, in Hampshire. The site of the abbey is occupied by a spacious and convenient dwelling-house. The transept of the chapel, about thirty yards by ten, still remains, and is now used as a barn: the refectory also has been appropriated to a similar purpose. The walls inclose an area of about four acres, and were formerly surrounded by a moat, nearly the whole of which may yet be traced.

COTTENHAM was the birth-place of THOMAS TENNISON, Archbishop of Canterbury. He received the early part of his education at the free-school, Norwich, whence he removed to Bene't College. In 1680 Charles the Second presented him with the vicarage of St. Martin's in the Fields, London, on which parish he bestowed several benefactions. He was promoted to the See of Canterbury in 1694, and had the honor of placing the Crown on the head of Queen Anne; but obtained very little influence during the reign of that Princess; for, though he was complimented by being first named in the list of Commissioners appointed to conclude the terms of the Union with Scotland, it appears to have been more from respect to his station, than deference to his opinions. On the accession of George the First, whom he likewise crowned, his interest increased; but his progress was soon after arrested by the hand of death. He died in

 December,

December, 1715, in the 79th year of his age. He wrote several works on Theology.

LONG STANTON is a small village, about seven miles from Cambridge, where the Hatton family have been seated ever since the end of the sixteenth century. The ancient manor house was a venerable building, erected about the year 1560, but has, in a great measure, been taken down, and a smaller mansion built, which is now inhabited by Dingley Askam Hatton, Esq. brother to Sir John Hatton. This village has two Churches, called Stanton All-Saints, and Stanton St. Michael's, though the inhabitants do not exceed 250, and the whole number of houses is only forty.

MADINGLEY* is the seat of Admiral Sir Charles Hinde Cotton, Bart. whose ancestor inherited it by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sergeant John Hinde, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, and since that event, this family has always been distinguished from the other baronets of the same name, by the prefixture of that of Hinde. The Manor-House is an ancient brick building, somewhat similar in appearance, and apparently of the same age, as Holland-House, near Kensington. It is nearly surrounded with woods and pleasure grounds, and from the road has a very picturesque appearance. The rooms are *full* of paintings; among them are some good historical pieces, and a few fine portraits.

* "The Statute 34 and 35 of Henry the Eighth, Chap. 24, recites, that certain persons were infeoffed of and in the manor of *Burkwas*, otherwise called *Shire-Manor*, of the county of Cambridge, lying and being in the parish of Madingley, being of the yearly value of 10l. to letten the same to farm at this day, to the use and intent, that the profits thereof should be received and taken for and towards the payment of the *fees and wages* of the Knights of the said county of Cambridge, being chosen for the Parliament within the said county, and therefore, for the sure and more perfect continuance thereof, and at the request of the Gentlemen and Inhabitants of the County, it enacts, "that John Hinde, one of the King's Sergeants at Law, shall stand seised of the said Manor, to the use of himself, his heirs, and assigns, for ever, on condition to pay every Michaelmas, 10l. to the Sheriff and two Knights of the Shire, who are thereby Incorporated by the name of *Wardens of the Fees and Wages of the Knights of the Shire of Cambridge*, for the use of the said Knights of the Shire, towards the maintenance of their charges." *Gough's Additions to Camden.*



portraits. The best are those of SIR JOHN HINDE COTTON, Bart. by Sir Godfrey Kneller, dated 1692; JAMES CRAGGS, Junior, Esq. and WILLIAM STUKLEY, Esq. by Walter. The park and pleasure grounds of this estate were considerably improved by the late Sir John H. Cotton; and the village Church, which stands very near the house, was repaired and ornamented at his expence. It is a small but very neat structure, with a beautiful painted window over the Communion Table. The centre division represents Our Saviour on the Cross, with some buildings in the back ground, exceedingly well managed. Some monuments of the Hinde and Cotton families are in the church. The parish contains about 150 inhabitants.

CHILDERSLEY, a reduced village, some distance to the west of Madingley, was the seat of the Cutts family, from an early period to the time of the brave John, Lord Cutts, who was Lieutenant-General of the British forces in Holland in the reign of Queen Anne. Sir John Cutts, one of the ancestors of this Nobleman, is mentioned by Lord Herbert, in his Life of Henry the Eighth, as being so emnent for his hospitality, that the Spanish Ambassador was consigned to the Knight's house, in this county, by Queen Elizabeth, during a sickness which raged in London. The Spaniard, who, like most of his countrymen, had a great partiality for voluminous surnames, conceived his consequence disparaged, when he understood the name of his host to be simply *John Cutts;* but soon after the Don found that what the Knight lacked in length of name, he made up in the largeness of his entertainment.

CAXTON

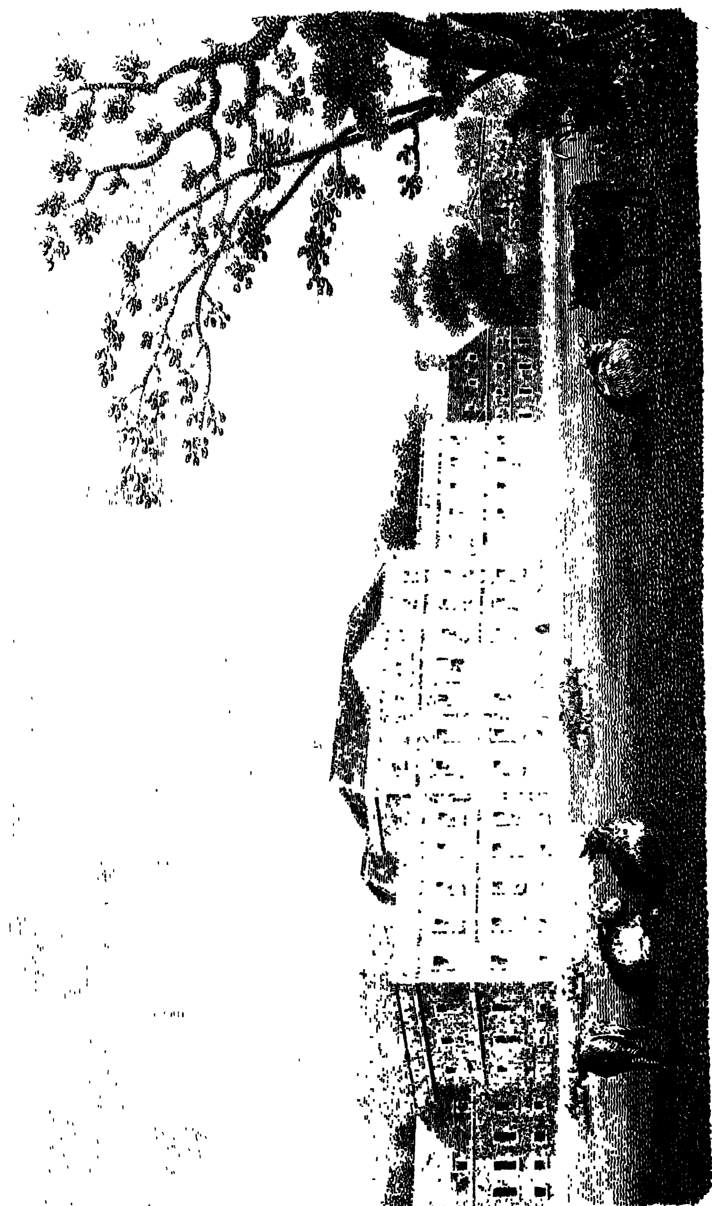
WAS anciently the barony of Stephen d'Eschallers, from whose descendants, in the reign of Henry the Third, it passed to the *Freviles*, and from them by the *Burgoynes* to the *Jermyms*. It is situated on a Roman road, on the western side of the county; and, though both a market and post town, it hardly contains more than forty houses, of a very mean and shabby appearance. The inhabitants are chiefly inn-keepers, and agricultural laborers. Mat-

thew Paris, the historian, was born in this town; which is also reported to have been the birth-place of the celebrated William Caxton, who introduced the art of Printing into England. This, however, though generally credited, is erroneous; and we have Caxton's own authority for affirming, that he was born in Kent, instead of Cambridgeshire. This is evident from the "*Recule of the Hystoryes of Troye,*" which was translated from the French by Caxton, and was the first book that he printed. In the preface to that work, he says, "In France was I never, and was born and lerned myne English in Kente in the Weeld, where Englisli is spoken broad and rude." This avowal, which was originally noticed by Dr. Conyers Middleton in his curious Dissertation on the Origin of Printing in England, must be regarded as decisive; and the above town can no longer be considered as the place of nativity of the ingenious Caxton.

MATTHEW PARIS, was a Benedictine Monk of St. Albans, and flourished in the thirteenth century. He was reputed to be one of the most learned men of his age, being an able mathematician, architect, poet, orator, and historian. His talents procured him promotion, and he was honored with several employments; particularly with the reformation of the abuses which even at that early period existed in different monasteries. His courage is said to have equalled his probity; for he declaimed alike against the vices of the English Court, and the encroachments which the adherents of the Papal See were making on the liberties of his country. He died about the year 1259. His *Historia Major* is divided into two parts, in which he traces the history of the world from the creation to the year of his death.

BOURNE, or *Burne*, about one mile and a half south-east of Caxton, was, according to Blomefield, in the year 870, the lordship of Morcar, "who had a numerous and warlike family, but he and most of them were killed in battle by the Danes." It was afterwards the barony of *Picot*, sheriff of the county, and of the *Peverells*, by one of whose daughters it was conveyed to Gilbert Peche, who having provided for the children of his second wife, left his remaining possessions to Edward the First. This manor

has



has since been held successively by the *Beeches*, *Burnayshes*, and *Hagars*, whose Mansion-House stands on a rising ground, in the middle of the ancient works which formerly surrounded a castle supposed to have been erected by Picot The castle was burnt by Ribald de Lisle during the Barons' Wars in the reign of Henry the Third.

GAMLINGAY is a village of considerable extent, situated near the boundaries of this and the adjacent counties of Bedford and Huntingdon. It formerly belonged to the *Avenells*, from whom it passed by marriage to the ancient family of St George, whose seat, in the neighbouring parish of Hatley St George, is now the property of Thomas Quinton, Esq Sir George Downing, who bequeathed his estates to found a new College at Cambridge, had a large house at Gamlingay, which, since the death of Sir Jacob, his heir, has been pulled down. The parish contains about 700 inhabitants, who are principally employed in agriculture.

HATLEY ST GEORGE, sometimes, from the nature of the soil called *Hungry Hatley*, was the seat of the St George family from the time of Henry the Third The title lay dormant from the death of Lord St George, an Irish peer, in 1735, till the year 1763, when it was revived in the person of Usher St. George, but when he died, in 1775, it again became extinct. One of this family was honored with the arms of Sweden, in addition to his own, by Gustavus, the Swedish King, to whom he had been sent by Charles the First with the Order of the Garter. The residence of T Quinton, Esq is extremely pleasant, the Park is small, but well laid out, and in good order. The population of this parish consists of about 100 persons.

WIMPOLE,

THE seat of Philip Yorke, Earl of Hardwicke, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, is by far the most splendid private residence in Cambridgeshire. The manor seems to have passed through the families of the *Beeches*, and the *Avenells*, into that of the *Chicheles* who were originally of Higham Ferrers The first of this family

who

who owned Wimpole, appears to have been Henry Chicheley, Esq. who was in possession in the fourteenth of Henry the Sixth. From him it descended to Thomas Chicheley, Esq. whose son, Sir Thomas, was Master of the Ordnance and Privy Counsellor to Charles the Second, in whose reign it became the property of Lady Saville, who sold it to Sir John Cutler. The daughter of this gentleman conveyed it by marriage to Charles Robarts, Earl of Radnor, by whom it was sold, near the beginning of the last century, to Lord Harley, Earl of Oxford, son of the Lord Treasurer, of whose representatives it was purchased, about the year 1740, by the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, whose grandson, the present Earl, obtained it by the death of his uncle in May, 1790.

The Mansion-House* is a spacious brick structure, with extensive wings; the latter have been added since the erection of the central part of the building, which appears to have been raised by Sir Thomas Chicheley. The east wing is connected with the offices, and the west with a large green-house. The entrance to the Hall is by a double flight of steps. The interior of this fabric combines neatness with elegance, and has been lately improved by the present Earl, and several of the chambers thrown into one, which is splendidly fitted up as a State Drawing Room. The various apartments contain a magnificent assemblage of paintings; many of them are by the first masters; and, in general, the whole collection may be said to be well selected. We shall give a list of those which appear to be most valuable. In the GALLERY are the following:

BEN JONSON; Cornelius Jansen; a long picture. The countenance of the Poet is thoughtful and penetrating. He is delineated seated at a table, with a pen in his hand, and apparently in the act of study. The whole expression is dignified and noble.

FRANK HALS, by Himself. This is a very curious head. The Painter has portrayed himself with rough hair and huge whiskers. An air of eccentricity and wildness pervades the whole countenance.

A VENETIAN

* The annexed View represents the south front of this fabric, with the church at a little distance on the east side.

A Venetian Nobleman: Titian. Extremely fine.

Ignatius Loyola: Titian. The features of this extraordinary man, who was the founder of the society of Jesuits, are expressive of much thought, and seemingly on more devout and holy objects than his disciples judged it expedient to attend to. He was born in the year 1491, in the Spanish province of Guipuscoa, and bred to the military profession; but having his leg broken at the siege of Pampeluna, made a vow, that, on recovery, he would go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and ever afterwards devote himself to the services of religion. On the completion of his cure, he performed his journey with the most scrupulous exactness; and having studied the Latin language for a short period at Barcelona, he commenced preacher. His fervency of manner, contempt of worldly riches, and peculiar tenets, soon attracted the attention of the Inquisition, by whom he was imprisoned, but afterwards released, under an engagement to forbear preaching for four years. This suited not the greatness of his zeal: he retired to Salamanca, and again commenced the dissemination of his new opinions, but with as little success as before, being once more imprisoned, and only liberated on terms similar to the former. His indigence now reduced him to many difficulties, but continuing stedfast in the prosecution of his designs, he at length had the sanction of the See of Rome; and his order was legally established by the title of the Society of Jesus. Ignatius died in the year 1556; but his institution spread rapidly through every part of the world; and the brethren of the order, from that period till the beginning of the eighteenth century, possessed greater power, and more extensive connections, than any society that ever was formed. This Order, famous for its crimes, as well as influence, was finally suppressed by Clement the Fourteenth, in the year 1773.

Spinola, the famous Spanish General: Rubens.

Head of a Monk; by some supposed to be Martin Luther.

A half length of a Lady, delineated looking over the railing of a balcony. This was brought from Italy by Lord Hardwicke. The neck and bosom are partly uncovered: the coloring is very rich, and brilliant.

The

THE LIBRARY is a noble apartment, and the collection of books extremely select and valuable. It contains the best editions of both English and foreign authors, in every branch of literature; besides many volumes of curious engravings. The room is plain, but neatly fitted up, and ornamented with portraits of the most eminent writers: among these are heads of Lord Somers, Warburton, Dr. Clarke, Ben Jonson, Pope, Sir Isaac Newton, and Dr. Barrow; a whole length of BISHOP BURNET, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a half length of MATTHEW PRIOR, with one hand placed on a book. This is a very spirited resemblance: the countenance of the Poet is thin, and the nose sharp; but the expression is very superior to the painting of him mentioned in the description of St. John's College, and the features are likewise very different. Prior was frequently a visitor at Wimpole when it belonged to Lord Oxford; this portrait, therefore, is in all probability the most accurate likeness. In this apartment is a very fine carving, in ivory, of Our Saviour on the Cross; brought from Italy by Lord Hardwicke. The agony of the countenance, and the appearance of the body drawn up by extreme pain, are exceedingly well represented. Besides the books contained in this library, Lord Hardwicke has a large and valuable collection of State Papers, and other manuscripts, preserved in an apartment secured from all danger of being destroyed by fire.

The most select of the remaining paintings we shall describe, without attending to the rooms in which they are situated.

David and Goliath; Giorgione; animated, and well colored.

The Angel appearing to Hagar. The figure of Hagar, on her knees, is extremely fine. This piece appears to have been curtailed.

The Inside of the Church of St. John de Lateran, at Rome.

Virgin and Child: Old Palma.

VANDYCK; a head, by Himself.

The Laughing and Crying Philosophers: Rubens.

Virgin and Child, surrounded with Flowers: Vandyck.

The Passage of the Israelites.

A Battle Piece: Rosa di Tivoli.

SIR

Sir Thomas More: Holbein.

Job and his Wife: a very singular painting. The body of Job is naked, and covered with boils. Near him stands his wife, who, from her expression and attitude, appears to be telling him to *Curse God and die.*

A curious piece, called a Philosopher's Study; but is more like the Cabinet of a Virtuoso: Old Franks. It represents the interior of a large room, with various groups of figures assembled in different parts. The walls are ornamented with numerous small paintings, many of them highly finished; and though very minute, clear and expressive.

Roman Charity: Rubens.

Richard, Earl of Warwick, the Parliamentary Admiral: Vandyck.

John de Witt, Grand Pensionary of Holland.

Moon Light Scene; sea view: Marlow. This is a very exquisite performance: the waves, tinged with the moon beams, and rippled with the breeze, have a fine effect. On the beach is the hull of a vessel, wrecked; and in one corner, two figures boiling a pot over a brushwood fire. The diffusion of the different colored lights over the surrounding objects is managed with great judgment and truth.

The Burning of the Turkish Fleet in the Bay of Constantinople: a companion to the above.

The Love-Sick Maid: Opie. A very fine picture. The love-sick girl is leaning back in a languishing attitude, with her bosom partially uncovered. In the back-ground is the figure of her lover, with one finger archly placed upon his lips. On the left of the picture is Cupid, whom the artist appears to have introduced to explain the subject.

Virgin and Child: Titian. Landscape: Salvator Rosa.

Lord Royston, when a Child: Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Hermit in his Cell: Rembrandt. The scenery is dark, but very fine, and the whole piece admirable.

Head of St. Peter, with the Keys and a Book: Guido.

Inside of a Green-Grocer's Cottage: Teniers.

Marriage of the Virgin: Luca Giordano.

Edward

EDWARD THE SIXTH, an ancient painting on board.

Venus and Mars: Luca Giordano.

The Temptation of St. Anthony: Rubens, and other artists. The subject of the Temptation only occupies a small compartment in the middle of the piece, and is surrounded with flowers charmingly executed. The Saint is delineated at a table with a book in his hand: round him are a variety of figures, or rather fiends, that have assumed the forms of the most strange and uncouth animals and reptiles, who are thrown into very ludicrous and whimsical positions.

RAPHAEL. This is a very fine portrait, reported to have been executed by Titian. It appears to be painted on canvas glued closely on board.

LORD SOMERS, with the Seals.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS in the time of the Speaker Onslow. This was painted by Sir James Thornhill, assisted, as it is supposed, by Hogarth, his son-in-law. The characters most conspicuous, are those of the Speaker; Sir Sydney Godolphin, at that time Father of the House; Colonel Onslow; and Sir Robert Walpole, who is drawn in the act of rising, and preparing to speak. When this painting was executed, Sir James was a Member of the House, and has therefore introduced his own portrait among those of the other Representatives.

LORD ANSON: a head. This Nobleman married a daughter of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke.

PHILIP YORKE, the Chancellor, and first Earl Hardwicke: W. Hoare, 1763.

PHILIP YORKE, the second Lord Hardwicke: Sir J. Reynolds.

MISS CATHARINE FREMAN, first wife of the Honorable Charles Yorke, and mother of the present Lord Hardwicke.

The Lake of Albano: More. Very finely colored.

In the Drawing-Room is a very fine piece of Mosaic Work, representing the Temple of the Sybils. The principal figures introduced are a man and two cows. This is a most ingenious performance; and at a little distance not to be distinguished from painting. The cows are truly admirable, both as to color and drawing.

GEORGE

GEORGE THE FIRST, GEORGE THE SECOND, GEORGE THE THIRD; QUEEN CHARLOTTE; Marshall Laudohn; Mr. Pelham; Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle; Lord Lyttleton; Lord Chesterfield; the Great Hampden; Sir Eardley Wilmot; Archbishop Secker; Mrs. Montague; and numerous other portraits, are also preserved in this mansion

The private Chapel is an apartment in the house, ornamented with various figures of Roman Saints and Pontiffs on the walls, and a large painting of THE NATIVITY, over the altar; all executed by Sir James Thornhill.

The grounds in the vicinity of the mansion are rather flat; but from some parts of the Park, the views are extensive and beautiful. Opposite the south front is an avenue of fine trees, about two miles and a half in length. This is crossed by a branch of the river Cam, which flows through this quarter of the grounds. On the north side of the house are three pieces of water, which greatly contribute to the interest excited by the surrounding scenery; and on a rising ground, an artificial ruin, denominated a Gothic Tower. This, with a heavy and ungraceful building, named the Park-House, whose weight has caused the foundation to give way, was erected by the late Lord Hardwicke, who made many alterations in the Park and grounds; but the principal improvements have been effected since the estate came into the possession of the present Nobleman. Under his direction the gardens and plantations have assumed a new appearance. The inclosures have been considerably extended, and many more acres of land brought into cultivation. His Lordship's farming establishment is on a very extensive scale; and, from every improved method in agriculture being judiciously introduced, the produce of his grounds is yearly increasing. The drill husbandry is chiefly employed at Wimpole; and, from various comparative experiments, it has been found to be the most beneficial mode of culture. A new threshing and dressing machine has been lately erected; and the various other inventions to facilitate the labors of the agriculturalist, are on this establishment attended to in proportion to their utility.

For

For the conveniency of his Lordship's laborers, several neat cottages have been built within the inclosures, and a small piece of ground attached to each, for the peasant to cultivate at his own discretion: and, still more to benefit the industrious, the Earl bestows prizes on those who raise the greatest quantity of produce, and keep their little gardens in the neatest order. The habits of sobriety and cleanliness, originating in this praise-worthy attention to the interests and domestic comforts of the poor, are spoken of in the highest terms of admiration by those whose nearness of residence have given them opportunity to observe their beneficial effects.

The village Church stands near the east end of the mansion-house, and was neatly rebuilt, in the year 1749, by the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke. Four of the windows are of painted glass, containing the arms of the different families to whom the Yorke family are allied by marriage; and a very beautiful figure of David playing on the Harp. The Chicheley Chapel or Monument Room, adjoining the Church, contains several handsome monuments of the Hardwicke family; and also a marble tomb to the memory of Sir Thomas Chicheley, Knight, who died on the nineteenth of September, 1616, and lies buried beneath it. On the top is the effigies of the Knight on his back, with his hands clasped, and his head on a cushion; and at his feet an ill-executed figure of some animal.

The monument of the Lord Chancellor Hardwicke is very superb. On the upper part are medallions of the Earl and the first Countess of Hardwicke; and beneath it a sarcophagus, having on one side the figure of Wisdom leaning over it in a mourning position; and on the other, the figure of Minerva. This was designed by J. Stuart, and executed by Scheemaker. On the base is a long inscription, recording the character and abilities of the Earl, with the following particulars relative to his offices. "Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, was born at Dover, 1690; called to the bar 1714; chosen into Parliament 1718; made Solicitor-General 1719-20; Attorney-General 1723-4; Chief Justice and Baron Hardwicke 1733; Keeper of the Great Seal 1736-7. Four times

High

High Steward, between 17** and 1746; Earl 1754; resigned the Seals 1756; died 1764, aged 74." It also records the memory of his Lady, Margaret, Countess of Hardwicke, who was the daughter of Charles Cocks of Worcester, by Mary, sister and co-heir of John, Lord Somers.

The second Lord Hardwicke is commemorated by an urn, with a mourning figure decking it with flowers. This Nobleman married Lady Gray, daughter to Lady Jemima Campbell, grand-daughter to the Duke of Kent, and mother of the present Baroness Lucas and Lady Grantham.

Another monument, by Scheemaker, to the memory of the Honorable Charles Yorke, second son of the Chancellor, and is ornamented with a medallion of the person whose memory it records, supported by angels: beneath are the seals and the mace, very neatly sculptured. He was born December the 20th, 1722; received the Great Seal January the 17th, 1770; and died on the 20th of the same month. His first Lady was Catherine Freman; and his second, who is still living, Agneta Johnson, daughter of Henry Johnson, of Berkhamstead. The monument to the first wife of the Honorable C. Yorke, is ten or eleven feet high, and very handsome. It is adorned with a resemblance of the Lady in alto-relievo; and was executed by Scheemaker.

The last monument we shall mention was erected in remembrance of the Right Honorable Joseph Yorke, third son of the Chancellor, and Baron of the town and port of Dover. He was born July the 14th, 1724; and died December the 2d, 1792, " after 50 years constant employ in his country's service." This monument was executed by Bacon, and is exceedingly well finished.

The village of WIMPOLE is very small, though scattered over a large surface. The houses do not exceed forty, and are mostly inhabited by farmers, and laborers in agriculture. The children of the poor are provided with tuition through the munificence of Lady Hardwicke, whose attention to the wants of the industrious inhabitants has made her the object of their veneration and gratitude. This Lady has also established a School in the adjoining parish of Whaddon.

At

At ARRINGTON, a little village near the western side of Lord Hardwicke's Park, the skeletons of sixteen human bodies were found, in digging for a water course, within two feet of the surface, in October 1721. The bones seemed all to have been buried the same length of time, and were lying irregularly; some in heaps, as if several bodies had been interred together; and others, of the parts of one skeleton only. Some pieces of iron were also found, which seemed to have been pieces of swords. Their situation near the post road and Arrington Bridge, induced a supposition, that they were the remains of persons who had been slain in a skirmish to obtain possession of the pass over the river during the Civil Wars.

ABINGTON, or *Abington in the Clay*, or *Abington Pigotts*, is an ancient seat of the Pigott family; one of whom was a General in William the Conqueror's time, and had this, with sixteen other manors, granted him by that Prince, who likewise appointed him Sheriff of Cambridgeshire for life. Richard Pigott, Knight, one of his descendants, was made Judge of the Common Pleas in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and continued on that Bench during the reign of Richard the Third, and a considerable part of that of Henry the Seventh. Its present proprietor, Granado Pigott, F. R. S. was called to the bar from the Society of Lincoln's Inn in the year 1756. The village contains only twenty-five houses.

KNEESWORTH HOUSE, the seat of Sir Edward Nightingale, Bart. who recovered that title but a few years since, is an ancient brick structure, pleasantly situated. The present possessor inherited the estate from Geoffrey Nightingale, Esq. the son of Sir Thomas Nightingale, of Depden, in Essex, Bart. Kneesworth is a hamlet to Basingbourne, and contains about forty houses.

SHEPERETH is a pleasant little village, nearly environed with small rivulets. In the reign of Henry the Third it belonged to the nunnery at Chatteris; and at the period of the Dissolution was granted to Sir William Laxton, Knight, from whom, by an intermarriage, it descended to Thomas Wauton, and was inherited successively by his three sons, who all died without issue. Nicholas, the youngest, bequeathed it to his nephew, *John Layer*, who made manuscript collections for the history of several Hundreds.

Hundreds in this part of the county; some of which are now in the British Museum; and one volume, a thin folio, is in the Library of Lord Hardwicke, at Wimpole.

MELDRITH was the birth-place of ANDREW MARVELL, who was minister of Hull, in Yorkshire, and drowned in crossing the Humber in the year 1640. He was the father of *Andrew Marvell*, the poet and statesman.

TRIPLOW is mentioned by Fuller as being the birth-place of ELIAS RUBENS, a writer in the reign of Henry the Third: and here also, it is said, Cromwell influenced the officers of the Parliament's army to form the Council of Agitators. The parish contains about fifty houses; many of the women and children find employment in preparing woollen yarn for the Norwich and north country markets.

At HASLINGFIELD Queen Elizabeth lodged the night before she made her public entry into Cambridge. On *White-hill*, about half a mile from the village, "was a chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, much resorted to by devout persons. Among other offerings hung up, was a large pair of iron fetters, offered by one of the Lord Scales, in commemoration of his deliverance from some imprisonment. Out of a barrow, between this village and Comberton, was taken a free-stone coffin, covered with a stone, inlaid of divers colors, as Mr. Layer was told, who imagined it belonged to some noble personage."*

The manor of COMBERTON was anciently held of the Sovereign by Philip de Hastings, by the service of keeping the King's falcon, and not by Knight's service; and half a hide, here, was held in the reign of Edward the First, by the grand serjeantry of being the King's baker. "In the windows of the church are two devices; one a *ladder*, probably of the family of Deschalers, who had great property in these parts; the other a *tun* pierced by a tree, probably the rebus of some distinguished inhabitant or benefactor."†

 TRUMPINGTON,

* Gough's Additions to Camden. † Ibid.

TRUMPINGTON, a small village near Cambridge, was many years ago the residence of William Anstey, Esq. author of the New Bath Guide, in which city he now lives. His seat here is inhabited by —— Wedd, Esq. At *Dam-hill*, in this parish, near the river, many urns, (with human bones,) and different Roman antiquities, have been found. Lord Oxford had several vases and pateræ that were discovered here: and Mr. Gough mentions a drawing in his own possession, by Beaupré Bell, of a patera "having in the centre a griffin tearing a stag, surrounded by a border of dogs, boars, hares, &c. and an outer one of flowers."

CHERRY HINTON, so called from the abundance of cherry trees which formerly grew there, is a large village, principally inhabited by farmers. It is pleasantly seated in a valley, near the bottom of the Gogmagog Hills, and is the chief place in the county where saffron is cultivated. In the neighbouring chalk pits various small fossil teeth, and vertebræ of fish, have been found.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, about four miles to the east of Cambridge, are the highest eminences in this county. Henry of Huntingdon calls them the Pleasant Hills of Balsham. How they obtained their present fanciful appellation is uncertain. Mr. Layer conjectures it was from the rude and mighty portraiture of a giant, which the scholars of Cambridge cut upon the turf, or surface of the most elevated part of the hill, and probably named *Gogmagog*. This figure he had seen; but the business of repairing it was in his time discontinued.

On the top of these hills is a triple entrenchment with two ditches, rudely circular. This is supposed by some writers to have been a British, and by others a Roman, camp; but it was probably occupied in succession by both parties. Gervase, of Tilbury, in a passage quoted by Camden, appears to have described it by the name of *Vandlebury*, which it received from having been the station of the Vandals when they were employed in the massacre of the Britons in this part of the country. Dr. Gale, from the Roman coins found here in digging a cellar in

the year 1685, and the contiguity of the Roman Way, which runs from the brow of the hill towards Cambridge, supposed it to be Roman.

"*Vandlebury*," observes Mr. Gough, "is the fourth of the chain of forts which begins at the large camp on the hill where the Hunting Tower stood, opposite to Audley Inn. Littlebury Church stands in another. The walled town at Chesterford is a third. To Vandlebury succeeded Grantaceaster; then Arbury; and last, Belsars Hills; all within sight of one another, reaching from the woodland of Essex to the fens, and crossed by several parallel ditches, quite to the Devil's Ditch."

Within the entrenchment, which incloses about thirteen acres and a half, is the House and grounds of Francis, Lord Osborne, nephew to the late Earl of Godolphin. The house is an irregular brick building, originally intended as a hunting box, and establishment for breeding and rearing horses: it was erected by the Earl Godolphin, who became celebrated for his passionate love of horse-racing. The gardens, which, during the minority of Lord Osborne, were greatly neglected, have been lately improved; and many trees have been planted. Near the centre is a small fish pond, which is supplied with water by a large forcing machine worked by horses, that raises it from a well 201 feet deep. All the water for domestic purposes is also obtained from this well, there being no springs within a considerable distance.

BABRAHAM, the residence of General Whorwood Adeane, was formerly in the possession of the celebrated Sir Horatio Palavicini, who appears to have obtained it about 1576. This gentleman, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, was Collector of the Pope's Taxes in England in the reign of Queen Mary, on whose death, and the consequent change of religion under her sister Elizabeth, he took the liberty of detaining the money, and settling in this country. The tradition is corroborated by a whimsical epitaph, which Mr. Walpole has quoted in his Anecdotes of Painting, from a manuscript of Sir John Crew, an eminent herald and antiquary.

Here lyes Horatio Palavazene,
Who robb'd the Pope to lend the Queene *
He was a thiefe—A thiefe! Thou lyest:
For what! He robb'd but Antichrist.
Him Death wyth besome swept from Bab'ram
Into the bosom of ould Abraham;
But then came Hercules with his club,
And struck him down to Belzebub."

The Palavicini family were baptized and buried in this village, as appears by the Register, which also records the marriage of Sir Horatio's widow with Sir Oliver Cromwell, the Protector's uncle, exactly a year and a day after her husband's decease. The building in which Sir Horatio resided was called Babraham Place. It is mentioned by Mr. Gough as being a noble Gothic structure, being one of the best and largest houses in the county. From the reign of Charles the First it belonged to the Bennet family, several of whose monuments are in the church. Alexander Bennet, Esq. who married a daughter of Sir Peter Burrell, sold the house, pictures, and estate, in the year 1765, when the mansion was wholly taken down. Robert Jones, Esq. purchased the estate of the person to whom it had been sold by Bennet, and on the site of the ancient mansion erected the present edifice, a large square brick building, now occupied by General Adeane in right of his wife, the daughter of Mr. Jones. The Park, though not extensive, is pleasant, and tolerably stocked with wood. In the village is a free-school founded by Levinus Bennet. The parish contains about 180 inhabitants. The poor are partly maintained by a bequest of 97l. yearly, expended under certain restrictions imposed by the donor.

LITTLE SHELFORD was formerly possessed by the ancient family of Frevile, many of whom were buried in the church. Under an arch, in the north wall of the chancel, was an altar-tomb of a knight, with this inscription, of Edward the Second's time:

Ici

* "But Palavicini had higher merit," Mr. Wapole remarks, "as appears by an incontestible record: he was one of the Commanders against the Spanish Armada in 1588; and his portrait is preserved amongst those heroes in the borders of the tapestry in the House of Lords, engraved by Pine."

Ici gist sire Johan de Frivile
Ke fust Seignovr de cest ville
Vovs ke par ici passet
Pvr charite pvr l'alme priet.*

Palavicini, besides his mansion at Babraham, had a house in this village, in a very charming situation on the banks of a small stream. This was built by himself in the Italian style, with a large piazza or gallery, and pillars in front of the second story. It was taken down about forty years since, and a handsome mansion erected on the spot by William Finch, Esq. by whose family it is still possessed.

SAWSTON is a pleasant village, containing about 80 houses, and 500 inhabitants, and has long been the seat of the family of the Huddlestones, descended from Sir John Huddlestone, who was High Sheriff of this county. This gentleman, says Fuller, "was highly honored by Queen Mary, and deservedly. Such was the trust she reposed in him, that when Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen, she came privately to him at Sawston, and rid thence behind his servant, the better to disguise herself from discovery, to Framlingham. She afterwards made him, as I have heard, her Privy-Councellor; and, besides other great boons, bestowed the bigger part of Cambridge Castle, then in ruins, upon him, with the stones whereof he built his fair house in this county."

LITTLE ABINGDON appears to have been the residence of Michael Dalton, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, who was formerly as well known for his Book on the "Office of Justice of Peace," as Burn is now. His "Duty of Sheriffs" was also in good repute. In Neale's History of the Puritans, mention is made of Mr. Dalton, the Queen's Counsel, who, in 1590, pleaded against Mr. Udal, condemned for writing a libel, called "A Demonstration of Discipline." Oliver Dalton, Esq. his son, was buried in the church.

LINTON

Is a market-town, situated on the south-east side of the county, in a very pleasant spot, the grounds round it being more varied than in most other places in this part of Cambridgeshire. It

 consists

* Blomefield's Collectanea Cantabrigiensia.

consists of several irregular streets and lanes, the chief of which is about half a mile in length. The houses are principally low, and covered with thatch: some, however, are of brick, and very neat. The Market-house is a small square building of a mean appearance. The Church is a spacious structure, with two aisles, a nave, a chancel, and large tower. In the south aisle is a handsome mural monument of marble, erected with a bequest of 1000l. left for the purpose by Peter Standly, Esq. to perpetuate his affection for Elizabeth, his sister and benefactress. On the pedestal is an elegant marble urn, with the figure of Hope on one side, sustained by her anchor, and looking upwards. On the other side, a fine female figure, with a wreath and olive branch, and a dog couching at her feet. Over the urn, on a black marble ground, is a medallion of Mr. Standly. The church is ornamented with embrasures, and built with flints, intermixed with stone and plaster. The Sunday-School in this town, which now furnishes tuition to upwards of 100 children, was originally established through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Fisher, the present Vicar, and a Magistrate of the county; and is supported by the contributions of the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry. Here was formerly a small Priory, subordinate to the Abbey of St. Jacutas de Insula, in Bretagne. Its possessions were granted by Henry the Sixth, about the year 1450, to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College. At Bareham also, in this parish, was a Priory of Crouchid Friars, granted by Henry the Eighth to Philip Paris, Esq. who sold it to the family of Millecent. DR. RICHARDSON, Regius Professor at Cambridge in the reign of James the First, was born here. The number of houses in this parish is 183; of inhabitants 1157; of these 590 are males, and 567 females.

The manor of CASTLE CAMPS was granted by William the Conqueror to Aubrey de Vere, a Norman Earl, whose grandson Aubrey, created Earl of Oxford* by Henry the Second, built a castle

* "An error seems generally to prevail, that this title, which now remains dormant, and unclaimed, was revived in the person of Robert Harley by Queen Anne; but it must be observed, that Henry the Second granted to Aubrey de Vere,

castle here, which continued to be the residence of his successors till the attainder of John de Vere, the 12th Earl, for his adherence to the House of Lancaster. This Lordship was then bestowed by Edward the Fourth on Richard, Duke of Gloucester: but John, the 13th Earl, having by his exertions greatly promoted the success of the Earl of Richmond in the battle of Bosworth Field, was by that Prince re-instated in the possession of all his estates and dignities. Edward Vere, the 17th Earl, having reduced himself to want by his extravagant profusion, sold this manor to Thomas Sutton, Esq who resided at the castle some time, and afterwards made it part of the endowment of his new foundation the Charter-House, to which it still belongs.

The Castle stands on a beautiful eminence, and commands an extensive prospect of the county towards Cambridge. On the east side was a lofty tower of brick, which was blown down by the high wind in the beginning of 1779. The remaining part has been substantially repaired, and made a comfortable residence for the person who rents it of the Charter-House. The village of Castle Camps contains between 800 and 900 inhabitants. The Church is small, with an embattled tower. In the chancel is a monument which records the virtues of the Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, who died in February, 1739.

HORSEHEATH was formerly the seat of William Allington, who was Sheriff of the county in the reign of Henry the Fifth, and continued in his descendants till near the commencement of the last century, when the estate was purchased by John Bromley, of an ancient family of that name in Shropshire. Henry, his son, was created Lord Montford, Baron Horseheath, in the 14th of George the Second. Thomas, his son, the late Lord, succeeded to the estate and titles; but having ruined himself, the park was let as a farm, and the elegant mansion sold for the materials,

Vere, and his heirs male for ever, the title of Earl of Oxford, with the *tertiam denarium*, or third penny of the pleas of Oxfordshire, to the end he might be Earl of that county; whereas Queen Anne conferred on the Lord Treasurer Harley, the title of Earl of the *City* of Oxford." See Topographer, Vol. IV. whence the chief particulars of Castle Camps were extracted.

materials, which have since been pulled down. The estate is now the property of —— Batson, Esq. an eminent Banker.

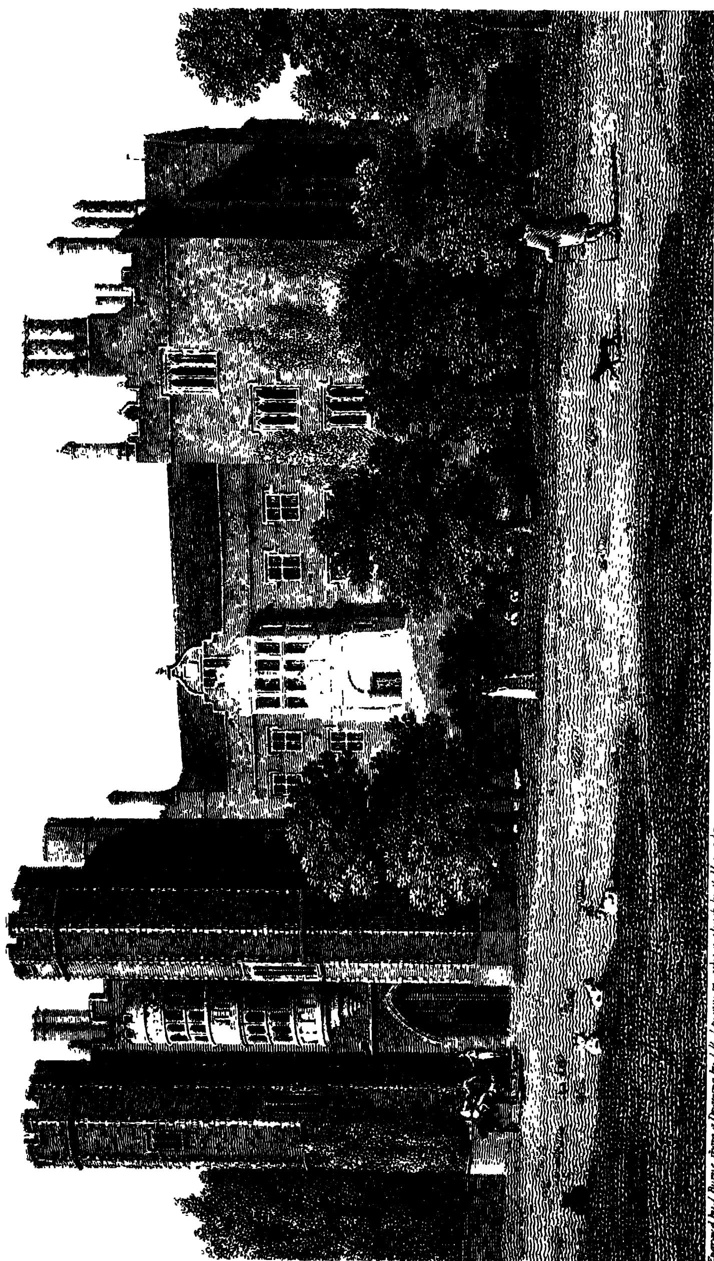
BALSHAM was the birth-place of HUGH DE BALSHAM, founder of the Peter-House, Cambridge; and, according to Carter, of WILLIAM DE BOTTESHAM, or *Bolsam*, who was made Bishop of Bethlehem, in the Holy Land, by the Pope, in 1385; and afterwards, Bishop of Rochester: but other writers have affirmed, that Bottisham was the place of his birth. This village is renowned for the great revenues of its rectory, which is in the patronage of the Charter-House.

CARLTON was the residence and burial-place of the learned Sir Thomas Eliot, who was Sheriff of this county in the 24th of Henry the Eighth. He was the author of several esteemed works. His "Latin and English Dictionary," 1538, afterwards augmented by Bishop Cooper; his "Governour," 1534, 8vo. and his "Castle of Health," 1541, quarto; are all celebrated.

WILLINGHAM is a large village, which became memorable from having been the birth-place of a youth who was considered as one of Nature's prodigies. By the account contained in a letter from Surgeon Dawkes to Dr. Mead, and published in the Philosophical Transactions, it appears, that he was only a lusty boy when born, but rapidly increased in size, and displayed marks of puberty before he was a twelvemonth old. When he was but three years of age, he measured three feet eight inches high, was proportionably large, and had a very strong and manly voice. His weight when clothed was four Stone and two pounds. His name was Thomas Hall. He was born on the 30th of October, 1741, and died before he had attained his sixth year, with all the symptoms of decrepitude and old age. Mr. Dawkes wrote the particulars of his extraordinary history in a Latin epitaph, which was inscribed on a monument erected in the church by voluntary contribution. His mother died while he was sucking at her breast, when he was only nine months old.

CATLEDGE HALL is a curious and venerable mansion belonging to the Earl of Guildford, by whose ancestor, Edward North, Esq. the manor was purchased about the year 1530. This gentleman

was



was originally a lawyer, but being employed by Henry the Eighth, became a considerable sharer in the rich harvest of fortunes obtained by the favorites of that Monarch, on the dissolution of the monasteries. He was the first Lord North, being created a Baron by Queen Mary in the first year of her reign. On his decease, in 1563-4, he was buried in the small Chapel which he had built for the interment of his posterity in this village, adjoining the chancel of the church. Catledge Hall* was erected by this Nobleman in the reign of Henry the Eighth; and though much of its original splendor is departed, it still has sufficient charms to interest the feelings of the antiquary. The building is entirely of brick, with the exception of the window-frames and door-cases. It stands on a raised platform, and is nearly surrounded with a deep and broad moat, filled with water. The entrance is from a small lawn under a square brick tower with four turrets. Hence a flight of stone steps leads to a paved terrace, which extends to the porch. The great Hall is furnished with a music-gallery and screen, and has an Oriel window at the upper end. The Chapel is decorated with the heads of the twelve Apostles, in as many compartments; but as this mansion has not been the residence of the family for several years, the elegant cushions and pulpit-hangings have been stored in an oak-box, curiously carved. One of the windows is full of painted glass, finely executed.

Several of the apartments are hung with tapestry; and one or two of them are connected with the history of Queen Elizabeth, who was magnificently entertained in this mansion by Roger, the second Lord North, in the 21st year of her reign. This Princess, according to the traditions of the neighbourhood, was also concealed here during some part of the sovereignty of her bigotted sister. In the apartment wherein she is reported to have resided when in concealment, was a door that led into an octagon closet in a tower, from which there was an opening to the leads, where she was accustomed to take the air. The bed in this room is of crimson velvet, with a deep gold fringe, and a chair and footstool of the same pattern.

The

* The annexed View was taken in the year 1800; but, since the above account was composed, the whole edifice has been pulled down.

The village of Catledge is sometimes called *Kirtling*, and is said by some historians, to have been the place where a Synod was held during the furious contests about Easter, which prevailed in the year 977; but the affirmations of these writers are contradicted by others; and the actual place of assembly appears to be unknown. The parish contains about 1800 acres, 74 houses, and 420 inhabitants.

THE DEVIL'S DITCH. The eastern part of Cambridgeshire is intersected by several banks or ridges, and also by some deep ditches, which appear to have been formed as boundaries against invasion. The most remarkable of the latter is called the *Devil's Ditch*, a name which by some persons is supposed to have been derived from the acknowledged pre-eminence of his infernal Highness in the execution of works of difficulty. A more rational etymology has, however, been found in the name of *Davilier*, who held the manor of Broome, in Suffolk, by the service of being conductor of the footmen, or infantry, of that county and Norfolk, who were bound to serve the King in his Welsh wars, and had their rendezvous always at that ditch,* which, Camden observes, was the boundary both of the kingdom, and bishopric, of the East Angles. This celebrated ditch commences near *Catledge*, and runs across Newmarket Heath, in a straight line for several miles, to *Reche*, where the fens were anciently marshy and impassable. The earth that was dug out of the trench is thrown up, and forms a high bank, on the east side, which is that *next* to the *sea*. This mode of disposing of the excavated earth, is, in the opinion of Dr. Stukeley, and other antiquaries, a proof that the ditch was made some centuries before Cæsar, by the first inhabitants that settled eastward, in order to secure themselves from the attacks of the inland Aborigines.

In Dr. Mason's Manuscripts, quoted by Mr. Gough, it is remarked, that the situation of this ditch "is so well chosen, that being only seven miles long, it could secure Norfolk and Suffolk from midland invasions, the fen securing all between that and

Lynn;

* See Carter's Cambridgeshire.

Lynn; and if there was a continuation of wood from Ditton to the Thames, as we have some accounts of its having been in later ages, it would, cover Essex also. Its greatness proves it the work only of a whole province, especially as there was, for greater security, a second, parallel to it, called Fleam Dyke, at seven miles distance, not so big, but longer, beginning at Fen Ditton, and ending at Balsham." Its antiquity is inferred from several ways having been cut through the bank, and the ditch filled up. These passages are mostly called gaps.

"Another ditch," continues Dr. Mason, "about a mile south of Bourne Bridge, between Abingdon and Pampesford, points to Cambridge on declining ground. Towards the middle it has been filled up for the Icknield Way to pass over it, and is therefore older than the road. It is very large and deep; but what is remarkable, is, that it has no bank on either side. What became of the soil taken out, being chiefly chalk and rubble, and not fit for manure, is doubtful. This ditch is also conveniently situated for preventing the march of an army, the upper end being closed with woods; the lower, with flat, soft land."

NEWMARKET

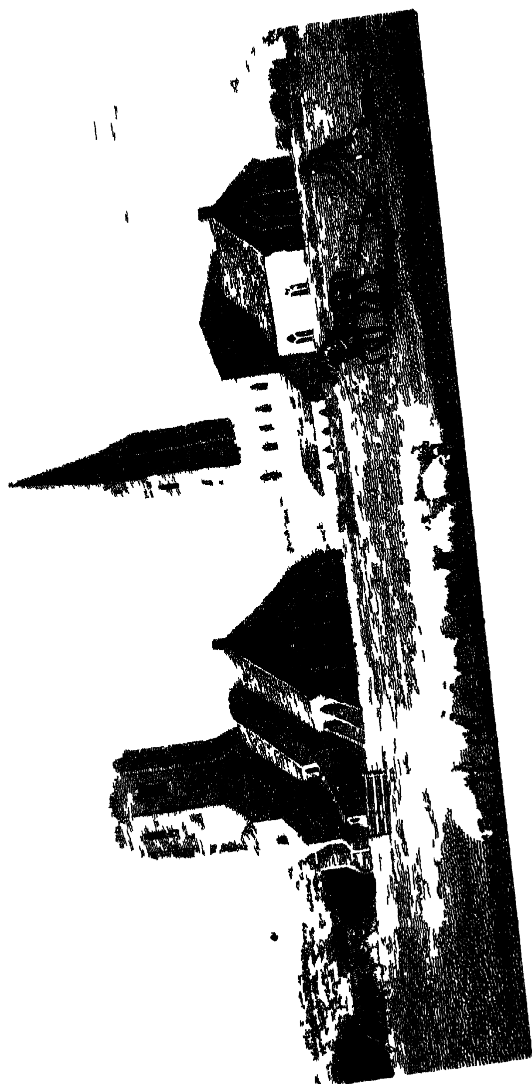
Has long been celebrated in the annals of horsemanship for its extensive heath, which, in the neighbourhood of this town, has been formed into one of the finest race-courses in the kingdom. The diversion of horse-racing, though undoubtedly practised in this country at the time of the Roman Invasion, does not appear to have made any considerable progress, but rather became extinct, till the accession of James the First, who again introduced it from Scotland, where it came into vogue from the spirit and swiftness of the Spanish horses which had been thrown ashore on the coasts of Galloway when the vessels of the Armada were wrecked. From this period it became more fashionable, and Newmarket had probably some kind of a racing establishment as early as the reign of this Monarch, who erected a house here, which was destroyed in the Civil Wars, but rebuilt by that distinguished

distinguished patron of the turf, Charles the Second, and is still the residence of the Sovereign whenever he visits Newmarket. The idea of improving the breed of horses, has, in a certain degree, induced the legislature to encourage this species of gambling; and even the throne seems to sanction its continuance; for, in addition to the plates given by the nobility, the King himself gives two every year.

The chief part of this town is situated in Suffolk; but as the whole of the race-course, on whose attractive charms its support principally depends, is in this county, we concluded that the present mode of arrangement was the most judicious that we could adopt. Most of the houses are modern, and well built; and many of them, which have been erected as residences for the nobility and private gentlemen who attend the races, are very handsome. Two of the coffee-houses are very conveniently furnished for the use of the *Betters*, when they meet to ratify their agreements, or settle matches. Billiard and other rooms are also prepared for the reception of those gentlemen who prefer games of skill, or hazard, to the more boisterous diversions of the turf; and excellent accommodations for visitors may be found in the numerous inns with which the town is provided. The *Races* are held several times in each year; chiefly in the Spring, and during the months of July and October.

The houses are chiefly disposed in one long and wide street, partly erected on the gentle declivity of a hill. The town has been twice destroyed by fire: the first time in the year 1683, during the presence of Charles the Second, his Queen, and the Duke of York. The damages were estimated at 20,000l. but the expences of rebuilding were in part defrayed by a subscription. The second fire was about the commencement of the last century. The two churches here do not contain any thing remarkable; that of St. Mary, on the north side the street, is in Suffolk; the other, on the south, is in Cambridgeshire; but is only a chapel of ease to the Mother-Church at Wood-Ditton. The inhabitants of the Suffolk division are 1307; those of the Cambridgeshire side only 485. Newmarket gave birth to

THOMAS



THOMAS MERKS, Bishop of Carlisle, who became famous from his steady adherence to Richard the Second, for which he was degraded to be titular Bishop of Samos. Several coins of Trajan, one of Faustina, and one of Maximianus Herculius, were found near the heath about fifty years ago.

SWAFFHAM BOLEBEC was anciently possessed by the family of *Bolebec*, one of whom founded a Benedictine nunnery here as early as the reign of King John, some small remains of which still exist; but the site is occupied principally by a modern house. At the Dissolution the revenues of the nuns amounted to little more than 46l. which had been appropriated to the maintenance of nine persons. The parochial, formerly the Nuns' Church, was rebuilt about the year 1350; and dedicated, in 1352, by the Bishop of Ely. This village stands in three parishes. The other two, which are called *Priors*, or *Little Swaffham*, and *St. Ciric*, or *Cyryake*, have their churches standing on a high hill, in one church-yard, and hence have obtained the name of SWAFFHAM TWO CHURCHES.* These structures are built in different styles of architecture, and, from their situation, which renders them conspicuous at a great distance, become very beautiful ornaments to the adjacent country. The tower of *Swaffham Priors* is square at bottom, with an octagon story above, and double that number of sides upwards, terminating in a spire. The tower of *St. Ciric* is also square below, and octagonal above, but terminates abruptly a little beyond the roof. It was originally designed for a spire, but finished with difficulty in its present state. The chancel was built as early as the year 1344; but the entire fabric was not completed till 1504: these periods are sufficiently distant from each other to refute the traditionary tale of the above churches having been erected at the expence of two sisters. The present incumbent is the Rev. George Jenyns, of Bottisham Park, heir of the late celebrated Soame Jenyns. The rectorial tithes are in lay hands. BURWELL

* The annexed View represents the two Churches as they appeared when the above description was written, and before the pulling down of the spire, in the present year.

Burwell is a very considerable village on the eastern side of the county, about three miles distant from Newmarket. The only published record of its ancient history, is contained in Camden's Britannia, in which it is observed, that its castle was vigorously attacked, in the confusion of Stephen's reign, by Geoffry de Magnaville, Earl of Essex, who was slain by an arrow, and the county delivered from the fears they had long entertained of his oppressive conduct. This fortress was probably erected in the time of the Octarchy, as its situation is so near to the Devil's Ditch, the reputed boundary of the kingdom of the East Angles. Some remains of the castle are yet standing: and surrounding the site is a very large fosse, with many springs of excellent water flowing into it.

This village became memorable from the melancholy event known by the name of *Burwell Fire,** which, from the destruction of lives it occasioned, is, perhaps, unparalleled in the history of Britain. This terrible calamity is thus detailed in the Parish Register: "1727, September 8. N. B. About nine o'clock in the evening a dismal fire broke out in a barn, in which a great number of persons were met together to see a Poppett-Show: in the barn there were a great many loads of new light straw: the barn was thatched with straw, which was very dry, and the inner roof of the barn was covered with old dry cobwebs, so that the fire like lightning flew round the barn in an instant: and there was but one small door belonging to the barn, which was close nailed up, and could not easily be broke open; and when it was opened, the passage was so narrow, and every body so impatient to escape, that the door was presently blocked up; and most of those who did escape, which were but very few, were forced to crawl over the heads and bodies of those that lay on a heap at the door: and the rest, in number seventy-six, perished instantly: and two more died of their wounds within two days. The fire

* The real scene of this fire has been much mistaken. Several writers have described it has having happened at Barnwell, near Cambridge. The extract from the Register authenticates the real place of its occurrence.

fire was occasioned by the negligence of a servant, who set a candle and lanthorn in or near the heap of straw which was in the barn. The servant's name was Richard Whitaker, of the parish of Hadstock in Essex, near Linton in Cambridgeshire, who was tried for the fact at the assizes held at Cambridge, March 27, 1728, but was acquitted." The names of the unfortunate sufferers are annexed to this relation: among them were several young ladies of fortune, and many children.

Some additional particulars concerning this sad accident were published in 1769, by the Rev. Thomas Gibbons, who was born in the neighbourhood, and heard many circumstances from the relatives of the survivors, that were unnoticed in the register. He likewise derived information from a person named Howe, who was in the barn when the fire commenced, and only escaped the flames from the circumstance of having been seated on a beam, which gave him an opportunity of springing over the heads of those who had fallen, and blocked up the lower part of the doorway. From this collective evidence it appears, that nearly two thirds of the barn were filled with trusses of oat-straw, and that the barn was only separated from a stable, where many other trusses were heaped up, by a partition of lath and plaster.

In the stable were two horses belonging to Mr. Shepherd, the master of the puppet-show, which were under the care of Whitaker, who went to feed them after the entertainment was begun, and being desirous of seeing it without paying the price of admission, became, through his eagerness to remove the straw, which impeded his observation, the unintentional cause of the above complicated misery. When the roof fell, which was scarcely half an hour from the commencement of the fire, the shrieks and anguish of the helpless sufferers were at once ended in one universal silence and death. The bodies were reduced to a mass of mangled carcases, half consumed, and wholly undistinguishable, and were promiscuously buried in two pits, dug for the purpose in the church-yard. This dreadful catastrophe was soon after noticed in a sermon preached by the Rev. Alexander Edmondson, the vicar of the parish, from the following

most

most appropriate text, selected from the fourth chapter of Lamentations. *Their visage is blacker than a coal: they are not known in the streets: their skin cleaveth to their bones: it is withered, it is become dry like a stick.*

The principal beauty at Burwell is its elegant church, which is built in the style of architecture mistakenly termed Gothic, and, for symmetry and accurate proportions, is scarcely exceeded by any village church in the kingdom. It was erected about twenty years after the foundation of King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and probably by some of the artificers who were employed in the construction of that fabric: but, whoever were the architects, it is evident that the excellence of the design, and masterly manner in which it was executed, could have originated only with those who were perfectly conversant with the principles of their art. The windows are extremely large, and have a very noble appearance; and the tower, which is embrasured, and ornamented with elegant pinnacles, adds greatly to the general effect and grandeur of the edifice. Above the point of the fine arch which separates the nave from the chancel, is a Latin abbreviated inscription in the old black letter: this, without the abbreviations, is as follows. *Orate pro animabus Johannis Benet Johane et Alicie uxorum ejus parentumque qui fieri fecerunt hunc parietem ac carpentariam navis Ecclesiæ anno domini Millesimo quadringentesimo sexagesimo quarto.* Over the inscription is a beautiful piece of crocket-work in stone, being a kind of rose window, very elegantly diversified. The roof is of oak, finely carved with heads and figures of strange animals. Over the window, nearest the chancel, on the north side, is a piece of sculpture, representing the Virgin Mary between two angels, with roses in their hands. The altar is neat, but of modern workmanship.

When the present resident Minister* took possession of his benefice, about twenty-eight years ago, the church was considerably

* The Rev. H. E. Turner, B. D. For the chief particulars of Burwell, we are indebted to this gentleman, who also communicated the copy of the Register above inserted.

bly out of repair, especially the windows, which were greatly defaced, and the crocket-work nearly filled up with stones and mortar. On enquiry, he discovered that the revenues of one hundred acres of arable land had been given to adorn the church, and keep it in good order; but the money was appropriated to very different uses. After some exertion, he recovered the estates, though the writings relative to the donation had been burnt, with a view of diverting the income from its proposed destination; and during the last twenty years, by the judicious expenditure of the annual receipts, the church has been thoroughly repaired, and restored to its original state of primary elegance. The names of the persons who gave the hundred acres cannot be affirmed with certainty; but they are supposed to have been William Sygar, Thomas Catlyne, and —— Foster. Burwell had anciently two parishes, and two Churches, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Andrew. The tithes of the former were given by Henry the Eighth to the University of Cambridge; and those of the latter, which was called the Dilapidated Rectory of St. Andrew, were purchased by the University about a century afterwards. The ruins of the west end of this church have been removed within the last thirty years, and the church-yard converted into pasture ground.

The length of this village is upwards of three quarters of a mile: it consists chiefly of one irregular street. The houses are built with a peculiar kind of stone, obtained from the neighbouring pits; and many of the inclosures in the vicinity are surrounded with it. This stone is famous for making excellent lime. Pyrites, and many sharks' teeth, in good preservation, have been found in the pits wherein it is dug. The population appears to have increased within the last century, and the houses are at present insufficient to supply residences to the families who wish to live in the village. The male inhabitants are chiefly employed in agriculture, and the women in spinning. The parish contains 7000 acres, 3500 of which are fen lands, that are frequently overflowed in wet seasons. Of the remaining quantity, 2000 acres are appropriated to the growth of corn. The seed wheat they produce is in high repute, and much sought after by the farmers of the northern counties, as it grows faster, and comes earlier

to the sickle, than that which is the produce of most other parishes. The number of houses is 271; that of inhabitants 1250; of these 594 are males, and 656 females.

CHIPPENHAM PARK is situated near the eastern boundary of the county, within four miles of Newmarket. This manor was given by William de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, in the year 1184, to the Society of Knights Hospitallers, who made it a Preceptory to their principal establishment in London. On the Dissolution it was granted to Edward, first Lord North, but afterwards became the property of Sir Thomas Revet, who died, and was buried here, in the year 1582. About the middle of the seventeenth century it was possessed by Sir Francis Russel, Bart. whose daughter married Henry Cromwell, the fourth son of the Protector. Sir Edward Russel (created Earl of Orford from the memorable battle of La Hogue) resided here from the year 1680 to 1726, and had a magnificent house erected by Inigo Jones. He also had a park and grounds laid out according to the then prevailing Dutch taste, and is reported to have expended 60,000l. on the buildings and necessary appendages. On his death, in 1727, it descended to Lord Sandys, who had married the Earl's great niece,. and has since been possessed by several persons, one of whom, Drummond Smith, Esq. had a small hunting box erected in the place of the noble mansion, which was taken down, and the materials sold. John Tharp, Esq. the present proprietor, purchased the demesne in 1791, and has so considerably increased it, that it now contains nearly 7000 acres.

Many great improvements have been effected on the estate since it became the property of this gentleman, who has expended large sums in draining, planting, and inclosing. The park has been modernized, and extended to 350 acres. A beautiful sheet of water, nearly three quarters of a mile in length, has also been laid out under the direction of Mr. Eames, and, latterly, of Mr. Samuel Lapedge. The Lodges, at the entrance of the park, display much elegance. They were erected by Mr. Sandys, and their situation is commanding and pleasant. The pleasure grounds and gardens range along the sides of the canal, and contain several pleasant walks, with twenty-five acres of wood land. The Hot-

 House

House is at present unfinished; but when completed, the extent of glass will be upwards of 440 feet in length. Its principal produce are grapes, of a superior quality and size; but, besides these, it contains some valuable exotics, particularly a Guava tree, which has borne fruit, yet not of that rich flavour which distinguishes it in its native climate. The plantations are very considerable. They chiefly consist of oak, beech, elm, Spanish chesnut, and spruce and Scotch firs. The number of trees planted by Mr. Tharp is upwards of two millions.

The Mansion is built with bricks, and stuccoed; but, with the exception of the following original paintings, it contains little remarkable. St. John, a Madona, a Magdalen, and the Trinity, by Carlo Dolci: Rinaldo and Armida, and a Magdalen, by Guerchino: and David and Goliath, by Guido. The owner of this seat has a new edifice in contemplation, the designs for which, we are informed, possess considerable elegance.

The parish of Chippenham was inclosed about ten years ago. It contains 3000 acres, which are tithe free, and let on leases of twenty years. The annual interest of several small donations is appropriated to relieve the poor. The neat School-House, opposite the tower of the Church, was erected, in 1714, by the Earl of Orford, who settled 20l. yearly on a school-master, as a recompence for educating all the indigent children of the village. The number of the inhabitants is 529; of these 271 are males, and 258 females.

Landwade is a small parish belonging to Sir Charles Hinde Cotton, whose ancestors became possessed of the estate by a marriage with the heiress of *John de Hastings* in the reign of Edward the Third: the remains of the ancient family mansion are surrounded by a spacious moat. The whole parish, which contains but two farm-houses, and a water-mill, is leased out into two farms. The Church is said to have been erected by Sir Walter Cotton, between 400 and 500 years ago: it is not under any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, being built only for the accommodation of the family, whose burial-place it has continued to be ever since the manor came into their possession. It contains some very

handsome monuments of white marble; with effigies of several of the Cottons, male and female.

FORDHAM was anciently the seat of a small priory, founded in the reign of Henry the Third. At the Dissolution, its possessions, valued at 40l. 13s. 4d. were granted to Philip Paris, Esq. and Margaret his wife. In the reign of Charles the Second this manor was the property of William Russel, Esq. (a younger branch of the Russels of Chippenham,) who married a grand-daughter of the Protector Cromwell, and had a numerous family, some of whom were reduced to great distress through the conduct of their parents, who dissipated their income by needless expenditure. About the beginning of the last century this estate was purchased by Admiral Sir Charles Wager, who rebuilt the Manor-House, which he sold soon afterwards to Governor Harrison, whose daughter conveyed it by marriage to the late Viscount Townsend. James Metcalfe, Esq. the late possessor, sold it to Francis Noble, who pulled it down for the materials. The number of inhabitants of this parish is 700; that is, 359 males, and 341 females.

SPINNEY ABBEY, near Soham, was the seat of Henry Cromwell, fourth son of the Protector, by whom he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in which station his integrity and talents procured him the esteem of every party. After the Restoration, he retired to Chippenham, where he resided with his father and his brother-in-law nearly six years. He then removed to his estate at Spinney Abbey, where he passed the remainder of his days, "descending," says Dr. Gibbons, "from the toilsome grandeur of governing men, to the humble and happy occupation of husbandry." In this retirement he was visited by Charles the Second, who, on returning to Newmarket after the diversion of hare hunting in the vicinity of Spinney Abbey, in September, 1671, expressed a wish for refreshment, and being informed by a courtier, that a very honest gentleman resided in the neighbourhood, who would think it an honor to entertain his Majesty, desired to be conducted to his mansion. On entering the farm-yard, which led to the house, one of the King's attendants took up a muck-fork, and throwing it across his shoulder, walked in a stately manner before Mr. Cromwell, who was then in the yard,

wondering

wondering at the number of his visitors, and still more so at this ceremony, which even surprised the laughter-loving Charles, who enquired its meaning. "Sire," said the muck-fork bearer, "the gentleman before whom I now carry this implement of husbandry, is Mr. Henry Cromwell, to whom I had the honor of being mace-bearer when he was in Ireland." The Monarch smiled; but Mr. Cromwell thrilled with confusion. This, however, was soon removed by the ease and gaiety of his Royal guest; and the hungry company having been treated with much hospitality by the generous Henry, departed from his table with expressions of gratulation and pleasure.* Mr. Cromwell died the twenty-third of March, 1673-4, of that dreadful disorder, the stone, and was buried within the communion rails of Wicken Church.

The estate descended to his son Oliver, on whose death, in 1685, it devolved on his brother Henry, who, after several years possession, was obliged to sell it, through the enthusiasm of his wife, in support of the dissenting interest. It was afterwards the property of Lord Orford, who bequeathed it to Lady Tipping, his sister. By this lady it was devised to her two daughters, who had married Lord Sandys and Lord Archer.

SOHAM, OR MONK'S SOHAM,

As it is sometimes called, is a large irregular town, situated near the borders of the fens, and had formerly a dangerous meer, or lake, on its south-western side, of nearly 1400 acres. This has been drained and cultivated, and the soil being uncommonly prolific, is let at a proportionable rent. St. Felix, the first Bishop of East Anglia, founded a Monastery, and placed the episcopal See here, as early as 630. But this was removed to Dumwich, in little more than 200 years; the Danes, under the command of Inguar and Hubba, having destroyed the Monastery, and slaughtered the Monks, in 870. The great Church, built by Luttingus, a Saxon Nobleman, was burnt at the same time; but some vestiges of its ruins are still remaining. The present Church is a spacious edifice, built in the form of a cross, having a tower at the west end, the upper part of which is ornamented with a

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* Noble's Memoirs of the Protectorate House of Cromwell.

tesselated work, composed of flints. In the Church-Yard is the following epitaph on the head-stone of a grave.

Anno Dom 1641
Ætatis suæ, 125
Here lies *Doctor Ward*, whom
You knew well before.
He was kind to his neighbour,
Good to the poor

The entry in the register concerning this remarkable instance of longevity being nearly obliterated from age, was re-written by the late Vicar, and now stands thus:

March 26, 1640.
Doc John Ward,
Aged 125
Thomas Wilson, Contestor, Vicar, 1795

The chief produce of the place is from the dairies, and cheese of an excellent quality, and very similar, both in taste and flavour, to the Stilton, is made here. The children of the poor inhabitants are educated in a large Charity-School under two Masters. The population amounts to 961 males, and 1043 females. Some Roman urns have been found in this neighbourhood. The market has been discontinued many years, probably on the rise of *Newmarket*.

WICKEN was formerly possessed by the *Gernon* family, from whom, about the reign of Edward the Third, it was conveyed by marriage to the *Peytons*. Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. was *Custos Rotulorum* of this county in the reign of Charles the First, but was deprived of his office by the Duke of Buckingham. He was afterwards an inveterate enemy to the Royal cause, and wrote a pamphlet to justify the manner of the King's death, which he entitled *The Divine Catastrophe of the Kingly House of the Stuarts*. In the fifteenth of Edward the Second, Mary, widow of Sir Humphrey Basingburn, who owned the Manor, granted a messuage in this village, and several pieces of land, to the Monastery at Spinney Abbey, on condition that they should constantly maintain seven aged men, by giving each of them a farthing loaf, a herring, and a pennyworth of ale, daily; and every year three

ells

ells of linen, a woollen garment, a pair of shoes, and 200 dry turfs for firing. The number of male inhabitants of this parish is 314, that of females 304. Several individuals of the Cromwell family, besides the Henry Cromwell above mentioned, lie buried in Wicken Church. Among them, is Elizabeth, the Protector's lady, on whose grave-stone is this plain inscription:

ELIZABETHA CROMWELL, de Ely
Obiit xvi die Septembris,
Anno Christi MDCLXXII Annoq
Ætatis LXXIIII.

The inscription to record the memory of Henry Cromwell, who lies close to his mother, is engraven on a black marble slab in these words:

HENRICUS CROMWELL, de SPINNEY, obiit XXIII.
Die MARTII ANNO CHRISTI MDCLXXIII.
Annoq Ætatis XLVII

On the grave-stone of Elizabeth, Henry's wife, is this inscription:

ELIZABETHA *Uxor Henrici Cromwell*
Obiit 7 die Aprilis Aº 1687
Annoq. Ætatis suæ 52.



ELY.

THE City of ELY is situated on a considerable eminence in the Isle of Ely,* which was denominated by the Saxons, *Suth Girwa;* but, according to Bede, obtained the name of *Elge*, or *Elig*, from the abundance of eels produced in the fens and waters that encompassed it. Other writers have derived the appellation of this district from the British word *Helig*, signifying *willows*, which grew on the Isle in great quantities.

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* "The Isle of Ely, strictly speaking, is that large tract of high land encompassed with fens that were formerly overflowed with water, of which Ely is the principal place, and gives name to the whole, in which are included also, the villages of Stretham and Thetford, Wilburton, Hadenham, Sutton, Mepal, Witcham, Wentforth, Whichford, Downham, and Chetisham, making collectively but one Island. Littleport, Coveney, and Stuntney, though sometimes reckoned part of it, were, in their original state, disjoined by small intervals

The original settlement appears to have been about a mile from the present city, at a place called *Cratendune*, now called Cratendon Field, where, soon after the introduction of Christianity into the kingdom of East Anglia, Ethelbert, the principal Saxon King, founded a Church, through the persuasions of Augustine, Archbishop of Canterbury; but the Ministers whom he had placed there to perform the divine ordinances, were driven away by Penda, King of Mercia, and the place reduced to a desart. The next attempt, which arose from the piety of *Etheldreda*, daughter of Anna, King of East Anglia, and Hereswitha, his Queen, proved more successful.

Etheldreda was born about the year 630, at Exning, in Suffolk. At a very early period she resolved to devote herself to the service of God, and formed the design of retaining her virginity, which in that age was regarded as essential to Christian perfection. This she accomplished under the operation of many difficulties, for she was twice married: once by the authority of her parents; and a second time through the influence of her uncle Ethelwold, then King of East Anglia.

"Tonbert, her first husband, was a principal Nobleman among the East Angles, being one of those *Eoldermen*, or Princes, afterwards called *Eorles* and *Comites*, who in the Saxon times held one or more districts hereditarily, and in fee, or by royal grant; and with the Bishops composed the supreme Council of the nation."* Having prevailed on him to refrain from the consummation of the marriage rites, they lived together three years, when Tonbert died, and Etheldreda came into full possession of the Isle of Ely, which had been settled on her in dower.

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intervals of fenny ground, and therefore were distinct islands of themselves. This tract is about seven miles in length, and four in breadth. But the whole district *now* called the Isle of Ely, extends from the bridge at *Tyd* on the north, to *Upwere* on the south, 28 miles in length; and from *Abbot's* or *Bishop's Delf* on the east, to the river *Nene*, near Peterborough, on the west, 25 miles in breadth. This district, besides the places above mentioned, includes several considerable towns and villages, as Wisbech, Whittlesey, Dodington, March, Leverington, Newton, Chatteris, &c." *Bentham's History of Ely.*

* Gough's Additions to Camden.

The temporal jurisdiction which the Bishop of this See now possesses, is partly the same as Tonbert was invested with, and which, on his death, descended to Etheldreda. This lady intrusted its management to Ovin, who was called "the upper *Eolderman* of her household;" and went herself into retirement, intending to pass the remainder of her days in acts of devotion, accompanied by a few particular friends, whom she had chosen for their religious qualifications. Having continued a considerable time in solitude, her hand was again solicited by Prince Egfrid, son of Oswy, King of Northumberland, whom she at length married; but, according to the narrations of Bede, and other historians, lived with him twelve years, without conceding her virginity, which she appears to have guarded by a private agreement made with the Prince before marriage.

On the death of Oswy, in the year 670, Egfrid succeeded to the throne; but Royalty had no influence over the mind of Etheldreda, who preferred cloistered seclusion to courtly splendor. Her ideas of religious duties continuing the same, she requested her husband's permission to leave the court, and retire to some Monastery, where she might have more leisure to attend the duties of devotion. Wearied with her importunity, he gave consent; and she entered and received the sacred veil in the Monastery of Coldingham; but Egfrid's esteem for her increasing, he resolved, as persuasions were ineffectual, to remove her by force. Etheldreda obtaining a knowledge of this design, left her retirement, and fled to the Isle of Ely. The King pursued, and, according to the Monkish Legends, overtook her near a rocky eminence, whither the Queen sought refuge, and was suddenly surrounded by water, which continued to encompass her for several days. Egfrid believing this to be an interposition of heaven in her favor, retired to York, and permitted her to pursue her journey.

When Etheldreda arrived in the Isle, she at first designed to repair the old Church of Ethelbert's foundation, and erect a Monastery near it; but the spot on which Ely is now situated being closer to the river, and more pleasant, she altered her determination, and began the buildings near the site of the present Cathedral, about the year 673, and in a little time assembled a nume-

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rous congregation of religious persons. Her establishment was not of any particular Order; but the strictness of their manner of life may be estimated from the conduct of Etheldreda when she became Abbess, which is thus described by Bede: "From her first entrance on her office, she never wore any linen, but only woollen garments. She usually ate only twice a day, except on the greater festivals, or in times of sickness; and if her health permitted, she never returned to bed after matins, which were held at midnight, but continued her prayers in the Church till break of day." The high opinion entertained of her sanctity, induced several dignified persons to become her converts, and live under her direction, particularly her eldest sister, Sexburga, Queen of Kent; Ermenilda, her daughter, Queen of Mercia; and *her* daughter, the Princess Werburga; who all succeeded to the government of the Monastery, and, with Etheldreda, were for many centuries regarded as saints.

The maintenance of the Society was defrayed by the profits arising from the government of the Isle of Ely, which was settled on the Monastery by the Royal foundress, and confirmed with all its immunities and privileges by the Pope. On the death of Etheldreda, she was placed in a wooden coffin, and, by her express order, buried in the common cemetery of the Nuns; but her body was removed sixteen years afterwards into the Church, and deposited in an elegant marble coffin, which the Monks had found near the walls of the ruined city of *Grantacaster*. This translation was made on the seventeenth of October, 695, which day was afterwards deemed a festival, and still retains a place in our Calendar. When the body was removed, the flesh was sound, and free from corruption. Various miracles were attributed to her wooden coffin, and the clothes in which she had been interred; and a spring, famous for its healing qualities, was said to have burst forth from the spot where she had first been buried.

Werburga was the last Abbess whose name has descended to us, though the Monastery continued under the order and discipline established by St. Etheldreda for 197 years; and its inmates remained in peace and security till about the year 870, when this

place

place of retirement was discovered by the Danes, who invaded the Isle, and, though at first repulsed by the bravery of the inhabitants, returned in great numbers, and overcame every defensive effort. The Danes marched immediately to the monastery, put the religious to the sword, set fire to the church and other buildings, and departed laded with the spoil, not only of the town and monastery, but also of all the neighbouring places, whose inhabitants had deposited their valuables at Ely for better security.

Beorhed, King of Mercia, who had levied an army to pursue the Danes, annexed the jurisdiction of the Isle, and the revenues of the Monastery, to the Crown, which retained them till the reign of Edgar, who intimated an intention of restoring the ancient monastery to Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester. This Prelate having provided monks, and ejected some seculars who had repaired the aisles of the church, and re-commenced divine worship, agreed with the King for the surrender of the whole district of the Isle of Ely. The charter granted by Edgar, is dated at *Wlfamere*, in the year 970. It provides for the surrender of the Isle, with all its appurtenances, privileges, power to try causes, &c. in consideration of sixty Hides of land, and 100l. in money, and a crucifix of gold, to be given to the King.

The first abbot of the restored monastery was Brithnoth, who was appointed by Edgar, and exerted himself to complete the repairs of the Church, which, when finished, was dedicated, by the celebrated Archbishop Dunstan, to St. Peter and the Virgin Mary. The abbot was assisted in the business of his office by Leo, a monk, who greatly contributed to the security of the possessions of the monastery, by procuring a meeting of the principal inhabitants of the Isle, and the adjoining counties, in which the rights of the society were ascertained, and the boundaries of their estates discussed, and settled to the satisfaction of the whole assembly. On this occasion, a deep ditch was made through the fens, and called *Abbot's* or *Bishop's Delf*,* as a memorial, and boundary

* "The ditch that crosses the road from Stuntney to Soham, having a bridge over it, called Delf Bridge, (rebuilt by the Dean and Chapter in 1765,) is the utmost boundary of the Isle of Ely on that side, and is, without doubt, the same that was called Bishop's Delf." *Bentham's History of Ely.*

boundary between the respective possessions. The property of the church was much augmented by the large purchases of land made by the abbot, who is said to have been slain by the orders of Queen Elfrida, whose servants heated sharp-pointed irons in the fire, and thrust them into his body beneath his arm-pits. This murder continued undiscovered, till the contrition of Elfrida for the assassination of Edward, her son-in-law, induced her to confess it with her other crimes.

From this period till the time of the Conquest, the abbey continued to flourish greatly, its possessions being increased by the gifts of many benefactors, but particularly by Leofwin, a Saxon Nobleman, who rebuilt and enlarged the south side of the church; and Duke Brithnoth, who was killed by the Danes at Malden, in Essex, and buried in the choir at Ely. The privileges of the monastery were confirmed by King Canute, and again by Edward the Confessor, who received the early part of his education here, and granted the abbot a new charter, which enumerated all the possessions, rights, and privileges of the church, and was confirmed by Pope Victor the Second.

During the confusions occasioned by the Norman invasion, the abbey was deprived of many estates; and Thurstan, the seventh abbot, being fearful that its whole possessions would be seized by the Conqueror, resolved to support the interest of Edgar Etheling, whom he considered as the real heir to the Crown, and gave assistance and shelter to several English Lords, that were determined to defend their country from the domination of one whom they regarded as an usurper. The natural strength of the Isle of Ely was supposed capable of resisting the progress of William's army; and, among other noblemen, Edwin, Earl of Chester; Morcar, Earl of Northumberland; and Hereward, son of Leofric, Lord of Brunne, in Lincolnshire, sought refuge in it, while insurrections were raising in different quarters of the kingdom. Hereward was elected General, and exerted his military talents in the necessary measures to defend the Isle from the expected attack of the Normans, who invested it in the summer of 1069.

William commanded the assailants in person, and attempted to force a passage on the western side, by forming a causeway over the

the fens; of straw, wood, and bags of earth; but the work was obstructed by Hereward in several successful sallies. Some disturbances in the north of England breaking out about the same period, the King was obliged to raise the siege, to which, however, he returned in the spring of the year 1070, and encamped on a spot opposite to Aldrey, where a neck of firm land, stretching into the fen, rendered the passage into the Isle narrower than in any other part. From this spot he carried on the work; but the water having, by its weight, destroyed a dam which he had formed across the river, he retired to Brandon, on the eastern side of the Isle, where, in a council of war, it was resolved to renew the attack from the same point. Hereward, who had attended the council in disguise, returned in the habit of a fisherman, and set fire to the magazines of straw and timber which William's troops had collected, and taking advantage of the confusion, made a successful sally with his boats, and destroyed the forts which his enemies had erected.*

The King, inflamed with resentment at these repeated disasters, proceeded to Cambridge, where he alienated all the estates and manors of the monastery, situate without the Isle, to his Norman followers. This was the surest mode of extorting the submission of the monks; but as the English officers fed at their tables, with their arms in constant readiness for use, they dared not offer to make terms with the King, till they were in some distress for provisions; but even then their persuasions were ineffectal; for their guests could not be prevailed on to agree to their designs. Wishing, however, to make their own peace with the Sovereign, the abbot,

* The camp that was occupied by the Conqueror's army when he besieged the Isle of Ely, is still visible at the south end of Aldrey-Causey, within the manor of Wivelingham, and is corruptly called *Belsars Hills.*—"That this camp received its name from Belasius, or Belasis, one of the Conqueror's generals in this expedition, is evident from a manuscript now in the British Museum, entitled, *Story found in the Isle of Ely*, in which are these words: "We endured the violent threats of the Normans seven years together, untyll such tyme as Belasyus, generall of the Kyng's army in thys service, of whom certain Hylls, which at the south end of Aldreth Causey were built for the safety of the Armyes, took their names, which we now by corrupt speech call Belsars Hills, &c." *Bentham's Ely, page* 104.

bot, with several of his monks, left Ely privately, and went to William, at Warwick, where they implored his pardon; and the abbot, in a secret interview, having informed the King of the best measures for reducing the Isle, and promised to use his greatest exertions to compel its defenders to obedience, returned with his followers to Ely.

In the ensuing year, the Islanders received reinforcements from their friends in Scotland, and the north of England. But William being resolved to crush their rising hopes, marched a large army to re-commence the siege. He then gave orders for the completion of the causeway, which, after several months' severe labor, was perfected, and strengthened by forts and military engines. The soldiers were now ordered to proceed, but soon found their march impeded by some deep waters, which lay between them and the firm land, and were obliged to drag a number of boats through the fens, in order to make a floating bridge, to enable them to continue their progress. The exertions of the besieged increased, and they disputed the passage with much firmness; but the superior skill of the Norman soldiers in the use of their military engines, overpowered resistance, and victory declared for the King. Great numbers of the English were slain in the battle; and many of those who were made prisoners were cruelly mutilated; some having their eyes put out, and others their hands and feet cut off, that they might remain as living monuments of the Conqueror's vengeance, and become a terror to such as presumed to dispute his authority.

The King had no sooner become master of the Isle, than he took possession of the monastery; but pardoned the monks through the intercession of Gilbert, Earl of Clare, and the promise of payment of 700 marks, which on a slight pretence was increased to 1000. Many of the Norman officers* were now quartered on the monastery,

* This circumstance was commemorated by an ancient painting on the walls of the great refectory of the Monastery, called *Tabula Eliensis*, in which the arms, names, and effigies, of the officers were depicted, together with the Monks their companions. This painting appears to have been first mentioned in

monastery, and the most valuable furniture of the Church seized by the King; but the gold, silver, and jewels, were afterwards restored through the firmness of Theodwin, a Monk of Jumiage, in Normandy, whom the Conqueror had appointed to succeed the Abbot Thurstan, but who refused to accept the office, unless every article of the above description was given back.

On the death of Theodwin, in 1075, the administration of the affairs of the Abbey was bestowed on a Monk named Godfrey, who retained its entire management for several years, and had sufficient influence with the King, to obtain his permission that the rights and liberties of the Monastery should be enquired into, in a great assembly, convened for the purpose at *Kentford*, a small village in Suffolk, bordering on Cambridgeshire. The proceedings of this meeting being certified to the King by his Barons, he issued a precept, in conformity with its decision, to the Sheriffs of the several counties interested, directing them to put the Church of Ely in possession of all the rights, customs, and privileges, it enjoyed at King Edward's death. In the year 1081, Godfrey was removed to Malmsbury, and Simeon, brother to Walkolin, Bishop of Winchester, appointed to the abbacy of Ely. This Prelate, soon after his promotion, laid the foundation of the magnificent conventual Church, which has been justly characterized

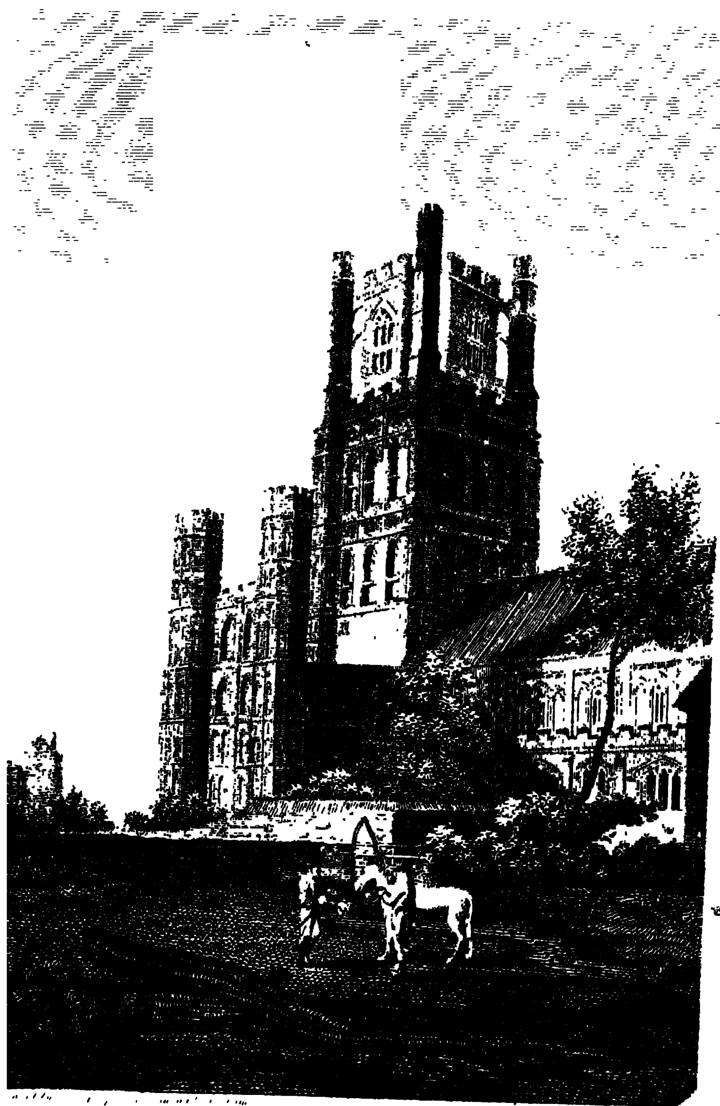
in the "Story of Ely," which Fuller, in his Church History, supposes to have been written in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Several engravings of it, from ancient copies, have been published; one of them by Blomefield, from an old parchment roll; another by Fuller, from a transcript on the walls of the Dean's dining room; and a third by Bentham, from an ancient painting now in the Episcopal Palace at Ely According to the traditionary tale which accompanies it, the original painting was depicted on the walls of the refectory, to record the mutual satisfaction which existed between the Monks and their guests; and the time when it was done, is said to be soon after the departure of the latter for Normandy, whither they were sent by the Conqueror, to quell the insurrection excited against him by his son Robert. The Rev. Mr. Cole, in a critical examination of the names, arms, &c. of this painting, published in the Appendix to Bentham's Ely, imagines it not to have been of such remote origin as is pretended, but confesses it to be "a great curiosity, and valuable piece of antiquity."

terized as one of the most curious monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity in the kingdom. He spared no exertions, of which his age was capable, to carry it on with vigor; but, partly from insufficient funds, and partly from the neglect of those to whom his infirmities had obliged him to entrust its execution, it remained unfinished at the time of his decease, which happened in 1093, when he had completed his 100th year. Richard, his successor, prosecuted the building with diligence; and the eastern side being finished in the year 1106, the bodies and shrines of the Saints Etheldreda, Sexburga, Ermenilda, and Werburga, were removed from the old Church, and deposited in the new structure before the altar. The annual revenues of the abbey, about this period, amounted to 1400l.

Richard, who was the last abbot, solicited Henry the First to establish a Bishopric here; but though his importunities were very urgent, the design was not effected till after his death, in 1107. Hervey, Bishop of Bangor, was the first appointed to the new See, which was partly taken from the diocese of Lincoln, whose Bishop had the manor of *Spaldwick*, Huntingdonshire, in exchange. Hervey procured many gifts and privileges for his Bishopric; and also the grant of a fair, to commence at Ely on the third day preceding the 20th of June, which was the anniversary of the death of Etheldreda, and to continue for seven days. The conduct of this Bishop appears in some particulars not to have been consistent with justice; for having obtained the King's mandate to make an *equal* division of the abbey estates, between the bishopric and the monks, he contrived to retain a full third of the possessions more than he was entitled to.*

Nigellus, his successor, with a view to assist the Empress Matilda, during her contest with King Stephen, erected a castle at

* When the possessions of the bishopric and monastery were thus separated, the management of the latter devolved on the Prior, who was at first chosen by the bishop, but afterwards elected by the monks. This officer had apartments for himself and family distinct from those of the Society, and was usually styled Lord Prior. From the year 1413 till the Dissolution, the Abbey was considered as a Mitred one.



ELY CATHEDRAL
Cambridgeshire.

at Ely, and another at Aldrey; yet he was dispossessed of all his estates and revenues by the King, who suddenly passed the river with his horse, and made himself master of the Isle; but being soon afterwards taken prisoner at Lincoln, Nigellus profited by the opportunity, and, with the aid of some forces sent him by the Empress, recovered the Isle, and was re-instated in his bishopric, which, with a short intermission, he retained till his death in 1164.

After the surrender of the Mon[illegible]y to Henry the Eighth, that Monarch, by his Letter[illegible] September the 10th, 1541, granted a charter to co[illegible] Church into a Cathedial, by the title of [illegible] Church of the Undivided Trinity; the establishment for the performance of divine service to consist of a Dean, a [illegible], and eight Prebendaries, with other Ministers: the Dean and Prebendaries to form a body corporate. Thomas Gooderich, the thirty-second [illegible], who at that time held the See, was a [illegible] promoter of the Reformation; and his injunctions to demolish images, shrines, relics, and other superstitious emblems, were executed with so much punctuality, that no trace of them remain[illegible] his diocese; though before that period it contained many [illegible] frequent resort.

In the first Parliament of [illegible] an act was passed, which empowered the Queen [illegible] belonging to whatever See might become [illegible], and impropriate rectories, instead of them [illegible] disadvantage to the bishopric of Ely, which, [illegible] was deprived of Manors whose revenues amounted [illegible]l. yearly. The Bishop possesses all the rights of a county palatine, and is Sovereign within the Isle, where all [illegible] and determined by a Judge [illegible], gaol delivery, and quarter [illegible] him to preserve the [illegible]

The CATHEDRAL of Ely is the workmanship of very different periods, and displays a singular [illegible] of various styles of architecture; yet, notwithstanding the dissimilarity of its parts, when considered as a whole, it must unquestionably be regarded

as a very magnificent structure. It is also interesting from furnishing the antiquary with the advantage of obtaining an acquaintance with the modes of building practised by our ancestors in different ages; and which can best be acquired from a comparative examination.

The north and south transepts are the oldest parts of the Cathedral, and were erected in the reigns of William Rufus and Henry the First. Here the arches are circular, as well as in the nave, which was begun about the middle of the reign of the latter Monarch, and completed before 1174. Between this period and the year 1189, Bishop Rydel erected the great west tower, which was anciently flanked on the north side by a building of the same kind as that on the south; but this either fell, or was taken down, and another building begun in its place, but never carried higher than twelve or fourteen feet. The interior view of this tower is particularly beautiful, it being decorated with small columns and arches running round in several stories, and lighted by twenty-seven windows. The lower part was repaired, and new cased with stone, in the middle of the fifteenth century; but the beauty of the tower was destroyed in a considerable degree, by the insertion of a belfrey-floor, and various beams irregularly disposed to direct the course of the bell-ropes. This belfrey, with other cumbrous obstructions, has been removed during the present year through the munificence and taste of the Right Rev. James Yorke, the present Bishop, who has also enabled the Dean and Chapter to repair the mutilated decorations of the tower, and restore the whole to its original splendor. The handsome *Vestibule* at the entrance, formerly called The *Gallilee*, was built about the year 1200, by Bishop Eustachius. This has likewise been repaired, and the ground in front so much lowered, that, instead of a descent at the entrance of three or four steps, as formerly, there is now an ascent into it of one step.

The foundation of the elegant structure which now forms the Choir, but was originally the presbytery, was laid by Hugh Northwold, the eighth Bishop, in the year 1234, and finished in 1250. The three most western arches were destroyed by the fall

of the lofty stone tower in the night of the twelfth of February, 1322. This tower stood in the centre of the building, on four arches, which gave way, and precipitated it to the ground. To prevent the recurrence of a like accident, Alan de Walsingham, Sub-Prior of the Convent, and Sacrist of the Church, a person eminently versed in architecture, designed and erected the present magnificent octagonal tower, which is supported on eight pillars, covered with a dome, and terminated by an elegant lantern. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with rude historical carvings, which represent the principal events in the life of Etheldreda. This octagon is probably unequalled by any other of the kind: the stone-work was completed in six years, and the wood-work raised thereon, and covered with lead, in about fifteen. The whole was perfected in the year 1342, at the expence of 2406l. 4s. 11d. The three arches eastward of the octagon were rebuilt about the same period by Bishop Hotham, and are very highly embellished. The vaulting is divided into regular compartments by various ribs, which spring from the capitals of the pillars, and are ornamented at the intersections with flowers and elegant foliage, executed with much skill. The arches of the second arcade, and the windows above them, are decorated with graceful and delicate tracery work. The wood-work of the dome and lantern, with part of the roof, was repaired between the years 1757 and 1762, by Mr. James Essex, of Cambridge; and the choir, which was then under the lantern, was also removed, by his direction, to its present situation. This very important improvement greatly contributes to the beauty of the Cathedral. The stalls in the new choir were originally made by Alan de Walsingham: the east window is embellished with a good painting of St. Peter. The altar-piece is a fine old painting, representing St. Peter delivered from Prison by the Angel; it was purchased in Italy by the late Earl of Grantham, and presented to the Dean and Chapter of Ely by the present Bishop. At the east end of the north aisle is a sumptuous Chapel, erected by Bishop Alcock, who died at his Castle at Wisbech in the year 1500. His tomb, with his effigy lying thereon, but much defaced, is placed under

 an

an arch of stone on the north side. In the south aisle, and in some respects corresponding with the former, but much superior in its embellishments, is another Chapel. This was erected by Bishop West about the year 1530, and is highly enriched with delicate Gothic ornaments and elegant carving. In this fabric the bones of Wolstan, Archbishop of York; Brithnoth, Duke of Northumberland; and the Bishops Alwin, Elfgar, Athelstan, and Ednoth, are deposited in small cells, similar to those in which they were immured in the walls of the old choir. Both these Chapels were greatly dilapidated by the enthusiastic reformers who sprung up during the Civil Wars, and seem to have had an invincible antipathy to every religious edifice that displayed taste and elegance.

In the aisles are the remains of several ancient monuments, which appear to have been of good workmanship, but are much damaged, and all the fine interstices of the carving filled up by a thick coat of glaring whitewash. This injudicious and ungraceful mode of modernizing these venerable performances of our forefathers, ought to be reprobated by every one on whose mind the principles of taste and propriety have any influence. Among the Monuments are those of the Bishops Northwold, Kilkenny, De Luda, Hotham, Barnet, Grey, Redman, Standley, and many modern Bishops; and also a curious tomb to the memory of the famous John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and his two wives, of the time of Richard the Third. The Font is of very elegantly worked marble, adorned with several small statues. It was given to the Church by Dean Spencer.

The extreme extent of the Cathedral, from east to west, is 535 feet; but the interior length is only 517. The length of the transept is 190 feet, the height of the lantern over the dome 170. The extreme height of the western tower 270, the two towers on the south wing of the latter 120. The length of the nave is 203 feet, and the height of the roof over it 104. The height of the eastern front to the top of the cross is 112 feet.

Near the east end of the Cathedral, on the north side, is *St. Mary's Chapel*, now Trinity Church; it having been assigned to the

the use of the inhabitants of that parish soon after the Restoration, by the Dean and Chapter. This elegant structure was commenced in the reign of Edward the Second, and is one of the most perfect buildings of that age. The shape is an oblong square; the interior length being 200 feet, the breadth 46, and the height of the vaulted roof 60. This building has neither pillars nor side aisles, but is supported by strong spiring buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles. The spaces over the east and west windows were formerly decorated with statues, and a variety of other sculpture, well executed. The interior was likewise embellished with niches highly carved, and enriched with statues, ornamental foliage, and flower-work; but the elegance of the sculpture could not preserve it from the rage of the fanatical soldiers of the Commonwealth; and what escaped their hands, has been so miserably clogged and obscured by white-wash, that all the finer parts of the carving are obliterated. This edifice was built at the charge of the convent by John de Wisbech, one of the monks, and Alan de Walsingham, who erected the octagon. The first stone was laid by the latter on Lady day, 1321. This Chapel is now undergoing a complete repair.

The Cloisters, and other buildings belonging to the monastery, have been long since demolished, with the exception of the refectory, which has been converted into the Deanery; and an elegant little Chapel built by Prior Crauden, and now inhabited by the Rev. Lewis Jones. The remains of the first Saxon Church, built by Etheldreda, are very considerable, and have been formed into prebendal houses. The western gate of the College, or the Ely Porta, is still standing. It was built in the latter end of the fourteenth century, and is of brick, with battlements and low towers. There are no vestiges of the castle erected by Nigellus, but the name of *Castle-ward;* and probably the high artificial mount on the south side of the Cathedral, which might have been the keep.

The *Bishop's Palace* is a neat brick structure. It was built by the Bishops Alcock and Gooderich; but was much improved by the late Bishop Keene, partly at his own expence, and partly with the large dilapidations recovered from the executors of his prede-

cessor Bishop Mawson, to whose philanthropy and public spirit the inhabitants of Ely are indebted for many advantages. When his Lordship was promoted to this See in 1754, the city and its neighbourhood were greatly on the decline, from the adjoining low lands having been under water for several years; and the wretched situation of the public roads, which were in so bad a state, that they could not be travelled with safety. "Under these circumstances," observes Mr. Bentham, "it was obvious that the only effectual means of restoring the county to a flourishing state, would be to embank the river, to erect mills for draining the land, and to open a free and safe communication throughout the large and almost impassable levels with which the city of Ely was environed; all of them works of great difficulty, and formidable in point of expence."* The patronage and support of Bishop Mawson gave efficacy to the schemes that were proposed to remedy these inconveniencies; and, by the aid of several Acts of Parliament, the necessary improvements were made, and both the commerce and health of the inhabitants considerably benefitted. Among other alterations, the road from Ely to Cambridge was made turnpike, at the expence, in some places, of 300l. a mile. The public gaol was also repaired and strengthened at the charge of the Bishop, who likewise contributed a considerable sum towards the cost of removing the choir into the presbytery.

The principal charitable benefaction for the use of the poor, is vested in Feoffees, and arises from estates in the neighbourhood, bequeathed by —— Parsons about the year 1425. Here is also a Grammar School appendant to the Cathedral, in which provision is made by the statutes for the education of twenty-four boys, commonly called King's Scholars; and a Charity School for twenty-four boys, who are educated and clothed by the income of an estate bequeathed by Mrs. Needham about sixty years since. The

* History of Ely. The principal particulars in the above description of Ely, have been extracted from this celebrated work, which, in addition to the History of the Conventual Church, &c. contains some valuable observations on the Saxon, Norman, and Gothic styles of architecture, and the periods of their introduction into England.

The police of Ely is regulated by the Magistrates, who are appointed by the Bishop, and are Justices of Peace within the Isle. These meet for the dispatch of business every market day, which was altered at the beginning of the present year from Saturday to Thursday. This city is the only one in England not represented in Parliament. Many of the houses are of stone, and some of them have a very ancient appearance. The streets are irregular, and, with the exception of the principal one, neither paved nor lighted. The population, as ascertained under the injunctions of the late act, amounts to 1765 males, and 1948 females. The number of houses is about 700. The chief employment of the inhabitants is gardening, which is carried on in this neighbourhood to a great extent. Cambridge, St. Ives, and even London, receive considerable supplies of vegetables from hence. Great quantities of strawberries are also reared here, and some other fruits; but these are chiefly conveyed in barges to Lynn, and carried thence by the vessels employed in the coal trade to Newcastle upon Tyne, and other places in the north of England.

With the celebrated natives of Ely, may be named the Rev. James Bentham, who was born in 1708, and having been taught the early rudiments of education in this city, was entered a Student of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in the year 1738. Being a man of very liberal talents, he devoted much attention to projects of general utility, such as inclosing waste lands, repairing roads, and draining fens. In 1771 he published his valuable work on the History and Antiquities of Ely; and in 1779 exchanged the rectory of Northwold for a prebendal stall in the Cathedral, whose antiquity and beauty he had illustrated with great judgment and ability. This publication obtained him so much credit, conjointly with his known skill in ancient architecture, that when the Dean and Chapter resolved on a general repair of the Cathedral, he was appointed Clerk of the Works; a situation which he held till the completion of his designs, a few years before his death. He died at the advanced age of eighty-six. About one mile from Ely is

TATTERSALL HALL, which derived its name from the late Mr. Tattersall, of sporting memory, and is now possessed by his son, who holds the estate under a lease of lives from the Bishop of Ely. The house is small, but, from its well-chosen situation, commands a good prospect of the Cathedral. It is surrounded by a paddock, and some rising plantations judiciously disposed. On the estate is a farm-house, which obtained the title of Highflyer Hall, from the celebrated horse of that name having been kept there.

In the *Isle of Ely*, (but in what particular part is uncertain,) the eminent physician and botanist DR. WILLIAM BULLEYN was born, about the commencement of the reign of Henry the Eighth. During the reigns of Edward the Sixth, and the Queens Mary and Elizabeth, his abilities were held in much estimation. He died in 1574, having written a Herbal, and several books on physic and chirurgery.

The livings of COVENEY and MANEA, two places in the fens, were held a short time by the celebrated Dr. Conyers Middleton, who married the widow of Mr. Drake, Recorder of Cambridge. The daughter of this lady by her first husband, became the wife of Matthew Robinson, Esq. and was mother to the late Lord Rokeby, and the celebrated Mrs. Montague. These livings are now possessed by the Rev. Matthew Robinson, of Burghfield, Berks, who was nephew to the above Lord Rokeby.

SUTTON is a large village, about six miles west of Ely, containing between eight and nine hundred inhabitants. "The Church," says Blomefield, "is one of the most beautiful regular buildings in the county. It stands on a hill, and may be seen at a great distance on the north. It hath an elegant lofty square tower, on which are two octagon stories, adorned with spire-work and carving, and terminated by a small leaden spire." This fabric was erected by Barnet, Bishop of Ely, who died in the year 1373. On the arched roof of the south porch is the Bishop's arms, and bust with a mitre on, carved in stone.

In this parish, several ancient coins, large gold rings, and a thin plate of lead, were turned up by the plough in the year 1654; and

and one of the laborers thrusting his hand into the earth near the same spot, discovered three silver plates. The two largest had a round silver wire running through the middle. Round the edge of one of the plates was a Dano-Saxon inscription, which Dr. Hickes, who had it engraved for his *Thesaurus*, conjectured to contain a mystical meaning, employed as a charm or amulet.

CHATTERIS is a large village, where Alwen, wife to Ethelstan, Earl of the East Angles, and nurse to King Edgar, founded a Benedictine nunnery, in conjunction with Ednoth, her brother. Its revenues were granted, at the Suppression, to Edward Lord Clinton, and valued at 97l. 3s. 4d. Here, in the year 1757, in a kind of tumulus, near Somersham Ferry, several human skeletons, with an iron sword, spear, and umbo of a shield, an earthen urn, and a glass vase, were found. The latter were referred by Dr. Stukeley to some British King, whom he supposed to have been buried in this spot. The population of this parish is estimated at upwards of 2000.

MARCH is an extensive hamlet in the parish of Doddington, situated nearly midway between Chatteris and Wisbech, on the banks of the river Nene, from which circumstance it enjoys the advantages of a considerable trade. The Church is an elegant and spacious edifice. When the road was made from this place to Wisbech, in the year 1730, three urns were discovered full of burnt bones and ashes; and a pot was also dug up, containing 160 Roman denarii, of all the Emperors from Vespasian to Antoninus Pius, but chiefly of the latter Emperor. Many other coins have been found in its neighbourhood. At Elm, an altar, twenty-one inches high, was discovered; and at Welney, various coins have been found in urns within reach of the ploughshare.

THORNEY.

IN the general display of Cambridgeshire, we have noticed the high strain of panegyric employed by *Malmsbury* in his description of this neighbourhood. He represents it as a terrestrial paradise; as " the school of divine philosophy, the residence of virtue,

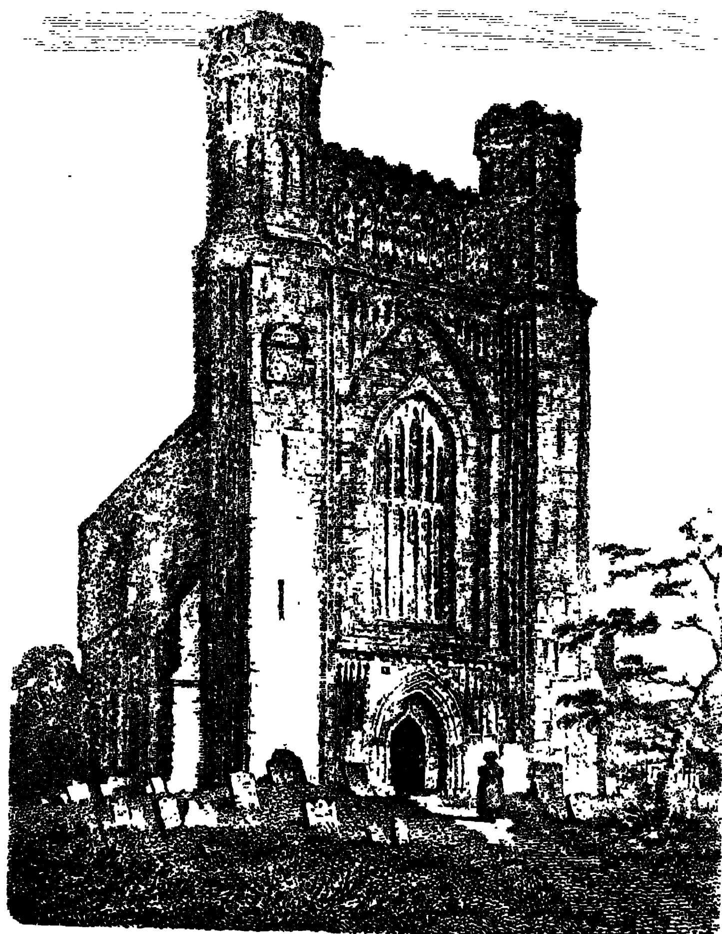
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the abode of chastity." His paradise, however, was not a paradise of *Houris;* for he expressly observes, that here "a woman would be deemed a prodigy." Dugdale remarks, that by the statutes of the abbey it was enjoined, that "no woman should come within six miles of it." This state of things exists no longer, but in the florid pages of the historian. The daughter of Eve has been admitted into Eden; and its chastity, its virtue, and its philosophy, are intermingled with the common frailties of the human race.

Thorney is a small market-town on the north-west side of the county, bordering on Northamptonshire. Its situation is extremely pleasant, the eminence on which it stands being surrounded by low and fertile grounds in a very complete state of drainage, the expence of which is defrayed by an annual tax of about one shilling an acre. Its present name was derived from the thorns and bushes that grew in its vicinity; but its ancient appellation was *Ankeridge*, which it obtained from the anchorites who dwelt in the cells of an abbey founded here by Sexulphus, the first abbot of Peterborough, in the time of St. Etheldreda. This house being destroyed by the Danes, was re-founded by Ethelwold, Bishop of Winchester, in the year 972, for Benedictine monks, and became the burial-place of many devout Saxons, whose reputation for sanctity procured them the title of saints; but none of their monuments are remaining.

In the year 1085 the ancient Church was taken down, and a new one was commenced by the abbot Gunter, but this was not completed till 1128, in which year it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. Botolph, by Hervæus, Bishop of Ely. This structure possessed considerable magnificence, and was at least, says Browne Willis, "five times as large as at present, and had, no doubt, a great cross aisle, with a tower in the middle, and a choir beyond it." When the abbey was dissolved by Henry the Eighth, great part of the church was destroyed; but the remainder escaped destruction by being made parochial. The aisles were removed in the year 1636; and the nave, which is sixty-six feet in length, and twenty-eight in breadth, was repaired, and fitted up for divine service. The west front, which is the entrance to the church, is the most perfect part

of



of the ancient building. The recess for the door-way, and the arch of the west window, are pointed; and above the latter is a row of nine statues of saints, placed in Gothic arches, and occupying the space between two octagonal towers, which rise from each side the front, nearly to the height of twenty feet.* The revenues of the Abbey were valued at nearly 500l. Its possessions were granted, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, to John, Earl of Bedford, whose descendant, the present Duke, is not only owner of this town, but likewise of 19,000 acres of the surrounding lands. This extensive property is divided into farms, held at will, from 25 to 400l. per annum, and, generally speaking, is in a very improved state of cultivation. The market and annual fairs of Thorney were granted to Francis, Earl of Bedford, on the tenth of March, in the thirteenth of Charles the First, by the charter of incorporation for the government of the Bedford Level. Some remains of the Abbey cloisters are supposed to constitute a portion of the School-House. The inhabitants are chiefly the descendants of French Protestants. The whole number in the parish is about 1300. Several urns and coins of the Emperor Trajan have been dug up near the Abbey, which had the privilege of sending to Parliament.

WISBECH,

THE most northern town in Cambridgeshire, and the second in consequence, derived its name from its situation on the banks of the river Ouse, or Wis, which flows through it, and falls into the sea at about the distance of eight miles. The collected waters of the upland country, that, for some centuries, have passed to Lynn, by a channel cut for the purpose in the reign of Edward the First, from Littleport to the river Brandon, or Little Ouse, were formerly discharged through this place, but were diverted from

* The annexed Engraving represents this front with its towers, statues, and other ornaments, and also part of the north side. The sketch was taken in September, 1801.

from their ancient course by the injudicious attempts made to improve the drainage. One part of the town is not more than fifty yards from the county of Norfolk.

From the few particulars extant relative to Wisbech in the times antecedent to the Conquest, it appears that the town was given to the Convent of Ely by Oswy and Leoflede,* the parents of Alwin, afterwards Bishop of Elmbam, on their son being admitted into the Monastery. In 1071, five years subsequent to the Conquest, King William erected a stone Castle here, the Governor of which was dignified with the title of Constable,† and the walls and moat ordered to be kept in repair by the proprietors of certain lands in West Walton, who held their estates by a tenure to that effect.‡ This fortress was probably dismantled in the reign of Henry the Second: but, however that might be, it appears that a new Castle of brick was built on its site, between the years 1478 and 1483, by Morton, Bishop of Ely, who executed the great cut from Peterborough to Guyhirn, which has been denominated Morton's Leam, from his name. The new building became the Bishop's Palace: several of his successors also resided there; and during the reign of Elizabeth, it was converted into a prison for the Papists who conspired against her government.

Between the years 1609 and 1619, this structure was repaired by Bishop Andrews; and on the abolition of the Hierarchy, after the

* Daughter of Duke Brithnoth.

† The names of the Constables that have come to our knowledge, are Richard de Halsted, 1308; Thomas de Bramstone (an ancestor of the present representative for Essex) 1401; Lord John of Rochford, before 1631; and Matthias Taylor, Esq. who died 1633. Thomas de Bramstone was interred in the south aisle of the Church, where his figure, a superficies, in bronze, still remains, with the following epitaph inscribed on the marble round it: "Cy gist Thomas de Bramstone jadis Conestable du Chastel de Wisebeche qui moiust le vyngt septisme jour de May, l'an de nostre Seignour Mil. CCCC. primer D'L'alme de qui Dieu par Sa Grace ait Mercy, Amen."

‡ Inquisitions taken in the year 1292.

the death of the hapless Charles the First, it was purchased by John Thurloe, Esq. afterwards Secretary of State to the Protector. This gentleman rebuilt it in its present form from a design of Inigo Jones;* but, though it is still called the Castle, it has no appearance of ever having been fortified. On the Restoration, the estate reverted to the See of Ely, and from that period was usually granted on lease to some one or other of the principal families of the town, till about six years ago, when it was sold, under an Act of Parliament, by the present Bishop, to Joseph Medworth, Esq. who has removed the detached buildings, and erected several rows of elegant houses on the premises. A narrow field of about fifty-two acres, projecting from the Castle, is commonly called *Tillery Field;* probably from its having been the artillery ground of the garrison: and at a little distance from the environs of the Castle is a lane called *Dead Man's Lane*, though from what circumstance is not recorded.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a spacious and handsome fabric, though of a very singular construction, it being furnished with two naves and two aisles. The naves are lofty, and separated from each other by a row of light slender pillars, with pointed arches: the aisles are the most ancient, being divided from their respective naves by low, massy pillars, and semi-circular Saxon arches. On one of the naves is the date 1586. The tower is extremely beautiful; yet, though generally supposed to have been erected in the year 1111, from the top of the north side being apparently marked with four units, is evidently of much later workmanship: but its futile claim to antiquity is demonstrated by records which still exist, and prove its erection to have been posterior to the tenth of March, 1520. The date of the oldest bell is 1566. On the west side of the north entrance is a small Chapel, or Chantry, dedicated to St. Martin, and originally endowed with lands for the maintenance

* In the Episcopal Palace at Ely, is a painting of the House erected for Secretary Thurloe by this architect: it was removed from Wisbech by the present Bishop, previous to the sale of the estate by Act of Parliament.

maintenance of a Priest to say masses for the soul of the founder. The images, shrines, altars, &c. in this Chantry were demolished pursuant to Bishop Gooderich's injunction, dated at Ely the 21st of October, 1541. In the Church are the following epitaphs, which we have been induced to insert for their superior elegance.

Beneath a sleeping Infant lyes,
To Earth her Body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But scarce more innocent.

And when the Arch-Angel's Trump shall sound,
And Souls to Bodies join,
Millions shall wish their Lives below
Had been *as short as thine.*

A mutilated copy of this epitaph appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1745, with the following translation.

Filiolæ mœsti cineres huic credimus Urnæ
Quam nobis unus dat que adimitque Dies
Vestiit hanc olim redivivans Gloria major
Purior ad Vitam nulla redire potest.

Chara infans clangore Tubæ cum Mortui surgent
Reddenturque Animis Corpora quœque;
Heu! Pars quanta hominum multo felicior esset
Æquassent vitam si brevitate tuam.

The Rev. James Ashley, a native of this town, and now Rector of Fleet, in Lincolnshire, composed the underwritten beautiful lines to the memory of his brother.

Has Death enwrapp'd thee in this cloud of Night,
Whilst Youth, Hope, Pleasure, gleam'd their chearful Ray?
So fades Aurora's ineffectual Light
When the pale Morning blushes into Day.

See by his dying Form mild Patience stand,
Composing Agony with healing Wing;
Hope, Ease, and Comfort, wait on her Command,
And o'er the mournful Bed sweet Requiems sing.

Care,

Care, Pain, and Death, terrific gloom no more,
But seem to pave a golden Way to Heaven;
The Race to reach the distant Gaol is o'er,
The Toil is ended, and the Prize is given.

And when on yonder Star-pav'd Plain you rove,
And pitying view us active Forms of Clay,
Accept this last sad Tribute of our Love,
The best the Brother and the Friend can pay.

The following lines were also written by the same gentleman to the memory of his mother:

Freed from the ever-dreary Vale of Life,
Here lies the Wife, the Mother, and the Friend;
Sickness and Health forego their wonted Strife,
Death's ebon Darts their Opposition end.

Light lies the Turf upon the guiltless Breast,
Whose Mansion pure no earth-born Passion stain'd,
Where Pride ne'er gloom'd on its continual rest,
Nor factious Envy with her Breath prophan'd.

Such, when the Pomp of Kingdoms is no more,
When future Suns shall light eternal Skies,
Shall land for ever on the blissful Shore,
Where flow the Fountains of celestial Joys.

Such shall the meek-ey'd Cherub's Friendship claim,
And with companion Angels swell the Choir
In sounds of Praise to the Eternal Name,
Whilst Heaven's own Harmony informs the Lyre.

In this fabric are several very handsome Monuments erected to different branches of the Southwell family, who formerly resided at the Castle, which they rented of the Bishop; and likewise a very fine Organ, with twenty stops, built by subscription, in the year 1789, by the late Mr. Green, of Isleworth. The organist has a salary of 40l. a year.

Wisbech, with the adjacent country, has frequently suffered from inundations. In the year 1236, on the morrow after Martinmas-

tinmas-day, and the eight following days, the sea, by the violence of the wind, was raised to such a height, that the banks yielding to the force of the water, were broken so, that, "of small craft, cattle, and men," great multitudes were destroyed.* A similar calamity happened about nineteen years afterwards; and in 1437, by a breach in the bank of Wisbech Fen, 4400 acres of land were overflowed.† But the greatest devastation from an occurrence of this nature, was made in 1613 and 1614, and commemorated till the year 1750, by an inscription on the east wall of the Church, which, after a transcript had been made of it, was then effaced by the erection of a monument. The substance was as follows:

To the immortal Praise of God.

Be it in memory, that on the 1st Nov: 1613, in the night, the sea came in by the violence of a north-east wind, meeting a spring tide, and overflowed all Marshland with the Town of Wisbech, both on the North and South Sides, and almost the whole Hundred round about, to the great danger of mens' lives, with the loss of some by the breach of banks, &c. besides the spoil of corn, cattle, and houses, which could not be estimated.

The year after, on the 23d of March, it was then again overflowed by the fresh water, which came by a great snow, that not only the South Side of this Town, but the greater part of the ground within South Eau Bank in Holland, from Spalding to Tyd St Giles, was almost lost for that year; with a great part of Marshland, from their bank called the Edge, between their Towns and the Smeeth to their new Podike, by divers breaches between Salter's Lode and Downham Bridge.

D: O: M: S:‡

O! frugum fæcunda Domus nimiumque beata
Si malè vicinis non premereris Aquis,
Quis tu cùm sedeas imis in Vallibus à te
Quis prohibere undas ni Deus Ipse Potest?
Scilicet in Fluctus nequicquam tenditur Agger,
Atque infida suæ cedit Arena Mari;
Quod si te Impietas Fraudes, Scortatio, Fœnus,
Commaculat ab Aquis cur velet ista Deus?

Posuit Joshua Blaxton in Theologia, Baccalaureus et hujus Ecclesia Dignus Vicarius.

On

* Dugdale. † Atkins. ‡ Deo Optimo Maximo Sacrum.

On March the twenty-eighth, in the year 1190, Richard the First granted the tenants of Wisbech-Barton Manor, an exemption, or freedom, from toll in all fairs or markets throughout England. This grant was confirmed in 1214 by King John, who came to Wisbech from Lynn in October 1216, as Dr. Brady has proved from original records preserved in the Tower. In the twelfth of Henry the Fourth it was renewed, and again confirmed by writ of privy seal of Henry the Sixth; but the privilege being afterwards forfeited, was restored through the exertions of Mr. Nicholas Sandford, who died on the third of October, 1608, and lies buried in the Church. This homely verse is inscribed on the brass plate inserted in his monumental stone, in reference to the above circumstance:

A Patterne for Townsmen whom we may enrole,
For at his own Charge this Town he freed of TOLE.

After Oliver Cromwell had been appointed Governor of the Isle of Ely, for his activity in swaying it to the interest of the Parliament, he caused fortifications to be raised near the Horse-shoe, on the north-west side of Wisbech, to secure the passes out of Lincolnshire, which continued attached to the King. The soldiers who were stationed to defend them, were commanded by Colonel Sir John Palgrave and Captain W. Dodson; and the ammunition, and other warlike stores, were supplied from a Dutch ship, which the Queen had dispatched from Holland for the use of the Loyalists.

In the year 1643, the Burgesses lent 150l. to Captain Dodson, who was then engaged in the siege of Croyland; and on the twenty-sixth of March, 1644, they delivered to Major John Ireton, four muskets, three bandeliers, and two swords, for the service of the Parliament. They also furnished the latter with a loan of 250l. towards raising a troop of horse for the defence of the Isle. This troop seems to have been supported even after the Revolution of 1688, as on the sixth of June, 1690, four pounds were ordered to be paid towards the expence of a horse to serve in "the Troop," and the Town-Bailiff was directed to defray a moiety of the charge for arms and furniture.

 Secretary

Secretary Thurloe, who, as was mentioned before, rebuilt the castle, having been a liberal benefactor to the town, the Burgesses, in 1657, erected a gallery in the Church for his use, and on the 6th of January, 1658, chose him as Representative of this town and *borough* (as it is called for the only time in the Journals) in Richard Cromwell's Parliament, which met on the twenty-ninth of the same month. But Thurloe having been likewise chosen for Huntingdon, made his election in February, to serve for that borough; and the Parliament being dissolved in April, Wisbech never had the honor of an exclusive and independent representation.

Between the period of the Restoration of Charles the Second and the year 1672, cities, towns, and even individuals, were allowed to coin copper money for the convenience of trade: on this occasion the Capital Burgesses, in February, 1670, ordered the Town-Bailiff to expend 20l. in coining halfpence, with the words "A Wisbech Halfpenny," on one side; and on the other, the impression of the town seal. In the year 1722, the Poor-House was erected here, at the expence of 2000l. borrowed for that purpose by the Capital Burgesses on their Corporation seal.

The frequent journies made by George the Second to Hanover, (whither it was supposed he transported a large share of the national treasure,) and his attachment to Lady Walmoden, afterwards Countess of Yarmouth, excited the displeasure of some of the inhabitants of this town; and the Rev. Thomas Whiston, Curate to Dr. Bell, preached a sermon full of asperity against the King's conduct. His text, chosen from the seventh chapter of Proverbs, was the following words: *The good man is not at home, he is gone a long journey: He hath taken a bag of money with him, and will return at the day appointed. With her much fair speech she soothed him. With the flattery of her lips she caused him to yield. He goeth after her like a lamb unto the slaughter, or as a fool to the correction of the stocks.* Mr. Whiston seems to have been endued with that sort of keen penetration which gives its possessor a facility in adapting

adapting the language and circumstances of distant ages to the occurrences of modern times. After the suppression of the Rebellion in 1745, and the return of the Pretender into France, he zealously defended the succession of the House of Brunswick, taking for his text, *By the way that he came, by the same shall he return; and shall not enter into this city, saith the Lord.**

On the eighth of February and the eighth of March, 1750, earthquakes were felt in London, and the shock of one of them extended to Wisbech, but it does not appear to have effected any material damage.

The Corporation of Wisbech emanated from a religious fraternity, styled the Guild of the Holy Trinity, instituted in the year 1374, and possessed of estates for pious and charitable purposes. This establishment shared the general fate of ecclesiastical foundations in the reign of Henry the Eighth; but Edward the Sixth, on his accession to the throne, having passed an act which provided for the security of those institutions that had been originally founded either as Grammar-Schools, for the relief of poor persons, or f the maintenance of "Piers, jetties, walls, or banks, against the rage of the sea, &c." the inhabitants of Wisbech availed themselves of the statute, and, through the solicitations of Goodcrich, Bishop of Ely, were elevated into a Corporation on the first of June, 1549, and invested with all the possessions of Trinity Guild, the revenues of which were then estimated at 28l. 2s. 3½d. but were undoubtedly much greater.

In the charter granted by Edward, the inhabitants were directed to assemble annually, and elect ten men, who were to have the direction of the *business* of the body-corporate; yet, for the first six-and-thirty years after the charter was obtained, they seem to have done little else, than meet once a month in the Town-Hall, and, "out of mutual love and amity," immediately adjourn to a tavern, where having *dined*, they decided petty controversies among the inhabitants. "But afterwards they proceeded further than they were warranted by the charter: they took cognizance

* 2 Kings, Chap. 19. v. 33.

nizance of the accounts of the church-wardens, and surveyors of the highways: they directed the application of money over which they had no right; assumed the privilege of levying an acre-tax; and finally, during the plague which raged here in the years 1587 and 1588, they summoned delinquents before them, and punished them at their own pleasure."

On the twenty-eighth of January, 1610-11, the inhabitants obtained a renewal of their charter at the great expence of 193l. 19s. 3d. They were then constituted a Body-Corporate, by the style of the Burgesses of the Town of Wisbech; but the right of election of the ten men, thenceforward named "Capital Burgesses," was limited to the possessors of freeholds of the value of 40s. per annum. From this period the Capital Burgesses became "objects of veneration and confidence, and were intrusted with the care of nearly all the donations made for the benefit of the poor." Their executive officer is the *Town-Bailiff*,* who, though a person wholly unknown to the charter, has the entire management of the estates and affairs of the Corporation. He is not at liberty, however, to expend more than five pounds at one time, without an express order of the Body-Corporate. The charter of incorporation was renewed on February the seventeenth, 1669. These Capital Burgesses have no connection with the jurisprudence of the town,† nor have they any degree of civil authority: their principal business is to regulate the management of the revenues of the estates bequeathed, partly for charitable, but chiefly for public purposes. The income of which they direct the expenditure, amounts to about 800l. annually; and, to the credit and honor of the parties concerned, it appears to be not only honestly,

* This title is given in all the adjacent villages, as well as in this town, to the Bailiff, or Treasurer, of their respective charitable establishments.

† There is no place in the Isle of Ely which has a government distinct from the general Magistracy of the Isle. The Spring assizes, and the Easter and Michaelmas quarter sesions, are held in the Shire-Hall at Ely; the Summer assizes, and the January and Midsummer quarter sessions, at Wisbech; where the Magistrates assemble likewise every Wednesday and Saturday, to settle the assize of bread, and for other purposes.

nestly, but even wisely, expended. Part of the above sum arises from a grant made to the Corporation by the Trinity House, in 1710, of one penny a ton upon all goods exported and imported, for the purpose of maintaining buoys and beacons, and keeping clear the channel of the river; a precaution highly necessary from the shifting sands between Wisbech and the Ocean.

Among other improvements to which the attention of the Corporation has been directed, was the building of an elegant stone bridge, in the room of the old wooden one, over the great river. This structure was raised about the year 1767, at the expence of nearly 2300l. It consists of one elliptical arch, very accurately proportioned; and was partly designed by Sir James Burrough. A new Custom-House has been also proposed, and is now erecting at the charge of the Corporation; and the streets, which are tolerably well paved, are cleaned, lighted, and watched, at their expence.

The trade of Wisbech has much increased of late years, through the improved state of the drainage and navigation of the fens, and the consequent augmentation of the produce and consumption of the country. The average of the exports and imports amounts to 40,000 tons annually. The principal articles of traffic are coals, corn, timber, and wine. The neighbouring lands are in high cultivation, chiefly on the grazing system. The sheep and oxen grow to a great size, and considerable numbers of them are fattened, and sent twice every week to the London market. The inhabitants are wholly employed in commerce, there being no manufacture of any kind in the place, though the surrounding country produces immense quantities of wool, hemp, and flax. The market is abundantly supplied with poultry, fish, and butcher's meat; and the trade of the town is further promoted by six annual fairs, for hemp and flax, horned cattle, and horses. The Canal, which was completed a few years ago, and extends from Wisbech river to the river Nene at Outwell, and thence to the river Ouse at Salter's-Lode Sluice, opened a communication with Norfolk, Suffolk, and the Western counties, and has already benefitted the town considerably.

M 3 Many

Many improvements in the buildings have been made within the last forty years; and when the Corporation have completed the Custom-House, and erected new structures in the room of the ancient Shire-Hall and Butchers' Shambles, (built in 1592,) but very few towns will be more handsome. The Rose Inn, where balls and monthly assemblies are held, has been a place of public reception from the year 1475, at which period it was known by the sign of the Horn; and on one of the out-buildings, erected in 1601, the figure of a Horn is yet to be seen.

The Theatre, in nearly a centrical situation, is well adapted for the inhabitants to hear "Othello rage, and poor Monimia mourn;" while others "cleave the general ear with horrid speech." To the praise of the taste of Wisbech, we record the *establishment* of its Literary Society, which was instituted in the year 1781, and now consists of thirty members. The number of volumes in this collection is upwards of 1000. The education of youth is provided for by a Free-School, and two Charity-Schools, supported by voluntary contributions.

The sectarists from the established Church are not numerous, but are each provided with a meeting-house. They consist of Quakers, Baptists, Anabaptists, Methodists, and Culymites. The latter are so called from their founder, MR. DAVID CULY, who was a native of the county, and lived at Guyhirn in the early part of the last century. His writings bespeak him to have been an ignorant enthusiast, with a disordered brain, and confused imagination. When his doctrines approach to intelligibility, they strongly partake of Calvinism. The number of inhabitants, as ascertained by the late act, amounts to 4710. The parish contains 6308 acres; the greatest part is very rich arable and pasture land.



CHESHIRE.

CHESHIRE, with all STAFFORDSHIRE, and parts of FLINTSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, WARWICKSHIRE, and LEICESTERSHIRE, was, previous to the arrival of the Romans, possessed by the CORNAVII, CARNABII, or CORINAVII. The learned Mr. Whitaker, whose disquisitions on the subject of ancient topography are generally profound and satisfactory, conjectures, that the *Cornavii* of Cheshire derived their name from the peculiar situation and nature of their coast; and Richard of Cirencester expressly declares, that they were originally situated in the neighbourhood of the Dee. The Britons of Cornwall, and those of Cathness, are also called Cornabii by Richard; and as all of them were named from some striking feature of the country where they first resided, Mr. Whitaker contends, that those of Cheshire obtained their name from the peculiar form of the long promontory between the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, which is very similar in shape to those of Cathness and Cornwall.* "Within this peninusula then," he continues, "and along the contiguous parts of the county, the Cornabii originally resided: and from them they originally sallied out, and spread their dominions over the rest of the county, over the whole of Staffordshire, and the neighbouring parts of Shropshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Flintshire. While they were confined within the precincts of West Cheshire, they seem to have had only the

 towns

* Mr. Owen objects to this etymology, and argues, that the small head-land between the rivers Dee and Mersey, is too inconsiderable to have given name to this extensive nation, and prefers the etymon *Corain*, circling or winding, and *aiv*, streams. Then "the people would be called COREINIVI, *Coreineiviaid*, *Coreineivion*, *Coreineivwyr*, and *Coreineivwys*, or the inhabitants of the banks of winding rivers; names very applicable with respect to the two great rivers, the Severn and the Dee, on which their country chiefly lay."

towns of Deva and Condate. And the latter appears, from its name, to have been the capital, being composed of the words Conda Te, and signifying the principal city."*

The Cornavii, besides *Deva*, or Chester, and *Condate*, or Kinderton, possessed the towns of *Uriconium*, or Wroxeter; *Banchorium*, or Banchor; and *Etocetum*, or Wall, near Lichfield; but having been deprived of their principal city by the active and spirited Brigantes, they soon afterwards erected a new capital at *Uriconium*, which seems to have been their Metropolis at the time of the Roman Invasion. Camden asserts, that no traces of their name are remaining; but we are assured by Mr. Whitaker, that a part of Warwickshire, lying betwixt Southam and Coventry, is denominated the *Cornavy* at the present period.

Many antiquaries have been considerably perplexed to ascertain the destinations and original situation of the *Cangi*. Camden has placed them in Wiltshire, in Somersetshire, and in Cheshire; and, as a proof of their residence in the latter county, refers to several pigs of lead, of an oblong square form, marked with the following abbreviated sentences:

IMP. DOMIT. AUG. GER. DE. CEANG.

IMP. VESP. VII. T. IMP. V. COSS.

These inscriptions, he supposes, were made to commemorate some victory obtained over the Cangi in these parts; but a few solitary documents of this nature are very insufficient to establish satisfactory data. Besides, Bishop Tanner settles them in North Wiltshire, and specifies the particular districts they inhabited: but if the account of Mr. Whitaker be admitted, that the Cangi† were a kind of herdsmen, solely occupied in attending their cattle in the woods, and among the mountains, we need not

* "So Condate Rhedonum, in Antoninus, &c."

† "In the triads of the ancient bards, the Cangi are mentioned as a class of men selected from the principal tribes, or nations, and deputed to keep their flocks, and attend their cattle. Their herds often consisted of 20,000, and were sometimes attended by 300 of these keepers, or Cangi." *Beauties of Wiltshire.*

not perplex ourselves about their stations, as it seems more than probable that they were distributed over several parts of the country.

Cheshire was included by the Romans in the division named FLAVIA CÆSARIENSIS; but, on the final departure of that people from the Island, it reverted to the Britons, who continued its possessors till about the year 607, when it was conquered by Ethelfrith, the Saxon King of Bernicia, who defeated the army of *Brochmael Yscithroc*, King of Powys, assembled to oppose him near Chester. On this occasion Ethelfrith is said to have slain 1200 defenceless monks, whom Brochmael had called from the neighbouring monastery of Bangor, and stationed on a hill, that they might assist him with their prayers. It was afterwards wrested from Bernicia by the Mercians, and continued a part of their kingdom till the reign of Egbert, who united it with the other states of the Octarchy under one government. Canute, the Dane, who obtained this division of the kingdom by his famous partition treaty with Edmund Ironside, invested the administration of this county in the Earls of Chester; three of whom enjoyed that dignity prior to the Conquest; Leofric, the son of Leofwin; Algar, his son; and Edwin, the son of the latter; in whom ended the race of the Cheshire Earls, of *Saxon* blood.

On the Conquest, the provinces of Britain, which had hitherto been governed by a few great men, were divided into lesser portions, and distributed as rewards among the followers of the Norman King. Cheshire was bestowed upon *Gherbod*, a valiant Fleming, who, shortly after he had taken possession of his new territories, departed into Flanders, where he was made prisoner, and obliged, from a long captivity, to resign his newly-acquired dominions to another. "The Conqueror in his place appointed *Hugh de Aurange*, better known by the name of Hugh Lupus. To him he delegated a fulness of power; made this a COUNTY PALATINE; and gave it such a sovereign jurisdiction, that the ancient Earls kept their own parliaments, and had their own courts of law, in which any offence against the dignity of the

the sword of Chester was as cognizable, as the like offence would have been at Westminster against the dignity of the Royal Crown; for William allowed Lupus to hold this county *tam liberè ad gladium, sicut ipsa* REX *tenebat* ANGLIAM *ad coronam.* The sword with which he was invested with this dignity is still to be seen in the British Museum, inscribed HUGO COMES CESTRÆ."* The office of sword-bearer at the times of Coronation was also held by this weapon.

As soon as Lupus was firmly established, he began to exert his regal prerogatives. He formed his parliament by the creation of eight barons, viz. *Nigel*, Baron of Halton; *Robert*, of Montalt; *William Malbedeng*, of Nantwich; *Vernon*, of Shipbrooke; *Fitzhugh*, of Malpas; *Hamon de Massie*, of Dunham; *Venables*, of Kinderton; and *Nicholas*, of Stockport. They were obliged to pay him attendance, and to repair to his court, to give it the greater dignity. They were bound, in time of war with *Wales*, to find for every knight's fee, a horse with caparison and furniture, or two without furniture, in the division of Cheshire. Their knights and freeholders were to have corselets and habergeons, and were to defend their lands with their own bodies. Every baron had also four esquires, every esquire one gentleman, and every gentleman one valet. Each of these barons had also their free courts of all pleas and suits, and all plaints, except what belonged to the Earl's *sword*. They had, besides, power of life and death; the last instance of the exertion of which was in the person of *Hugh Stringer*, who was tried for murder in the Baron of Kinderton's court, and executed in 1597.†

This species of government continued from the Conquest till the reign of Henry the Third, a period of about 171 years, when, in 1237, on the death of John Scot, the seventh Earl of the *Norman* line, without male issue, Henry took the Earldom into his own hands, and gave the daughters of the late Earl other lands in lieu; unwilling, as he said, that so great an inheritance should be *parcelled out among distaffs*. The King bestowed

* Pennant. † Ibid.

stowed the county on his son Edward, who did not assume the title, but afterwards conferred it on *his* son Edward of Caernarvon.* Since that time the eldest sons of the Kings of England have always been Earls of Chester as well as Princes of Wales. The Palatinate was governed by the Earls of Chester as fully and independently, for nearly three centuries after this period, as it had ever been by the Norman Earls; but Henry the Eighth, by authority of Parliament, made it subordinate to the Crown of England. Yet, "notwithstanding this restraint, all pleas of lands and tenements, and all contracts within the county, are to be heard and determined within it; and all determination out of it is deemed void *et coram non judici*, except in cases of error, foreign plea, and foreign voucher; and for no crime but treason, can an inhabitant of this county be tried out of it."†

This county being solely under the jurisdiction of its own Earls, and considered in a certain degree as a separate kingdom, never sent representatives to the National parliament, for the city, nor shire, till the year 1549, the 3d of Edward the Sixth, when, upon the petition of the inhabitants, two members were summoned from each.

Cheshire is bounded on the north by the rivers Mersey and Tame, which separate it from Lancashire; on the east by the counties of Derby and Stafford, the division between which is chiefly marked by a chain of hills, and by the rivers Goyt and Dane. The southern side unites with Shropshire and Flintshire; and the western border is skirted by Denbighshire, Flintshire, and the estuary of the Dee. The dimensions of the county are estimated by Mr. Wedge‡ at about twenty-two miles and a quarter, on the medium, in width, and nearly forty miles in length, from west-south-west to east-south-east; but this statement is inaccurate; the extent of the county from Bretland Edge, on the Yorkshire side, to Kiddington Green, bordering on Flintshire, being upwards of fifty miles. Its form is rather oval,

* Pennant. † Gough's Additions to Camden.

‡ Author of the General View of the Agriculture of the County.

oval, with two projecting necks of land; one about twenty miles in length, and six in breadth, running out into the Irish Sea, between the estuaries of the Dee and Mersey, and called the Wirral. The other forms part of Macclesfield Hundred, and extends for about fifteen miles in length from Stockport, between the counties of Derby and York; but rarely exceeds four miles in width. Alfred divided this county into seven hundreds, exclusive of Chester, which is a county in itself; it contains one city, twelve towns, 670 villages, about 35,600 houses, and 191,750 inhabitants.

Cheshire is in general a flat country, though it has some considerable hills rising near its eastern borders, and connected with those of Derbyshire and Staffordshire. These extend about twenty-five miles in length, from Congleton to the north-eastern corner of the county. An interrupted ridge of high ground also crosses it from north to south, on the western side, beginning near Frodsham, where a bold promontory overlooks the Mersey. After crossing the large tract of heath called Delamere Forest, it exalts itself in the towering rock of Beeston. About Macclesfield are a few other hills, and some on the Shropshire side. Another chain runs north and south through the peninsula of Wirral. The rest of the county is nearly level; and the principal part of it consists of arable, meadow, and pasture land. A variety of soil is found in this county; but clay, sand, black moor, or peat, seem to predominate; and the under soil is commonly clay, or marl. The red grit rock is the most prevalent stone of the county, and on this most of the towns and villages are built. There are few large woods in the county; yet, as the generality of farms abound with hedge-rows, a considerable quantity of timber is produced, and particularly a great number of oak trees, from which the tanners derive a supply of that invaluable antiseptic, oak bark.

Cheshire was formerly distinguished for its numerous yeomanry; and though they have decreased for the last hundred years, they are still very considerable. In the vicinity of manufacturing towns, and particularly on the borders of Lancashire and York-

 shire,

shire, many parcels of land have been purchased by tradesmen, and appropriated to small farms; but the greatest portion of the county is retained and cultivated by gentlemen who reside on their own estates. The evil of congregating farms, however, has, in a limited degree, extended into Cheshire; and the possessions that furnished support, and gave independence, to several families, have been confined to one. The tenure is almost universally freehold; yet in the manors of Macclesfield, Halton, and some others, there are a few copyholds, or what may be denominated customary freeholds, paying fines and rents certain. *Leasing* for lives was formerly a very constant and general practice, and the custom is yet continued by a few landholders; but the most common term of leases is eleven years, with a restriction on the tenant to a certain quantity of tillage, (usually about one fourth of his farm,) and a particular rotation of crops. The extent of farms is, on the average, from 150 to 300 acres; but some few contain upwards of 500.*

The dairy is the principal object of attention with the Cheshire husbandman; and though the county has for many ages been famed for its cheese, yet it is rather a singular fact, that it was formerly as celebrated for its wheat. Strabo and Pliny have affirmed, that cheese-making was introduced into this county by the Romans; but this is improbable, from various circumstances; and we are certain that the Roman armies on the continent received a great supply of cheese from this county soon after they had secured its possession. The quality and flavour of Cheshire cheese is almost universally known; yet, as few persons, comparatively speaking, are acquainted with its process of manufacture,

* The following statement shows the number of tenants and rent of farms in a parish near the centre of the county.

Six tenants renting farms	from 150l. to 300l. per annum.	
Eleven	100 — 150	
Eighteen	50 — 100	
Three	15 — 30	
Twenty-eight	8 — 15	

manufacture, we shall insert the chief particulars concerning the manner in which it is made.

A Dairy farm of one hundred acres is usually divided into the following proportions: from ten to fourteen acres of oats, from six to eight acres of fallow wheat, and the like quantity of summer fallow: the remainder is appropriated to pasture and hay, the latter occupying about twelve acres. The good dairy farmer is more attentive to the size, form, and produce of the udder of his cows, than to any fancied beauty of shape. Utility to him is preferable to fashion. This consideration induces him to be scrupulous in the breeding and rearing of calves, and in the management of his cows during the winter and summer seasons. The annual quantity of cheese made from each cow varies from 50 to 500 lbs. and upwards, the produce being governed by the nature of the land, the quality of the pasture, the seasons, and the mode of wintering the stock. On the whole, the average produce may be stated at 300 lbs. from each animal. The quantity of milk, according to this estimation, yielded daily by each cow, is about eight quarts, which is commonly supposed to produce one pound (sixteen ounces) of cheese. The Cheshire cheese is generally made with two meals milk; though often, towards the latter end of the season, which continues nearly twenty-two weeks, with four, five, or six; for as the cheeses are usually made very large, it is necessary to have a sufficient quantity of milk to make one at a time; though in some of the dairies two are made in a day. The most common size is sixty pounds; a weight susceptible of every excellence to be found in the cheese of this county. It is usual to preserve the evening's milk till the next morning, when it is skimmed, heated, and incorporated with the new milk; and after being mixed in a large tub, together with the cream, the dairy woman puts in a proper quantity of rennet and coloring, and then leaves it for about one hour and a half to coagulate, or curdle. The coloring should be Spanish arnotta; but, from the dearness of this article, an adulterated coloring is often substituted. In making cheese of the best quality, the milk used is as pure as it comes from the cow, and not robbed of any

cream;

cream; though the practice of making a certain quantity of *fresh* butter weekly, frequently occasions an appropriation of that cream to the churn which properly belongs to the cheese tub. After the cheese is come, or when the milk is properly coagulated, the dairy-maid breaks the curd into very small particles, which are then left to subside, and the whey poured off. This process is repeated till the whey is nearly expelled, when the curd is placed in a vat, and occasionally sprinkled with salt. Some dairy women use about three handsful to a cheese, and make it a rule to put the greatest quantity near the middle. The vat is filled very full, and the whey repeatedly sqeezed out before it is placed in the press; as it is very material to expel all the whey, and also to keep the vat quite full of curds. The cheese is commonly taken twice or thrice from the vat, to place fresh cloths, pare off the edges, and turn it; and sometimes it is immersed in hot whey, which is supposed to harden its coat. After remaining in the press two or three days, it is next conveyed to the salting-house, where it is placed in a salting tunnel or tub, in which it continues about three days more, and is next placed on the benches for about eight days, being well salted all over, and turned every day. After this process it is turned twice daily for six or seven days, and then washed in warm water, and wiped dry with a cloth; and when dry, smeared over with whey-butter, and placed in the warmest part of the cheese-room, where it is left to assume its proper age and consistence.

The principal Mineral productions of Cheshire are *Salt* and *Coal*. Of the latter, a considerable quantity is found on the eastern side, and some is obtained from the Hundred of Wirral. The former is more abundant in this county than in any other part of England. The immense trade carried on in this article, and vast revenue derived from its duty, renders it an object of very considerable local and national importance. The principal salt-works are at Nantwich, Middlewich, Winsford, and Northwich; and as those at the latter place are the most eminent, we shall annex a particular account of them to the description of that town. Next to the manufacture of salt, the Cotton business

seems

seems to be the most considerable. This flourishing branch of trade has latterly been extended from Lancashire, and some of the bordering counties, over many parts of Cheshire. Exclusive of these, manufactures of leather, ribbon, thread, gloves, buttons, and shoes, are carried on at Nantwich, Macclesfield, Congleton, Kentsford, and some other places.

Most of the rivers and streams which wind through this county direct their currents northward, and empty themselves into the MERSEY or the DEE. The former divides Cheshire from Lancashire for a course of nearly sixty miles, about thirty-five of which, from Liverpool to the mouth of the river Irwell, are navigable for vessels of considerable burthen. This river derives its source from a conflux of small streams at the junction of the county with Derbyshire, and flowing in a westerly direction, receives in its course the waters of the Goyt, the Tame, the Bollin, the Irwell, and the Weaver. After its junction with the latter, it swells into a broad estuary, and taking a north-western course, soon unites with the Irish Channel.

The DEE was held in great veneration by our British ancestors, and its waters regarded as sacred and purifying. It derives its origin in the mountainous district of Merionethshire, and, after forming the large lake of *Pimble-Mere*, passes through a series of very picturesque and grand scenes, and approaches the western border of this county, to which it forms a boundary from Worthenbury to Aldford. It then passes on to Chester, whose walls it nearly encircles, and afterwards flows to the west through an artificial channel, which was formed at an immense expence by a united body of gentlemen, called The River Dee Company. This river also forms a large sandy estuary between the county of Flint and the Hundred of Wirral, and joins the Irish Sea about fourteen miles from Chester.

The WEAVER derives its source from Ridley Pool, close to Cholmondeley Hall, and passes Nantwich, Minshull, Weaver, Winsford, and Northwich, where it is joined by the *Dane*, from the northern parts of Staffordshire, and two or three other streams from the central parts of the county. Hence it proceeds

to

to Wareham, Acton Bridge,* and Frodsham, where it falls into the swelling bason of the Mersey. The Weaver receives several tributary streams in the course of its progress; and, from Winsford to Frodsham, it has been rendered navigable by means of various locks. The plan by which this was effected, may be adduced as a memorable instance of *local patriotism.* The gentlemen of this county observing the vast expence of land carriage from the salt-towns to Liverpool, and other maritime places, determined on making the Weaver navigable, and in 1720 obtained an act of Parliament, which empowered them to "raise a subscription of 49,000l. to defray the necessary expences. The subscribers were to receive five per cent. on the principal, and one per cent. for the risk, and also certain installments arising from the tonnage of vessels on the river, till the money advanced was reimbursed; but afterwards, the whole amount of tonnage, when the charges of necessary repairs and management had been deducted, was to be employed, from time to time, for and towards amending and repairing the public bridges within the county, and such other public charges, and in such manner, as the magistrates shall yearly direct." Every vessel navigating the river pays one shilling per ton; and the receipt has amounted in some years to 8000l. The debt has been paid off some time; and, exclusive of other county expences defrayed by this lucrative revenue, the principal costs for erecting the extensive gaol at Chester has been derived from this source. The length of this navigation is twenty miles, in which course it has a fall of forty-five feet, ten inches, divided between ten locks. About 120 vessels, from 20 to 100 tons burthen, are constantly employed; they are principally occupied in carrying rock-salt downwards, and coals upwards. Several other rivers meander through this county, the principal of which are the *Goyt*, the *Bollin*, the *Dane*, and the *Whirlock.*

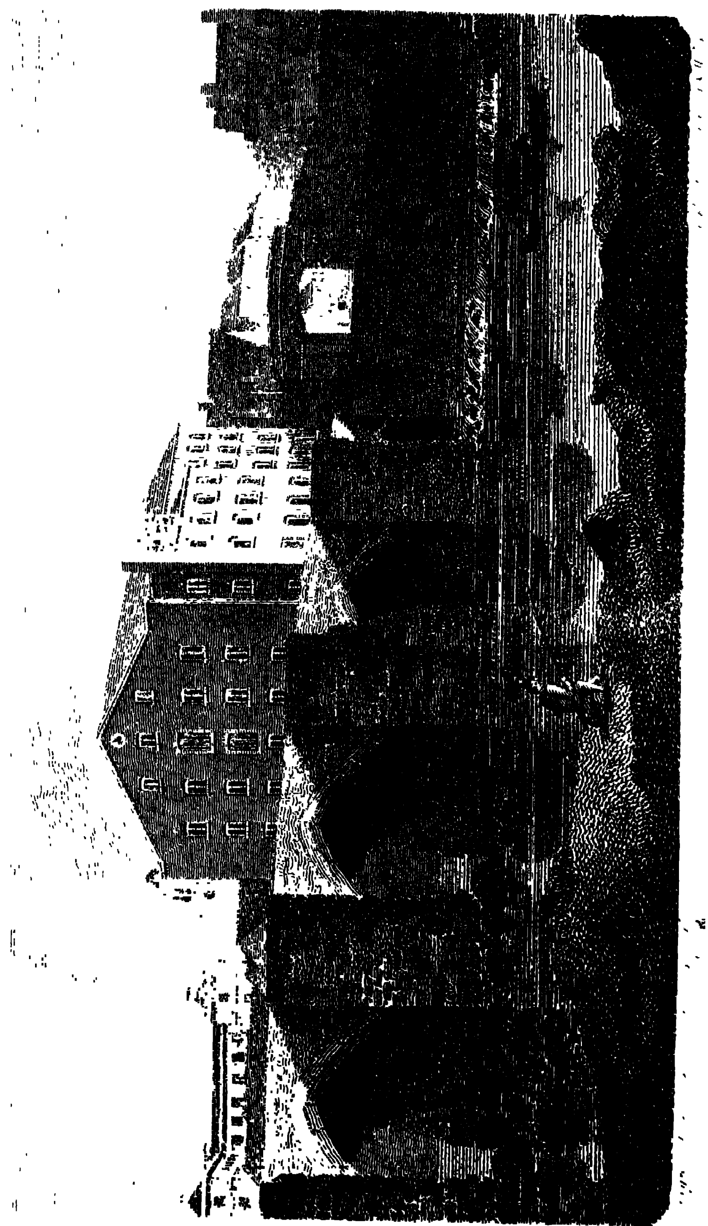
* This was built of the stones brought from the Abbies of Vale Royal and Norton.

Cheshire abounds with broad sheets of water, denominated meres, lakes, and pools. The principal are Oak-Mere, Budworth-Mere, Rostherne-Mere, Mere-Mere, Tatton-Mere, Comber-Mere, Broad-Mere, and Bag-Mere; Petty-Pool, Rookery-Pool, and Ridley-Pool. Most of these waters abound with fish.

We have already noticed the very important advantage which this county has derived from water-carriage. Besides the Weaver navigation, it is intersected by portions of four canals, which allow a very constant and cheap intercourse of traffic between the towns of Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, the North of England, Staffordshire, Shropshire, and other counties.

The *Chester Canal* was began in April, 1772, and completed in a very short time. The course had been surveyed in the years 1767, 1769, and 1770; and though an application was made to Parliament in 1769, for an act to complete the Canal, yet the petitioners were then unsuccessful: but in 1772, the Corporation and gentlemen of Chester, obtained an act with this singular restriction, " that the intended Canal should not unite, or communicate with, the Staffordshire Canal at Middlewich." It commences at the river Dee, on the north side of Chester, and passing Christleton, Waverton, Hargrave, and the north of Beeston Castle, proceeds to Nantwich.

A branch of the *Duke of Bridgewater's Canal* runs through about twenty miles of this county, entering it to the east of Ashton, and leaving it at Runcorn Gap, where it flows into the Mersey. This important cut was planned and executed by his Grace, and that extraordinary engineer Mr. Brindley, previous to the completion of his first Canal, from Worsley to Manchester. An act was obtained in 1761, and the whole was completed, to the extent of twenty-nine miles, in five years. It is carried across the Mersey, near Ashton, by an aqueduct bridge; and further to the west it crosses the Bollin. As this river runs in a tract of low meadows, and as the maxim of the ingenious engineer was to preserve a level, it was found necessary to raise a mound of earth over this valley, to a height, length, and breadth, which make it



a truly stupendous spectacle. By these means the water is kept on a level till it nearly reaches the Mersey at Runcorn, where it is precipitately lowered ninety-five feet, by a series of locks, of admirable construction. Before this Canal was executed, the river navigation from Manchester to Liverpool was 12s. per ton, and land-carriage 40s. but by the Canal conveyance it is only 6s. per ton. Independent of the variety of commercial articles conveyed by barges, on this Canal a new species of boats, on the model of the Dutch *treckschuyts*, was constructed for passengers, and a very cheap and pleasant intercourse was opened between Liverpool and Manchester, and the intervening places.

The *Grand Trunk Canal* branches off from the above at Preston-Brook, and passing Northwich and Middlewich, leaves the county, on the South side, at Church Lawton. At Preston on the Hill, it passes through a tunnel 1241 yards in length; seventeen feet, four inches in height; and thirteen feet, six inches in width.

A portion of the *Ellesmere Canal* also crosses the western corner of this county, entering it at Pulford, and, after uniting with the Dee at Chester, crosses the hundred of Wirral for about nine miles, and then joins the Mersey; thereby opening a short and easy passage between Chester and Liverpool.

The Diocese of Chester contains all Cheshire and Lancashire, and various parts of Westmoreland, Cumberland, Yorkshire, Denbighshire, and Flintshire, and is divided into two archdeaconries. Cheshire returns four Members to Parliament; viz. two for the shire, and two for the city of Chester; pays seven parts of the land-tax, and furnishes the militia with 560 men.

CHESTER.

THIS ancient and respectable city is situated near the southern boundary of the county, on a rocky eminence, above the river Dee, and is half encircled by a sweep of that river; a circumstance that occasioned the Roman geographers to name it *Deva*,

or *Deunana;* an appellation that has been relinquished by later historians for that of *Cestria,* or *Ceaster;* from *Castrium,* a camp or military station, which it seems to have been made previous to Agricola's expedition to Scotland. That commander made it the head quarters of the twentieth Roman Legion, whence the Britons gave it the name *Caer Llion vawr ar ddyfr Dwy,* or the Camp of the Great Legion on the Dee. The Saxons styled it *Legaceaster,* and *Legecester;* but its denomination *West*-Chester, was obtained through its relative situation to other places which have the name of Chester with some addition.

Some of the early historians, particularly the monk Ranulph, author of the *Polychronicon,* affirm it to have been of British foundation. This is contested by other writers: but, whatever may be the truth respecting its remote origin, it was certainly a Roman military station, for which it was well adapted, from commanding the head of the frith, or estuary, of the Dee, which then flowed up in a broad channel to its walls, overspreading all the low grounds between the Wirral and Flintshire.* Its Roman occupation is further illustrated by the frequent discoveries that have been made of remains of antiquity belonging to that nation, such as coins, statues, altars, and hypocausts, and many of them with correllative inscriptions.

The walls of the present city determine the limits of the ancient; and the form in which the buildings are disposed, is evidently the same as that of the Roman camp. Chester principally consists of four streets, running from a centre towards the points of the compass, and each terminated by a gate. These streets were excavated from a stratum of rock, and are sunk several feet beneath the surface, a circumstance that has been the cause of a singular construction in the houses. On the level of the streets are low shops, or warehouses, and above them a gallery on each side, reaching from street to street, open in front, and ballustraded. These galleries, called the *Rows* by the inhabitants, are exceedingly curious to strangers, who, when walking in them, can

* Aikin's Description of the Country round Manchester.

can hardly divest themselves of the idea of being up one pair of stairs. Along the rows are ranges of shops, and above them the higher stories, which project to the streets, and form a line with the warehouses beneath. The whole appears as if the first stories of the fronts of all the houses were laid open, and made to communicate with each other; pillars only being left for the support of the super-structure. The principal streets are intersected by various lesser ones, which cross the others at right angles, and divide the inclosed spaces into lesser squares. The kitchens and back courts of the houses are on a level with the galleries.

"These rows," says Mr. Pennant,* appear to me to have been the same with the ancient *vestibules*, and to have been a form of building preserved from the time that the city was possessed by the Romans. They were built before the doors, midway between the streets and the houses, and were the places where dependents waited for the coming out of their patrons, and under which they might waste away the tedious minutes of expectation. *Plautus*, in the third act of his *Mostella*, describes both their situation and use:

— 'iden' *vestibulum* ante ædés et *ambulacrum* ejusmodi.

The shops beneath the rows were the *cryptæ* and *apothecæ*; magazines for the various necessaries of the owners of the houses. The streets were once considerably deeper, as is apparent from the shops, whose floors lie far below the present pavement; and, in digging foundations for houses, the *Roman* pavement is often discovered at the depth of four feet below the modern."

The east gate of the city continued standing till the year 1768, when it was taken down, and the present elegant structure erected in its place at the expence of Richard Lord Grosvenor. This gate was of *Roman* architecture, and is described by Mr. Pennant as consisting of two arches, formed by vast stones; the pier between them dividing the street exactly in two. Between the tops of the arches, which were cased with Norman masonry, was the

* Tour in Wales, p. 108.

whole-length figure of a Roman soldier, in red grit, in relief, and tolerably well preserved. "This gate had been a *porta principalis*, was the grand entrance into the town, and was the termination of the great Watling-Street road, which crossed the Island from Dover, and was the great road from that port to this place."*

The Roman modes of fortification are still evident in the remains of military architecture which surround the city, and the antiquities which distinguish their residence are not confined to any particular quarter. From each side of the gates projects a *propugnaculum*, or bastion; and the walls are in many parts guarded by towers, mostly of a round form, as was recommended by the Roman architects, the better to elude the force of battering rams. They are also so placed as not to be beyond bow-shot of each other, that the arrows might reach the enemy who should attempt to scale the walls in the intervals. The *thickness* of the walls answer to the directions of Vitruvius, and are only of sufficient breadth within and under the embrasures for two armed men to pass each other without impediment.

Before proceeding with the history of this city, we shall insert descriptions of the principal Roman antiquities that have been discovered here, in order that the most material demonstrations of the presence of that people at Chester may be seen at one view. Under the *Plume of Feathers* Inn in Bridge-Street is a Roman bath, reported to be still entire, but nearly concealed from the sight by modern buildings. The only part that can be inspected is the *Hypocaust*, which is of a rectangular figure, supported by thirty-two pillars, two feet, ten inches and a half high; and about eighteen inches distant from each other. Over each pillar is a perforated or *flue* tile, two feet square, supporting a floor of coarse mortar mixed with small red gravel, about three inches thick; and over it another floor, between four and five inches thick, of finer materials. The pillars stand on a mortar-floor spread over the arch. An ante-chamber, about two feet

* Tour in Wales, p. 157.

feet below the level of the *Hypocaust*, but of the same extent, opens into it. "This," observes Mr. Pennant, "was the room allotted for the slaves who attended to heat the place; the other was the receptacle of the fuel designed to heat the room above, the *concamerata sudatio*, or sweating chamber; where people were seated, either in niches, or on benches placed one above the other, during the time of the operation. Such was the object of this Hypocaust; but there were others of different forms, for the purposes of heating the waters destined for the use of the bathers."

In the year 1779 the remains of another Hypocaust and Sudatory were discovered in a field near the Water-gate, together with a Roman altar, inscribed to Æsculapius, and part of a tesselated pavement. The Hypocaust was similar to that under the Feathers Inn. The Sudatory was supported by twenty-four pillars, composed with tiles nine inches square, and two inches thick. On the top of each pillar was a tile two feet square, which had apparently supported a double floor of coarse cement. Round the sides of the room there appeared to have been a row of tunnel bricks, fixed with their upper ends on a level with the surface of the floor, and perforated at the sides. The pavement was of circular Mosaic-work; the tesseræ composing it were cubes, not exceeding half an inch in size, and of three colors; a dusky blue, a brick-color red, and a yellowish white. Among the ruins were several Roman bricks, inscribed LEG. XX. VV. some horns of the small red deer, several coins of the Emperors Adrian and Trajan, and a few other things. These antiquities are now in the possession of John Egerton, Esq. of Oulton, in this county.

On the right of the Bridge-gate is a small flight of steps, which leads to a large round arch, seemingly of Roman workmanship, now filled with more modern masonry, and a passage left through a small arch of a very irregular form. This postern is called the *Ship-Gate*, or *Hole in the Wall*, and seems to have been designed for the common passage over the Dee into the

country of the *Ordovices*. The rock on the opposite, or Handbridge side, is cut down, as if for the conveniency of travellers: and immediately beyond, in *Edgar's* field, or the Close, are the vestiges of a road pointing up the hill, and continuing towards Bonovium. On the front of a red grit rock in this field, facing the remains of the road, is a badly-formed figure of the *Pallas Armata*, cut in relief. On her left shoulder is a rude resemblance of her favorite bird, and at her right hand an altar, but without inscription. Beyond this, on a spot called by tradition the site of Edgar's Palace, were formerly some very ancient ruins, which Dr. Stukeley supposed to have belonged to a Roman edifice; but Braun, in his *Civitates Orbis*, styles them *Ruinosa Domus Comitis Cestriensis*. It seems probable that some public building stood on this spot, which belonged successively to each nation.

In the year 1693, when digging a cellar near the East-Gate, a beautiful altar was discovered on the ancient pavement, which consisted of great stones, surrounded with remains of sacrifice, such as heads, horns, and bones, of the ox, roebuck, and other animals. The earth round it was of several colors, and mixed with ashes. It appears, from the inscription, to have been erected by Flavius Longus, tribune of the twentieth victorious legion, and his son Longinus, both of *Samosata*, in Syria, in honor of the Emperors Dioclesian and Maximian. On the back of the altar was a curtain, and other drapery; on one of the sides, a genius with a *cornucopia;* and on the other, a flower-pot, with a plant of the *acanthus*, elegantly leaved. Over the inscription on the front was a globe, surmounted with palm leaves; and on the summit, a head in a circular garland. Among the bones were two coins; one of Vespasian, in brass, with his head, inscribed IMP. CÆS. VESPASIAN. AUG. COS. III. and on the reverse, VICTORIA. AUGUSTI. S. C. and a winged Victory standing. The other was of copper, displaying the head of Constantius, and round it FL. VAL. CONSTANTIUS. NOB. C. on the reverse, a Genius, with a sacrificing bowl in one hand, and in the other

other a cornucopia, with the inscription GENIO. POPULI ROMANI.

A statue in the possession of the late Rev. Mr. Prescot was supposed to represent *Mithras*, or the sun, a deity which the Romans had borrowed from the Persians, and much honored in the second and third centuries. The figure was standing with a declining torch, and arrayed in a Phrygian bonnet, a mantle, and a short jacket.

The last, and probably the most celebrated, of the antiquities found at Chester, that we shall mention, is the altar discovered in 1653, and now preserved with the Arundelian marbles at Oxford. The inscription is entirely scaled off, but appears, from the *Marmora Oxoniensia*, 1764, to have been as follows:

I. O. M TANARO:*
T. ELVPIVS GALER
PIIRÆSENS GVNTIA
PRI. LEG. XX. VV
COMMODO ET
LATERANO COS
V. S. L. M.

Hence it appears to have been inscribed to *Jupiter;* with the British epithet *Tarano*, or the Thunderer, adopted instead of *Tonans;* probably in compliment to the Britons, over whom the learned Prideaux and Gale suppose Elupius to have presided. *Guntia* is apparently derived from *Gwynedd*, one of the British names for North Wales. The letters V V in the fourth line signify *Valeria Victrix*, or *Valens Victrix*, the name given to the twentieth legion.

When this legion was withdrawn from Chester to Bath, where its name has been found among some of the latest inscriptions, the former city is supposed to have remained in the occupation of the Roman colonists, who by various intermarriages had become incorporated

* The true reading of this word is TARANO; but the letters R and N are transposed in the inscription. GVNA, *Guntia*, or *Guenetia*, if written properly, would be *Guenet;* for so it appears in the ancient Welsh manuscripts. The common Latinized name of Gwynedd, is *Venedotia*.

incorporated with the native Britons, and continued masters of Chester till the year 607, when Ethelfrith, the Saxon, defeated the King of Powys, and annexed a rich tract of surrounding territory to his own dominions. After pillaging the city, whose inhabitants, according to Malmsbury, dreading a siege, rushed furiously on Ethelfrith, and were destroyed in his ambushes, he left it to the Britons, who, as far as can be determined from the imperfect records transmitted to us, retained the possession till it was wrested from their hands by Egbert, about the year 828.

Some years after "it underwent a heavy calamity from the Danes. These pirates, the scourge of the kingdom, meeting with a severe defeat by Alfred the Great, retreated before him; and, in their flight collecting vast numbers of their countrymen, committed the care of their wives, their ships, and their booty, to the East Angles, and marched day and night to secure quarters in the west. They seized on *Legaceaster* before the King could overtake them. He besieged them about two days, destroyed all the cattle he could find about the town, partly burnt and partly caused the standing corn to be destroyed by his cavalry, and slew all the Danes whom he found without the walls. These invaders kept possession of the town part of the winter, but, compelled by famine, evacuated it the beginning of 895. The city continued in ruins till the year 907, or 908, when it was restored by ETHELFREDA,* the

* Ethelfreda was a woman of very superior mind, and to masculine powers added Amazonian activity. The most splendid actions of her brother Edward's reign were the effects of her counsels; her time, her genius, and her talents, being devoted to the service of her country. On the birth of her first child, she separated from her husband, being deterred by the pangs and dangers of parturition from hazarding its recurrence; observing, that "it was beneath the daughter of a King to pursue any pleasure attended with so much inconvenience." From the time of this event she devoted herself to deeds of arms, and to acts of munificence and piety. She built and refounded cities; erected nine castles in different parts of England; subdued *Brecenanmere*, or Brecknock; made its Queen prisoner; and took Derby by storm, but lost four *Thanes* within the place. Her valor made her so celebrated, that the titles of Lady, or Queen, were thought unworthy of her greatness, and she was dignified with those of Lord, or King.

the *undegenerate daughter of the Great Alfred*, and wife of Ethelred, Earl of Mercia."*

This illustrious Princess repaired the city walls, and, according to some historians, extended them so, as to include the castle, which before stood without the ancient precincts. But Mr. Pennant observes, that, "any additions she could make would have destroyed the peculiar figure which the Romans always preserved in their castrametations, wherever the nature of the ground would permit;" and intimates, that, as the military architecture is still entirely on the Roman plan, it never was wholly demolished, but having become ruinous, was restored to its ancient form by Ethelfreda.

King Edgar made the port of Chester a station for the Saxon navy; and here, in the year 973, formed an alliance with six petty Kings, who engaged to assist him in his undertakings both by sea and land. This circumstance has given rise to a monkish fable, which asserts, that Edgar, one day entering his barge with eight tributary kings, assumed the helm, and, in token of superiority, made them row him from his palace, in the field which yet bears his name, to the Church of St. John, and thence back to his palace. This tale appears to have been invented by the monk Ranulph, who probably imagined it would reflect honor on his native city.

In the following century this part of the country became subject, as already mentioned, to Canute, the Danish King, who, by his treaty with Edmund Ironside, retained possession of both the Northumbrian and Mercian kingdoms, in the latter of which Chester was included. On the restoration of the Saxon line, it reverted to the Earls of Mercia, who continued to possess it till the Norman Conquest; soon after which event, as we have before related, it became the property of Hugh Lupus. This Nobleman seems to have been invested with the possession of Cheshire by the Conqueror in person, who visited the city within three years of the time of the invasion.

The

* Pennant.

The state of Chester at that period, and for some years previous, may be collected from the Domesday Book. It appears, from that invaluable record, that, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, the city contained 431 houses that were taxable, besides fifty-six that belonged to the Bishop. It had a *Guild Mercatory*, analogous to a modern Corporation; so that no person that was not of that society, could exercise any trade, or carry on any commerce, within its precincts. Two overseers, selected from the most respectable citizens, were appointed to maintain the rights of the Guild, and receive, for the use of the city, all the customs paid by strangers, except during the fairs. Here was also a supreme officer, called the *Præsitus Regis*, or Provost, who had the care both of the civil and commercial interests.

Some peculiar customs were observed in this age at Chester, and some singular laws were in force. Among the former may be mentioned, that, whenever the King visited this city, he claimed from every plough-land 200 *hesthas*, or capons; one *cuna*, or vat of ale; and one *rusca* of butter; and that if any person made bad ale, they were either to pay four shillings, or sit in a *tumbril*, or dung-cart. With the latter may be enumerated the variations of the fines for bloodshed and murder. "The fine for bloodshed, from the morning of the first holiday to the noon of Sunday, was 10s. from the noon of Sunday to the morning of the second holiday, 20s. and the like sum in the twelve days of Christmas, on the Purification of the Virgin Mary, the first day of Easter and Whitsuntide, Ascension-day, the Assumption, or Nativity of the Blessed Virgin, and the feast of All Saints. The fine for killing a man on either of these days was 4l. but on any other day only 40s. The penalty for robbery, or offering violence to a woman in a house, was 40s. For a widow dishonoring herself, 20s. but no more than 10s. if a maiden committed the like crime. If a fire happened in the city, the person in whose house it broke out was to forfeit four *oræ denar*, and pay 2s. to his next neighbour. Either man or woman making a *false abode* in the city, was to forfeit 4s."* One third of these forfeitures belonged to the Earl, and the remainder to the King.

Lucian,

* Gough's Additions to Camden.

Lucian, the monk, who lived near the period of the Conquest, speaks of the commerce of Chester as very considerable. The beautiful river on the south side, he remarks, "serves as an harbour for ships from *Gascoign*, *Spain*, *Ireland*, and *Germany*, who, by the guidance of Christ, and the industry and prudence of the merchants, supply and refresh the heart of the city with abundance of goods; so that, through the various consolations of divine favor, we have *wine in profusion* from the plentiful vintages of those countries." The principal articles of *exportation* were horses and slaves. To the latter inhuman traffic the Saxons were very much addicted; and the situation of Chester, and the frequent wars carried on with the Welsh, caused it greatly to flourish in this city. The chief of the other commodities conveyed from this port to distant countries, were lead, copper, hides, horns, and cheese, which the people of Cheshire had been celebrated for making even from the time of the Romans.

The imports were spices, and other luxuries, from the east; wine from France and Spain; cloth from Flanders; linen from Germany; and reliques and ecclesiastical finery from Italy, the emporium of superstition. "Rich armour was another considerable article for war; and religion created in these ages the most considerable commerce of the state. The warriors and the sainted images were the beaux of the times; the crimes of the former were supposed to be expiated by prostration to the latter; and acceptance was announced by the priest in proportion to the value of the offering."*

This city, in 1159, was the place of interview between Henry the Second, and Malcolm the Fourth, King of Scotland, when the latter ceded to Henry the three counties of Cumberland, Northumberland, and Westmoreland, which had been wrested from the English Crown. Here also, about thirty years after, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, was a visitant when on his journey to Wales, whither his zeal carried him to recommend the *Croisade* to the mountaineers. He was attended by *Giraldus*, the

* Pennant.

the historian, the substance of whose scanty notices of this city is, that "*Constance*, Countess of Chester, kept a herd of milch hinds, made cheeses of their milk, and presented three to the Archbishop: that he saw an animal, a compound of an ox and stag: a woman born without arms, that could sew as well with her feet as others of her sex did with their fingers: and finally, that he heard of a litter of whelps begotten by a monkey."

Chester, for two or three centuries from the Conquest, was the place of rendezvous for troops employed in the Welsh expeditions, and frequently suffered during the continuance of the contest between the two nations. *Llewelyn ap Gryffydd*, in revenge for the cruel insults his subjects had received from Geoffrey Langley, who acted as Lieutenant to Prince Edward, afterwards Edward the First, carried fire and sword to the very gates of the city, and destroyed every thing around on both sides the river. These ravages were committed in 1255; and within two years, Henry the Third summoned his nobility to attend him at Chester with their vassals, on a certain day, that he might invade Wales, and repay, on the heads of its inhabitants, the injuries sustained by his people. This also was the place appointed in 1275, by Edward the First, for receiving homage of Llewelyn; a degradation to which that high-spirited Prince refused to submit, and was in consequence involved in the fatal war, which caused his own destruction, as well as that of his country; his subjects being obliged to acknowledge the sovereignty of England, and make personal homage and fealty of their lands to Edward of Caernarvon, Prince of Wales, who received their homage in this city in the year 1300.

Richard the Second* converted Chester into a principality; and having annexed to it the Castle of Holt, with several lordships in Wales, and on the borders, made an act, that it should only be given to the King's eldest son; but this was rescinded by Henry

* In the reign of this Monarch, it appears, by Aldersey's manuscripts, a bushel of wheat sold at Chester for 6d. a gallon of white wine for the like sum; a gallon of claret for 4d. a fat goose for 2d. and a fat pig for 1d. A Mayor's feast, enriched with all the dainties of the season, cost no more than 11s. 10d.

Henry the Fourth, who, in 1399, seized the city and castle, when on his way to Flint, where the ill-fated Richard was then imprisoned, having been betrayed by the treachery of those in whom he had confided. On Henry's return with his royal prisoner through Chester, Richard was for one night secured in the fortress, and several of his devoted adherents put to death. During the insurrection of Owen Glendwr, this city was made a rendezvous for the royal forces: and in the civil tumults between the houses of Lancaster and York, it was twice visited by the heroic Margaret, who had great influence, and many adherents, in the county. Several of our Kings have also visited, and conferred favors upon it at different periods.

The year 1506 was rendered memorable in this city by the ravages of the sweating sickness, which carried off ninety-one householders in three days. "The remark," says Mr. Pennant, "of this destroying angel's respect for the fair sex, was here verified; for only *four* perished." In 1517 it was visited by the pestilence, which destroyed numbers of the inhabitants; and so many fled, that the streets were deserted, and were overgrown with grass and weeds. The sweating sickness returned in 1550, and was accompanied with so great a dearth, that wheat was sold at sixteen shillings a bushel.

The year 1554 was distinguished by the martyrdom of George Marsh, who, for preaching against the errors of Popery, and for his steady adherence to the Protestant faith, was first imprisoned by the Bishop of Chester, and afterwards burnt. His execution was attended with the very singular circumstance of an attempt being made to rescue him by *Cooper*, one of the Sheriffs, who favored the reformed religion; but this was rendered abortive by *Amory*, the other Sheriff, who overpowered his brother officer; and the latter was compelled to conceal himself till better times, when he returned, and in 1561 discharged the office of Mayor. The unshaken fortitude displayed by Marsh at the stake, had so much effect on the people, that the Bishop thought it necessary to endeavor to stem the current of their opinions by a sermon, in which his bigotted enmity to *heretics*, as the Protestants were denominated,

denominated, occasioned him to assert, that the sufferer was then a firebrand *burning in hell.**

That dreadful calamity the plague again extended its ravages to this city in 1604, in the Mayoralty of *Edward Dutton*, who, though his house was infected, and several of his children and servants destroyed by the contagion, kept his station, like the good Bishop of Marseilles, during the whole time of the pestilence,

> "Where nature sicken'd, and each gale was death."

While the malady continued, the Court of Exchequer was removed to Tarwin, the assizes to Nantwich, and the fairs were suspended. From

* There is a story current at Chester, that the fatal tragedy which Queen Mary had intended to act in Ireland, was prevented by an occurrence in this city. Dr. Henry Cole, a native of Godshill, in the Isle of Wight, and Dean of St. Paul's, is reported to have been entrusted with the commission issued by Mary, to empower the Lord Deputy of Ireland to institute prosecutions against such of the natives as should refuse to observe the Ceremonies of the Catholic Religion. The Doctor stopt at Chester in his way to Ireland, and having put up at the *Blue Posts* in Bridge-Street, was waited on by the Mayor, to whom, in the flow of conversation, he communicated the business in which he was then engaged, and opening his cloak bag, took out a leather box, observing, "he had that within, that would lash the Heretics of Ireland." His hostess (named Edmunds) overheard the discourse, and having a brother of the reformed religion at Dublin, became alarmed for his safety, and, with a quickness of thought which in the ages of ignorance would have been deemed inspiration, she took the opportunity of the Doctor's attending the visitor to the door, to withdraw the commission from the box, and place a pack of cards in its room. Soon after the Dean sailed for Ireland, where he arrived on the seventh of December, 1558, and was introduced to the Lord Deputy Fitzwalter, and the Privy Council. Having explained the nature of his embassy in a speech of some length, he presented his box, which his Lordship opened, and, with considerable surprise, beheld the cards. The Doctor was thunderstruck, and, in much confusion, affirmed, that a commission he certainly *had*, but some artful person must have made the exchange. "Then," said his Lordship, "you have nothing to do but return to London, and get it renewed; meanwhile, we'll shuffle the cards." This sarcastic advice the Doctor, though at such a disagreeable season of the year, was constrained to follow; but, before he could reach Ireland a second time, the Queen died, and her sanguinary commission became useless. The woman whose dexterity and presence of mind had thus providentially operated, was rewarded by Elizabeth with an annual pension of forty pounds.

From this period nothing very particular occurred in this city, till it was involved in the calamities of a siege through its firm adherence to the cause of Charles the First. The Bishop of Chester, and Orlando Bridgman,* his son, were the chief instruments that influenced the inhabitants to the King's service; and the importance of this station being evident to the Royal party, every necessary attention was bestowed on its defence as early as the beginning of the year 1642. The fortifications were completely repaired; and new out-works extended from the *alcove* on the north part of the walls to the brink of the river near Boughton; many houses in the suburbs were also pulled down, to prevent them from affording shelter to the enemy.

The first attempt made on the place by the Parliament's army was on the twentieth of July, 1643, when Sir William Brereton made a violent assault on the works, but was repulsed. In the latter part of the same year, he summoned Sir Abraham Shipman, the Governor, to surrender; but that brave commander answered, that "he was not to be intimidated by words; and that Sir William *must win it to wear it.*" Several buildings near the out-works were soon afterwards burnt down, that the Republicans might be deprived of any opportunity of making lodgments near the walls. In the following month the Castle of Hawarden was reduced by the King's forces, assisted by 300 men from the garrison of Chester.

The Loyalists in this neighbourhood having been strengthened by reinforcements from Ireland, had the advantage in several smart conflicts; but Lord Byron, who commanded them, being at length repulsed before Nantwich, and compelled to take refuge in Chester, the other parts of the county fell into the hands of Sir William Brereton, and from that time the city suffered a kind of blockade; yet the garrison frequently sallied into the quarters of the enemy, and generally with some success: but on the morning of the twentieth of September, 1645, the Parliament forces obtained an advantage which the besieged could never recover.

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* Afterwards [illegible], and made Lord Keeper of the Seals, in the reign of Charles the Second.

On the preceding evening, Colonel Jones and Adjutant-General Lothian, who were employed in the reduction of Beeston Castle, secretly collected a body of troops from before that place, and in the night stormed the out-works of the city, and made themselves masters of every thing without the walls. Two days after this misfortune, while the inhabitants were dreading the further successes of the Republicans, the King, in person, with a body of horse, entered Chester, in hopes that his presence would animate the garrison to an effectual resistance, till his forces, under the command of Sir Marmaduke Longdale, could advance to their relief. He arrived, however, only time enough to witness, from the leads of the Phœnix Tower, the fatal battle of Rowton Heath, two miles east of the city. This was fought on the twenty-seventh of September, when his forces, commanded by the above officer, were completely routed, after a well-disputed action, by the Parliament troops under the orders of General Poyntz.

The next day the King quitted Chester; but, previous to his departure, gave directions to Lord Byron, who was then Governor, to surrender, if he saw no prospect of relief before the expiration of eight days. The siege was pursued with the utmost vigor by Sir William Brereton, who, on the sixth of October, attempted to carry the works by storm. The assault was made in several places with the greatest resolution, and repelled with equal promptitude and courage; but the assailants at length succeeded in scaling the walls, whence they were immediately beat, or thrown off, and killed. The victors took several scaling-ladders, and a quantity of arms.

The siege was now converted into a regular blockade, and the garrison reduced to the utmost distress by famine. They were constrained to live on the most refuse food, and in the end were even compelled to feed on horses, dogs, cats, or whatever else, however loathsome, seemed likely to supply a little nutriment. Worn out by hunger, they at length surrendered, on very honorable terms, on the third of February, 1645-6; and the city was given up to the Parliament after a gallant defence of twenty weeks. Many of the buildings were destroyed during the siege; and when

the Republicans were admitted, they demolished the High Cross, removed the fonts from the churches, and committed various other acts of violence and dilapidation. The miseries endured in the course of this siege by the citizens, were not the only calamities they were doomed to suffer, for within two years a dreadful pestilence visited them, which occasioned the death of more than 2000 persons, and reduced the place to a desert. In August, 1648, a fruitless attempt was made to secure the city for the King, whose adherents obtained possession, but were baffled in their endeavors to keep it, by the celerity of the forces sent against them by the Parliament.

In the reign of William the Third, Chester was chosen as one of the six cities for the residence of an Assay-Master, and permitted to issue a coinage of silver. In the year 1772, on the fifth of November, an affecting calamity occurred in the remaining part of a spacious stone building, which had been founded by Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Lord Chancellor, when he was Chamberlain of Chester. It was then occupied by a poor family, with the exception of the first floor, which was engaged by the master of a puppet-show, and at the moment he was exhibiting to a full audience, the house was blown up by the explosion of 800lb. weight of gunpowder, which had been lodged in a warehouse beneath, and had taken fire by some unknown accident. Twenty-three people were instantaneously involved in destruction, and eighty-three more were much hurt, being either burnt or maimed: the limbs of many were broken, and others dislocated, and the shock was so violent, as to be felt several miles round the city.

In reviewing the *Ecclesiastical state* of this ancient city, it may be necessary to premise, that the Mercian kingdom was divided into the five bishoprics of Lichfield, Worcester, Lydncaster, Dorchester, and Chester. About the year 785, the latter became incorporated with Lichfield, though its annual payments to the Pope amounted to 5000 florins, while that See only advanced 3000. This, and other evidences of its prosperity, attracted the attention of Peter, Bishop of Lichfield, who

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removed his episcopal seat to Chester in the year 1075, and, during the remainder of his life, made use of the Church of St. John for his Cathedral. This translation was but of short continuance; for his successor established himself in the former Diocese, and Chester remained without a Bishop till after the suppression of the Monasteries, when it was restored to its ancient honor by Henry the Eighth, who, in the year 1541, made it one of the six new Sees that were then formed. At this period, the Church of the dissolved Abbey of St. Werburgh was converted into the Cathedral.

The first of the new Bishops effected a very important alteration in the concerns of his Diocese. His name was John Bird, a person who had recommended himself to the favor of the rapacious Henry, by preaching with vehemence against Papal supremacy. His disposition seems to have been suited to the spirit of the times; and he was probably removed from Bangor, which See he had before occupied, for the evident pliancy of his will to courtly recommendations. In 1546, he granted the manors and demesnes of the bishopric to the King, and accepted impropriations and rectories in exchange. The See was thus deprived of all its possessions; and, with the exception of the single acre, "on which the palace stands, and the court before it; another house adjacent; a little orchard, called the Woodyard; two houses near St. John's Church; a few small tenements in the city of York; and some lands in Boughton and Childer Thornton, bequeathed in the year 1703;" is completely divested of temporalities, and though the greatest in extent of any in England, is of the smallest value.

The origin of St. Werburgh's Abbey, from whose possessions this See was formed, is enveloped in the obscurity of tradition. Its antiquity is great and unquestionable; but the precise era of its foundation cannot be determined from the vague and uncertain reports that have extended to our times. The general opinion is, that it was originally a nunnery, founded in the year 660, by Wulpherus, King of the Mercians, in accordance with the wishes of his daughter, St. Werburgh, whose disinclination to connubial enjoyments, had occasioned her to live three years

with

with her husband Ceolredus without impeaching her pretensions to virginity. This tale of the institution of the nunnery is regarded by Bishop Tanner as a fiction of the later writers. How long this community lasted is enveloped in the same incertitude as its origin; but it seems probable that it was ruined by the Danes when they seized and defended Chester against Alfred, in the year 895.

In the reign of Athelstan, a society of Canons regular was established in place of the Nuns, by the noble Ethelfleda, whose heroism and praise-worthy actions have already been mentioned. This Princess also restored the buildings, which were afterwards repaired by Earl Leofric, husband of the celebrated *Lady Godiva*, and more amply endowed by the munificence of the Kings Edmund and Edgar, and numerous other benefactors. On the accession of Hugh Lupus to the Earldom of Chester, he suppressed the Canons secular, and, in their room, established a colony of Benedictines from Bec, in Normandy. Sickness, and a troubled conscience, are said to have been the causes which led to the action; and possibly, says Mr. Pennant, "he did not care to trust his salvation to the prayers of the *Saxon* religious." Lupus, and his successors, made frequent and liberal grants to the Abbey, which continued to flourish till the general dissolution of the Monasteries, when it was surrendered by Thomas Clerk, the last abbot. Its annual revenues were valued at 1073l. 17s. 7d.

Various remains of the abbey buildings are yet standing. The old gates consist of two pointed arches, included within a round one of great diameter, and apparently of much earlier date. The abbey court is a neat square, with a grass plat, and obelisk in the centre. Two sides are ornamented with rows of handsome houses; and on the third is the Bishop's Palace, an elegant pile of stone, erected in 1753, by Bishop Keene, on the ancient residence of the abbots. The Deanery, in the same court, was built on the walls of a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas. The cloisters are on the north of the Cathedral, and consist only of three walks. In the wall of the south walk, which has long been taken down, the remains were immured of the

 first,

first, second, third, and sixth Abbots, whose respective names were Richard, William, Ralph, and Robert de Hastings. The vast room in which the school is held, founded by Henry the Eighth for twenty-four boys, to be appointed by the Dean and Chapter, was originally the refectory.

The CATHEDRAL is a spacious, irregular, and heavy pile, become ragged through the decay of the mouldering stone with which it is built. The lower part of the wall has a row of arches now filled up, and, with a portion of the north transept, appears to be the oldest part of the present building; though not any of it can boast of a remote date. "All the labors of the Saxons, and almost all of its re-founder, Hugh Lupus, are now lost. The Abbot Simon Ripley, who was elected in 1485, finished the middle aisle and the tower; and the initials of his name are interlaid in cyphers on the capitals of some of the pillars. The body is supported by six pointed arches. The columns are thick, surrounded by pilasters, with small rounded arches. Above is a gallery, with a neat stone ballustrade in the parts where it is entire, and a row of large and broad pointed windows, which is the general style."

With the exception of these slight fragments, most of the present structure seems "to have been built in the reigns of Henry the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth, but principally in that of the two last. The beautiful west end was begun in 1508, and the first stone laid with much ceremony. The window over the door is filled with elegant tracery; and the door-case enriched with figures, and other sculpture. The descent into the Church is down a multitude of steps, a circumstance which gives reason to suspect that the present was erected on the foundation of the ancient Church, originally on a level with the old streets. The tower, which stands upon four massy pillars in the middle, was originally designed, as they have a tradition here, to support a lofty spire. The centre beneath is greatly injured by a modern bell-loft, which conceals a crown-work of stone, that would have a good effect, was the loft destroyed.

"From

"From the springs of the arches that appear in the walls of the nave and its aisles, it seems as if the architect had intended to have vaulted them in the manner in which St. Mary's Chapel (between the choir and the east window) and the choiral aisles are done. The choir is very neat; and the Gothic tabernacle-work over the stalls carved in a light and elegant manner. The arches in the galleries are divided by pretty slender pillars, and perhaps were of a date prior to the body of the Church; probably the work of the Abbot Oldham, who lived in the fifteenth century, and was a benefactor to, and had a concern in, the building.

"In the chancel are four stone-stalls for the offering priests, with carved Gothic work above, and a recess or two for preserving either the religious or the sacred utensils. About the walls are dispersed the monuments of several Bishops and Churchmen, but none of any magnificence. The Bishop's throne stands on a *stone base*, as remarkable for its sculpture, as for its original use. Its form is an oblong square, and each side most richly ornamented with Gothic carving, arches, and pinnacles. Around the upper part is a range of little images, designed to represent the Kings and Saints of the Mercian kingdom. Each held in one hand a scroll, with the name inscribed. Fanatic ignorance mutilated many of the labels as well as the figures: the last were restored about 1748; but the workman, by an unlucky mistake, has placed female heads on male shoulders, and given manly faces to the bodies of the fair sex. There were originally thirty-four of these figures; but four have been lost."* This is generally called St. Werburgh's shrine; but Mr. Pennant, dissenting from the popular opinion, imagines it to have been only the pedestal on which the real shrine was placed.

"Behind the choir is St. Mary's Chapel, and on each side an aisle. In the north aisle is a tomb of an altar form, ascribed to *Henry the Fourth*, Emperor of Germany, who is said to have escaped from his troubles, and to have resided in Godshall-Lane in

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* The late Dr. William Cooper, in the year 1749, published a small pamphlet, containing a description of these figures, and history of the persons they represented, the profits of which he gave to the Blue-coat Hospital.

in this city; to have died there; and to have been interred in the abbey." It is very uncertain, continues Mr. Pennant, "whether this great Prince was ever in our kingdom; but it is very certain that he finished his days at Liege, in 1106, and was magnificently interred in the Cathedral of that city.

The transepts are very dissimilar in form, and unequal in extent. "The north one is very large, dedicated to St. Oswald, and is the parish Church of that name. This is reported to stand on the site of the first Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, which was afterwards changed to that of the Holy Trinity, and finally, to the name it now bears. On rebuilding the Church, this aisle was designedly enlarged, and allotted by the monks to the neighbouring inhabitants, who were for the most part their servants or tenants. At first the religious wished to have the whole to themselves, and on that account built, at a distance, a Chapel, called St. Nicholas's, and endowed it with a vicarage for the use of the laity; but afterwards, at the request of the inhabitants, and by composition between the Mayor and Abbot, about the year 1488, they were restored to the use of the Church of St. Oswald, which they still retain. The Chapel falling into disuse, was purchased by the citizens, and converted into their Common Hall for dispatch of business. In later times, since the building of the Exchange, it has been changed into a magazine for wool; into a carrier's warehouse; and part into a theatre, acting under Parliamentary licence."

"That beautiful edifice the *Chapter-House*, stands in the east walk of the cloister. The Vestibule is arched, and supported by four columns, each surrounded with eight slender pilasters, (without capitals,) which converge near the top of the column, and spread over the roof. The dimensions of this room are 33 feet 4 inches, by 27 feet 4; the height is 12 feet 9. The Chapter House is 50 feet long, 26 broad, and 35 high. At the upper end is a window consisting of five lancet-shaped divisions, and on each side is another of three. A narrow gallery runs along three parts of the room, divided from the windows by a triplet of most elegant lofty and slender pillars. The roof is of stone; the springs

of

of the arches, which secure it, are supported by neat pilasters, with palmy capitals. The entrance both from the cloisters, and between the Vestibule and the Chapter-House, are Gothic, but apparently of a later species of architecture than either of those rooms."

This Chapter-House appears to have been erected in the time of *Randle the First*, Earl of Chester, whose first care, after it was completed, was to remove the body of his uncle, the great Hugh Lupus, from the church-yard of the abbey, where it had been interred, into this building. "Here his remains continued unmolested till the year 1724, when, in digging within the Chapter-House, they were found in a stone coffin, wrapped in leather, with a cross on the breast. At the head of the coffin was a stone, in shape of a T, with the wolf's head engraven on it, in allusion to his name." In Willis's Cathedrals, the following epitaph on the Earl is quoted from an old manuscript.

Although my Corps it lies in Grave
And that my Flesh consumed be
My picture here now that you have
An Earl sometyme of this Cittye:
Hugh Lupe by Namè
Sunn to the Duke of Brittayne
Of Chivalrie then being Flower
And Sister's Sonne to William Conquerour.
To the Honour of God I did edifie
The Foundation of this Monastery.
The ninth year of this my Foundation
God changed my Life to his heavenly Mansion
In the Year of our Lord being gone
A Thousand one hundred and one
I changed this Life verily
The XVII Daie of July.

The Earls of Chester, who were interred in the Chapter-House, besides the above Nobleman, were; "Randle the First, or De Meschins, who died in 1128; Randle the Second, or De Gernouns, who was poisoned, in 1155, by William Peverell: Hugh Cyvelioc, who died at Leek, in 1181: Randle the Third, or

or De Blundeville, who died, in 1232, at Wallingford, where his bowels were buried; his heart was placed in the abbey of Dieulacres, Staffordshire, and his body transported to Chester: and, finally, John Scot, who, in 1237, underwent the fate of Randle the Second. So that every Earl of the Norman line was deposited here, excepting Richard, who perished by shipwreck in 1120."*

The privilege of protecting criminals from punishment seems never to have belonged to this Abbey in that full manner in which it was possessed by many other religious houses. It appears to have afforded only a temporary sanctuary, and *that* but for the short period of the celebration of the feast in honor of St. Werburgh. Hugh Lupus gave orders that no thief, or malefactor, should be attached, or punished, during the time of the fair held on this occasion, unless he committed some new offence. The vast concourse of loose people attracted through this indemnity, proved of singular advantage to the third Earl Randle, who being surrounded in the Castle of Rhudland by a Welsh army, and in great danger, dispatched a messenger to Roger de Lacy, his general, or constable, for assistance. This officer, when he received the message, was attending the fair, and, being assisted by Ralph Dutton, his son-in-law, immediately collected a numerous body of minstrels, musicians, and various idle persons, who had met together in consequence of the privilege. With this motley assemblage he marched in battle array towards the castle; and the Welsh, who had discovered him at a distance, and deemed themselves too few to support an attack from the multitude that accompanied him, raised the siege, and retired with precipitation.

The Earl, on his return to Chester, rewarded the service of Lacy, by giving him full power over all the instruments of his preservation, "magisterium *omnium* lecatorum et meretricam *totius* CESTRESHIRE;" and, by the terms of his grant, he was empowered to require and enforce the attendance of all the musicians

* The particulars of the deaths of this illustrious line may be seen in Dugdale's Baronage.

cians and minstrels of the county on every anniversary of the Earl's release, which was also the festival of St. John the Baptist. "The musicians, &c. were to play before him and his heirs for ever, in a procession to the church of St. John; and, after divine service, to the place where he kept his court. The minstrels were then to be examined concerning their lives and conversation; and whether any of them played without annual licence from their Lord, or whether they had heard any words among their fellows tending to his dishonor."*

This solemnity was annually celebrated till about the middle of the last century; and many people now living remember the regular procession of the minstrels. The courts were held by the steward of the Dutton family, which had derived the above privileges from Hugh de Dutton, on whom they had devolved from John de Lacy, son of the person who originally possessed them. Four bottles of wine, and a lance, were usually claimed by the Duttons from the minstrels at the times of the feast, together with a fee of fourpence-halfpenny; and for every *meretrix* in Cheshire, and in the city of Chester, *officium suum exercente*, fourpence. The minstrel jurisdiction of the Duttons of Cheshire has been acknowledged as lawful by our Parliaments, even so late as the seventeenth of George the Second; and in many of the vagrant acts, a clause "saving of their rights" has been inserted.

The privileges that resulted to the minstrels through the above occurrence, were in all probability a primary cause of the estimation in which the famous dramatic interludes called *Mysteries* were held by the inhabitants of this city. They were originally composed by Randal Higgenet, a monk of Chester, in the years 1327 and 1328, in *Latin;* but the author, by very active exertions, procured permission to exhibit them in English, from his Holiness the Pope, whom he three times visited at Rome for the purpose. Other Mysteries were in "ould tyme devised and made, not only for the augmentation and increes of the holy and catholic faith, and to exhort the minds of the common people to good devotion and holsome doctrine, but also for the commonwelth

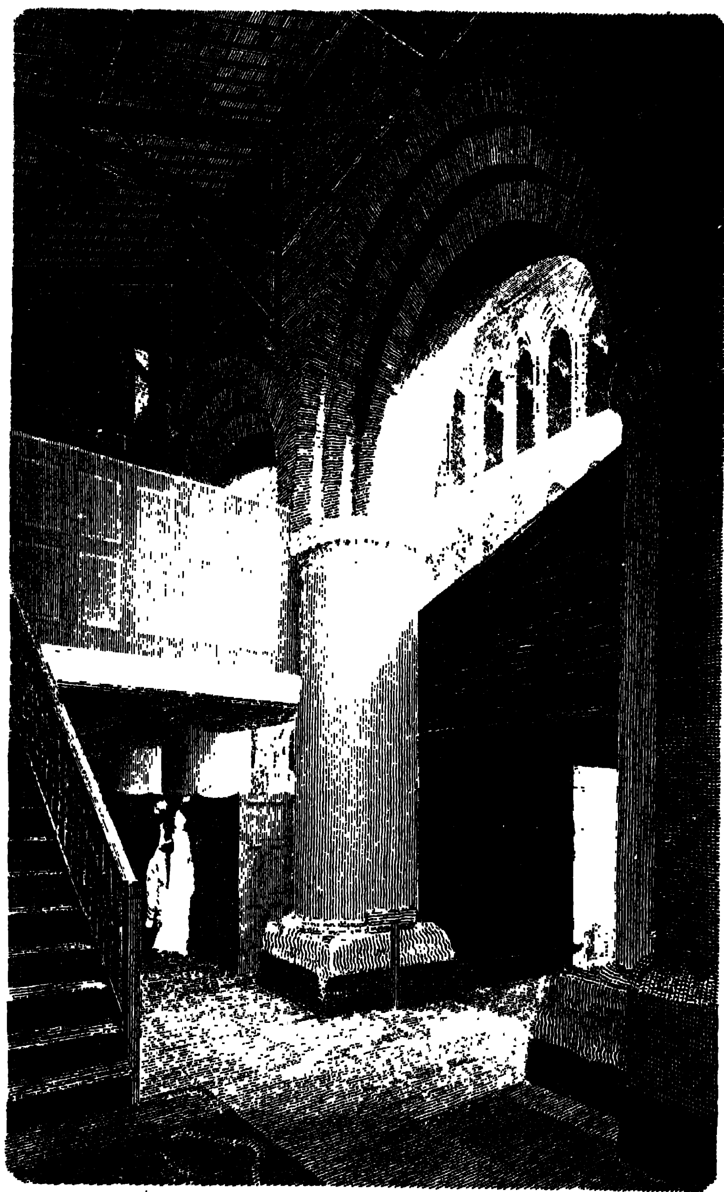
* Pennant's Tour.

commonwelth of this citty, by Sir Henry, Frances, soometyme monke there, who gat of Clement, then Bushop of Rome, 1000 dayes of pardon, and of the Bushop of Chester at that tyme, forty dayes of pardon, to every person resorting in peaceable manner to heare the sayd playes; which were instituted to the honor of God, by John Arnway, then Mayor of Chester, his brethren, and whole cominalty thereof, to be brought forth, declared, and played, at the cost and charges of the craftsmen and occupations of the sayd citty, &c.*

The Mysteries alluded to in this extract were in number twenty-five. They begun with the Creation, and the fall of Lucifer, and ended with the general Judgment of the World; but they have not descended to our days, says Mr. Pennant, in the words of the original deviser. The language and the poetry being grown obsolete, they were altered to that of the time for the performance of the year 1600, and were acted by the craftsmen of the twenty-five companies, who were all dressed in suitable habits. "On this occasion," continues our author, "the drapiers enacted the Creation of the World. Adam and Eve appeared literally naked, and were *not ashamed*, till after the fall, when they proposed, according to the stage direction, to make themselves *subligacula a foliis, quibus tegamus pudenda*, and make their appearance with an apron of fig-leaves." The scene of action of these unintentionally impious absurdities seems to have been the church.

Besides the Cathedral and St. Oswald's, Chester contains eight Parish Churches; but of these St. John's only is entitled to particular notice. This structure stands without the walls, on the east side of the city, and is reported to have been founded by King Ethelred in the year 689, on being admonished in a vision to erect it on a spot where he should find a white hind. This building, when entire, was a spacious and magnificent pile, in the form of a cross; but both the north and south transepts have been destroyed; and great part of the east end was demolished by

* See Proclamation of the Clerk of the Pentice in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Harl. MSS 2013.



by the fall of the centre tower in the year 1574. The ruins of the ancient chapels, and the fine arches near the east end of the present chancel, have a very picturesque effect. The nave is supported by massy columns, and Saxon arches. On one side of the tower, at the west end, the legend respecting the founding of this structure is represented by the figures of a man and a hind. This church was collegiate; and, at the Dissolution, was possessed by a dean, seven canons, seven vicars, two clerks, four choristers, and various servants. Its annual revenues were 88l. 16s. 4d. Some part of the buildings, and the site of the college, were granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Fortescue.

Harold, the last King of the Saxon race, is said, by *Giraldus Cambriensis*, to have ended his days near this church. His words are, "Harolde had many woundes, and lost hys left eye with the strooke of an arrowe, and was overcome; and yscaped to the countrey of Chester, and lived there holylie, as men troweth, an Anker's lyfe, in Saynt James's cell fast by St. John's Church, and made a good ende, as yt was knowen by hys last confession." The existence of a small ancient building, which impends over a high cliff on the south side of the church-yard, and is called the *Anchoritage*, has been adduced as a proof of this absurd tale; but the building was probably nothing more than a chapel, erected over some hermit's retreat. The rock was, perhaps, their burial-place; for two bodies have been found deposited in it, in coffin-shaped cavities.

Chester Castle, which stands within the walls, on the south-west side the city, seems to have been rebuilt on the Norman model, by the Conqueror, and enlarged considerably beyond the space it occupied when possessed by the Saxons. It consists of an upper and lower ward: the entrance to each is defended by a gate, and round tower. Within the precincts of the upper ballium* are some square towers of Norman architecture, with square projections at the corners, slightly salient. The upper

* "In towns the appellation of *ballium* was given to a work fenced with palisadoes, and sometimes masonry, covering the suburbs; but in castles, was the space immediately within the outer walls." *Grose's Antiquities*

upper room of one of the towers, called Julius Cæsar's, has a vaulted roof, with elegant and slender couples running down the wall, and resting on round pillars, which, from their style and beauty of execution, are supposed to have been of the workmanship of the same architect who built the Chapter-house. The remaining part of this court is occupied by the arsenal, batteries, and habitable buildings.

The noble apartment called Hugh Lupus's Hall, stood on the east side of the Lower Ward. The roof was supported by woodwork, carved in a bold style, and resting on strong brackets. The length of the room was almost 99 feet; its breadth 45, and its height proportionable. These dimensions seem to have been well suited to the character of the first Norman Earl, and to the greatness of his hospitality, which acknowledged no bounds. "He was not only liberal," says *Ordericus*, "but profuse. He did not carry a family with him, but an army. He kept no account of receipts or disbursements, but was perpetually wasting his estates; and was much fonder of falconers and huntsmen, than of cultivators of the land, and holy men." Adjoining to this building was a smaller one, where the chancery court of the county palatine was held, and where the petty Sovereigns of the Palatinate assembled in council with their eight Barons. These buildings were taken down a few years ago, to make room for that magnificent structure the new County Gaol, which is scarcely exceeded by any other in the kingdom. It is built with white freestone, and contains five Yards, with a working-room and two day-rooms in each; having separate apartments for the women and debtors. The number of solitary cells for condemned criminals is fourteen. The principal charge incurred in building this fabric, was defrayed by the income arising from the river Weaver Navigation.

The Castle is garrisoned by two companies of invalids; and has a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Constable. The latter holds his place for life, and, strictly speaking, is the keeper of the prison, but appoints a deputy. The punishment of pressing to death, or the *peine forte et dure*, for standing mute when arraigned,

arraigned, is said, by Mr. Pennant, to have originated within the walls of the old gaol. The statute for the purpose was made by Edward the Second, in whose fourth year, one *Adam*, son of John, of the *Woodhouses*, was charged with burning his own houses, and carrying away the goods. He stood mute; and a Jury, as usual, was impannelled, who decided, that he could speak if he thought proper, and he was therefore imprisoned *ad dietam*. This was an ironical term, expressive of the sad sustenance the sufferer was allowed, which on the first day, was three morsels of the worst bread; on the second, three draughts of water out of the next puddle; and this was to be alternately his daily diet till he was bereft of life. John de Morgan, constable of the castle, afterwards testified, that the aforesaid *Adam* was dead *ad dietam;* and the statute for *pressing* to death was then made, as being a mode of punishment less horrible than starving. The superior wisdom and humanity of modern times have again occasioned the law to be altered, and the prisoner who refuses to plead, is now adjudged to suffer the same punishment that is attached to conviction.

"There is a singularity in the manner of treatment of the prisoners who are relieved by capital punishment out of their dreadful cells, which merits mention. They are delivered by the constable, or his deputy, at a stone called *Glover's Stone*, about ninety yards distant from the outward gate, into the hands of the sheriffs of the city, who receive them at that stone, which is the extreme limit of the castle precincts, and from thence convey them to the place of execution, of which they also have the charge."* This custom has been variously explained. One account ascribes it to the lawless conduct of the citizens, who formerly rescued a felon in his way to the gallows, and are said to have had the disagreeable duty of executing all criminals, whether of the county or the shire, inflicted on them as a punishment. Another, and perhaps the most rational account, is, that when the city was separated from the castle by the

* Pennant's Tour in Wales.

the charter of Henry the Seventh, and left as an appurtenance to the shire, the citizens were so extremely tenacious of their independent rights, that they undertook the execution of criminals, rather than suffer the county officers to exercise authority of any kind within their precincts. The small outlet, or street, leading to Glover's Stone, appertains to the castle, and being thus exempted from the jurisdiction of the city, is chiefly inhabited by non-freemen.

The *Walls* round Chester are in circuit one mile, three quarters, and one hundred and one yards. They are the only *entire* specimens of ancient fortification, those of Carlisle excepted, in Great Britain, but are now only preserved for the purposes of recreation. The continued walk on the top affords a great variety of prospect. "The Welsh mountains, the Cheshire hills of Broxton, and the insulated rock of Beeston, crowned with its castle, the rich flat interposed, and the perpetually changing views of the river," are the most prominent and striking objects in this favorite tour. The expence of the repairs is defrayed by certain imposts called murage duties, collected at the Custom-House, on all merchandize brought from beyond sea into the port of Chester. The whole annual revenue is about 200l. great part of which arises from the duty on Irish linens; though the sum levied is only twopence for one hundred yards.

The *Gates* were anciently under the protection of the Earls of Shrewsbury, Oxford, and Derby, and the principal Magistrates of the city: the guard was maintained by tolls, exacted from strangers at each entrance. The *Dee Bridge** is an ancient structure, with seven arches of dissimilar workmanship; but probably no part of it is older than the Conquest, as it appears, from the Domesday-Book, that the Provost had orders to summon one man from each hide of land in the county, in order to rebuild it; and in case of the non-appearance of the person summoned, his Lord was to forfeit forty shillings to the King and Earl. The City Mills stand at the north end of the bridge, and are supplied with

* The annexed Print represents this Bridge, together with the South Gate, the City Mills, and part of the New Gaol.

with water by a current formed by a great dam or causeway, which crosses the river obliquely, and causes a fall of thirteen feet. These mills, with the causeway, were founded by Earl Lupus, and retained by his successors, and afterwards by the Earls of Chester of the royal line. Edward the Black Prince granted them to *Sir Howel y Fwyall*, in reward for his bravery at the Battle of Poitiers, where he took the French King prisoner. The revenues were then very considerable, as every inhabitant of the city, with the exception of the tenants of the Abbey, was restricted from grinding his corn at any other place. The present extensive premises, which are regarded as extremely complete in their construction, were erected a few years ago, the old mills having been burnt down. The city is chiefly supplied with water from the adjoining works, which raise it from the river into a reservoir, whence it flows through pipes into the houses.

The Norman Earls invested Chester with great privileges, all which were confirmed by Henry the Third, in whose reign its government assumed the form of a regular Corporation. Edward the First extended its liberties, and bestowed the city, with its appurtenances, &c. on its citizens and their heirs, to be holden of him and his heirs for ever, on the annual payment of 100l. Edward the Third confirmed all the former grants, and gave the city all the vacant lands within its liberties, with power to erect buildings on them. Edward the Black Prince prescribed its boundaries, which extend in circumference about eight miles. Richard the Second granted many new privileges; and, on his deposition, Henry, the young Prince of Wales, confirmed all the former charters, and afterwards invested the city with the profits of murage, and bridge-tower, or gate, (where tolls were collected,) *durante bene placito.* The confirmation of prior immunities, given to Chester by Henry the Sixth, records a melancholy decrease of its commerce through the choaking of the creek with sands, which had destroyed the goodness of its port, and prevented the influx of foreign merchants. These circumstances influenced the King to remit 10l. of the ancient

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fee-farm rent. The continued distresses of the city for many years after this period, induced Henry the Seventh, in 1506, to make a second remission of its annual rent, which was then decreased in the sum of 80l. He also bestowed a new charter on its inhabitants; separated the city from the county, and granted it several of the most valuable privileges which it now enjoys. This charter was confirmed by Queen Elizabeth; but afterwards surrendered by the Corporation, and again renewed by James the First. The last charter was granted in the year 1676, by Charles the Second.

The government of Chester is vested in a Corporation, consisting of a Mayor, Recorder, two Sheriffs, twenty-four Aldermen, and forty Common Councilmen, two of whom are *Leave-lookers*, whose office it is, to inform of all persons exercising trades within the city without being freemen. The two senior officers are Murengers, or receivers of the murage-duties, for repairing the walls; and two are Treasurers, who are usually next in succession to the Mayor. There are likewise a Sword-bearer, and a Mace-bearer, and various other inferior officers.

The Corporation, or Guild of Chester, originally consisted of twenty-four companies of Merchants and Artificers: over each company presided an Alderman, who, according to the ancient customs, was elected annually. These, with the Sheriffs, (who were appointed by the Earls,) the persons who collected the murage-duties, and two officers, called the Keepers of the Guild, were all who were connected with the government of the city, till the twenty-sixth of Henry the Third, when Sir Walter Lynett was chosen Mayor, and the office has been ever since continued. At that period the right of electing the principal officers of the Corporation was possessed by the citizen-freemen, and this privilege was confirmed by the charter granted by Henry the Seventh, in the year 1506; but it was afterwards frequently violated through the unwise, though grateful, conduct of the citizens, who permitted those Aldermen that served them faithfully, to retain their respective offices longer than the time prescribed by custom and the Constitution. Many abuses followed this infringement of the

privilege

privilege of annual election; and the right itself being supposed to be abrogated by the new charter granted by Charles the Second, the Corporation assumed the exclusive power of electing into their own body.

This proceeding generated a most violent animosity between the citizens and the Corporation; and many attempts were made by the former to recover their lost privilege, but without success, till after the abdication of the throne by James the Second. The charter of restitution granted by his successor, restored the ancient franchises of the City, and among them, that of the annual election of its principal officers by the citizens at large; but this was again violated, and at length lost in the year 1698, when the citizens were convened, and, after choosing the whole body of the Corporation, were persuaded to vote that they should *continue in their offices according to ancient custom;* this was construed into a complete surrender of the right of choice, and the Corporation re-assumed the privilege of self-election, and have ever since possessed it.

Several ineffectual struggles have been made by the citizens for the restoration of their former power. About twenty years ago a suit was instituted in the Court of King's Bench, by Mr. John Eddowes, supported by other citizen-freemen, against an Alderman and Common Councilman who had been chosen by the Corporation. The action was defended, and a decision given in favor of the Corporation; but Mr. Eddowes having removed the cause by appeal to the House of Lords, the verdict was reversed after a long and solemn hearing, and a decree made that the old charter of Henry the Seventh was the only legal one. Both parties were adjudged to pay their costs. But, so far are the citizens from recovering their rights, that the Corporation *continue to elect as before.* The Members of Parliament are chosen by the freemen at large. The number of voters is about 1000.

The duty of the Leave-lookers is generally performed by the Yeomen of *the Pentice,* which is an ancient building, situated near the junction of the four principal streets in the centre of

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the city, and supposed to occupy some portion of the site of the Roman Prætorium. Within this structure all the business under the cognizance of a Justice of the Peace is transacted. Here also the Sheriffs and Recorder determine civil causes; but the courts of session, crown-mote, and port-mote, are held in a spacious and convenient room over the Exchange. This edifice was built about the end of the seventeenth century, during the Mayoralty of Colonel Robert Whitley, who generously gave the perquisites of his office towards defraying the expences. The Mayor, assisted by the Recorder, is Judge both in the crown-mote and port-mote court, and possesses the jurisdiction over all criminal causes, but treason. The room where the courts are held, or Common-Hall, is embellished with several portraits of Recorders, and other persons who have been popular in this city. Among them are those of Sir Thomas Grosvenor, Sir Robert Grosvenor, Sir Richard Grosvenor, ancestors to the present Lord Grosvenor; Roger Camebratch, Esq. John Egerton, Esq. Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq. and Robert Townshend, Esq. The elections of the city Magistrates and Members of Parliament are held in this building; and here likewise the Body-Corporate assemble to make bye-laws for governing the city, managing the public buildings, and directing the charities.

Near the Exchange is the *Engine-House*, a neat fabric, with fluted columns, and a rich Corinthian cornice. The fire-engines are preserved in order at the expence of the Corporation. In the square opposite the Exchange, the market for fish and vegetables is kept. Salmon was formerly sold here in such profusion, that masters were frequently restricted, by a clause in the indentures, from giving it to their apprentices more than twice a week. At a small distance from the Exchange are the three flesh Shambles, which occupy a considerable portion of the street. Here the country butchers are permitted to sell meat on market days. On the top of one of the Shambles is a spacious cistern, or reservoir, which is supplied with water from the works at the bridge, for the use of the inhabitants of the higher parts of the city.

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The principal charitable institution of Chester is the *Blue-Coat Hospital*, which is situated near the North-Gate, and was founded, in 1706, by Bishop Stratford, and endowed for the complete maintenance of thirty-five boys for four years: a sufficient sum was allowed to bind them apprentices at the expiration of that time. In the year 1781 the revenues of this Hospital received an augmentation, and it was proposed that the additional income should be expended in teaching reading, writing, and arithmetic, to sixty out-scholars, instead of applying it to enlarge the number of those educated in the house. This plan was effected in 1783, and appeared to be attended with such beneficial consequences, that some time afterwards the number was increased to 120. These are received at nine years of age, and when of two years standing, fifteen of the most deserving are annually elected as in-scholars for two years. They are taught by two masters; but at so little expence, though each boy is furnished with books and a green cap, that the whole yearly charge does not amount to 100l. Here is likewise a Blue-School for the education of ten girls, supported by ladies. Eight of the girls are maintained in board, lodging, and cloaths; but the others are only cloathed: when they leave school, they are placed out to service, and forty shillings given to each.

Various alms-houses are dispersed through the city. The chief of these is for forty decayed freemen, of sixty years of age, and upwards, who are allowed 4l. annually, and a gown every third year. Mr. Owen Jones, one of the donors to this charity, bequeathed the profits of an estate in Denbighshire to the poor of the several city companies, who were to receive it in rotation annually. The yearly value of this bequest was originally but a few pounds; but the discovery and working of a rich lead mine on the estate, have so improved the receipts, that the annual income is now nearly 400l.

The *Infirmary* is a handsome structure, pleasantly situated in an airy spot, on the west side of the city. It originated from a bequest of 300l. left by Dr. Stratford, *Commissary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond*, and has been increased by voluntary contributions.

Before the present building could be prepared for the reception of patients, a temporary Infirmary was established in Northgate-Street, in the year 1756. The new Infirmary was opened on the nineteenth of May, 1761, and has been supported by such liberal subscriptions, that the managers have been enabled to administer relief to many thousand persons. The utility of this institution was increased a few years since, by the admission of fever-patients, for whom a distinct ward was appropriated, and due precautionary means employed to prevent any infectious particles from communicating with the other parts of the house. The whole establishment is conducted in a judicious and praise-worthy manner.

A Benevolent institution, of a nature before unknown in England, was began in this city in the year 1778. Its objects were to prevent the natural small-pox from becoming dangerous at Chester, by promoting a general inoculation at stated periods; and to keep it from spreading wherever it should break out, by the observance of certain rules drawn up for the occasion. Subscriptions were liberally bestowed for the purposes of this society; and the rules, when steadily observed, were found to be fully efficacious in arresting the progress of contagion; yet the supineness of the people, and their superstitious rejection of the offer of free-inoculation, rendered the scheme abortive, and it was at length abandoned: the projected plans for its revival have been completely superseded by the introduction of the Vaccine disease, or cow-pox.

Chester is distinguished as a sort of provincial Metropolis, many of the gentry of the neighbouring counties making it a place of occasional residence. Its poorer classes of inhabitants are chiefly occupied in the trades common to a great town inhabited by opulent families. The only manufacture of consequence is that of gloves, which are made in vast numbers, principally by women. Here is also a small manufactory of tobacco-pipes, an iron-foundry, snuff-mills, and some establishments for ship-building, which furnish additional employment. The latter business is carried on to great advantage, many vessels, from 100 to 500 tons, being built

yearly.

yearly. These, in point of strength and beauty, are reckoned as complete and durable as those built in any other port in the kingdom: the materials are entirely of British oak. A shot manufactory was likewise established in 1801.

The maritime business of Chester chiefly consists of the Irish and coasting trades, with a small portion of trade to foreign parts. The quantities of linen-cloth imported from Ireland are very great; and, for the better accommodation of the Merchants, a new Hall was erected in the year 1778: this is a handsome square brick building, inclosing a spacious area, and containing 111 shops. Besides linen, the commodities imported, are, wood, hides, tallow, feathers, butter, provisions, and other articles, from Ireland; groceries from London; timber, hemp, flax, iron, and tallow, from the Baltic; kid and lamb skins from Leghorn; fruit, oil, barilla, and cork, from Spain and Portugal: and from the latter a large quantity of wine, which is the principal article of foreign import. The exports are, coal, lead, lead-ore, calamine, copper-plates, cast iron, and vast quantities of cheese. From the large cheese warehouse on the river, vessels are laden at stated periods with cargoes for London. The limits of the port extend on the Cheshire side of the Dee, as far as the end of the Wirral; and on the Flintshire side, to the mouth of the river Clwyd; yet the number of ships belonging to it is but small, notwithstanding the foregoing enumeration of commercial objects.

The *Port* of Chester was much improved during the last century. The great breadth of the estuary of the Dee, and the comparative smallness of the body of water flowing through it, rendered it liable to be choaked up with the sand brought in by the tide, and this gradually took place to such a degree, that in the year 1674, vessels of twenty tons could scarcely reach the town; and ships of burthen were obliged to lie under Neston, ten miles lower down, which was the origin of that assemblage of houses on the adjacent shore, called *Park-Gate*. In that year a plan was formed by Mr. Andrew Yarrenton, to make a new channel for the river, and at the same time, to recover a large tract of land from the sea by embankment. Between the years

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1730 and 1750, a company was established to execute this project; and different powers were granted by various acts of Parliament; but the first operations were so expensive, that many subscribers were obliged to sell their shares at 90l. per cent. loss; but the concern thus falling into the hands of fewer and wealthier persons, was afterwards nearly effected. A fine canal was made, protected by vast banks, in which the river is confined, for the space of ten miles, with such a depth of water, as to allow vessels of 350 tons burthen to come up to the quays at spring tide. The cross-embankments made at the same time, have preserved a considerable quantity of land from the sea; and flourishing farms now occupy the space that was formerly bare sand, covered every tide by the water. Two ferries across the Canal, or New River, preserve the communication with the opposite counties of Wales.

The population of this city, on an enumeration made in the year 1781, was found to be 14,860: of this number, 6339 were males, and 8521 females; and by various calculations drawn from the bills of mortality, its proportional healthiness appears to be considerably greater than that of most other towns in England. This may possibly be ascribed to two causes, independent of the salubrity of the air: these are the situation of the buildings on a dry sand-stone rock, and the far less proportion of poor inhabitants, than that in places whose chief support arises from manufactures. Under the late act, the number of inhabitants returned was 15,052; and that of houses 3194. "In Chester the *births* are equally disproportionate as the *deaths* to the existing number."* The religious sects are associated in the different classes of Presbyterians, Independents, Quakers, Methodists, Catholics, and the followers of Emanuel Swedenbourg.

One custom of the populace of Chester deserves the severest reprehension. This is the savage diversion of Bull-baiting, which is annually practised in the very centre of the city, near the

* Aikin's Description of the Country round Manchester. This Work, and Pennant's Tour in Wales, and Tour from Chester to London, were the principal authorities consulted for the above account of Chester.

the junction of the four principal streets; and previous to the mayoralty of Dr. William Cowper, in 1754, was sanctioned by the presence of the Mayor and Corporate Officers in their official habiliments. The above gentleman had the merit of preventing the attendance of the Corporation; and an attempt was made about twenty-two years afterwards, by Alderman Broadhurst, to repress this relic of feudal barbarism entirely; but the magistracy was too feeble to disperse the multitudes that assembled to celebrate the degrading exhibition, and it is still suffered to continue.

Between the walls of the city, on the west side, and the river, is an extensive meadow, called the *Rood-eye*, or *Island of the Cross*, which was formerly the *Campus Martius* of the Chester youth, who here performed the various exercises of archery, running, leaping, and wrestling. They likewise on this spot exhibited gallant and romantic triumphs, and occasionally exerted their activity and strength in mock-fights, and other military spectacles. The prize of emulation in the sports here celebrated was a *Standard;* but in the year 1609, the amusements assumed another form, and the mimic war was succeeded by horse-racing, which has continued to be the occasional diversion of the citizens to the present period. The first prizes given, after the suppression of the pageant, appears to have been a bell and a bowl, to be run for on St. George's Day. These, in the above year, were provided by the Sheriffs of the city, and were brought down to the Rood-eye with much solemnity and pomp.* No situation can be more admirably adapted for a race-course than this: the whole meadow lying like an amphitheatre immediately beneath the walls; and being also commanded by the high banks on the opposite side of the river. The annual meeting is held at the beginning of May, and generally continues for four or five days. Several subscription-purses, of fifty guineas each, are given as prizes; and a silver punch-bowl, of the same value, is bestowed by the Corporation as the city-plate, and is annually run for on St. George's Day, old style. On

* Two years before this, in 1607, at the races near York, says Mr. Pennant, "a bell was the reward of victory, whence came the proverb for success of any kind, *to bear the bell.*" Tour in Wales, p. 193.

On the west side of the Rood-eye is the *City Workhouse*, or House of Industry, a spacious and useful building, erected in the year 1757. The charges of erection were defrayed with money raised by the city on life annuities. The divisions and internal arrangements of this structure are very commodious; and the inmates contribute towards their own support, by the manufacture of coarse linen, and some other articles. The poor of some of the neighbouring districts are received into this house, in pursuance of an agreement between the governor and the overseers of the respective parishes.

This city has given birth to several eminent characters: among the most distinguished may be named DR. WILLIAM COWPER, a Physician, who made some collections towards a history of Chester, and published a few tracts on the subject; the Rev. JOHN DOWNHAM, author of the *Christian Warfare;* the ingenious and eminent mathematicians, Edward Brerewood, and Samuel Molyneux.

EDWARD BREREWOOD, the son of a respectable glover, who was thrice Mayor of Chester, was born in the year 1565; and having received the early rudiments of education at the Free Grammar-School in this city, was sent to Brazen-Nose College, Oxford, where he took his degrees in arts, and afterwards removed to St. Mary's Hall. His indefatigable attention to the abstruse sciences, procured him the honor of being appointed the first Gresham Professor of Astronomy. This promotion caused his removal to London, where he pursued his studies with unabated perseverance; but though possessed of a very extensive knowledge, never favored the world with any of his own performances. He died of a fever at the age of forty-eight. Several of his manuscripts were afterwards published by his nephew, Robert Brerewood. His principal works are, "De Ponderibus, et Pretiies Veterum nummorum," &c. and "Enquiries touching the Diversities of Language and Religion."

SAMUEL MOLYNEUX was born in the year 1689. His father was the celebrated William Molyneux, the companion and friend of Sir William Petty, of Flamstead, and of Locke. The plan

plan of education recommended by the works of the latter, was pursued in the tuition of the young Molyneux, and attended with complete success. His early attainments were marked by manly intelligence, and the increase of his years was accompanied by proportionate wisdom. When advanced to manhood, he had the fame of being one of the most accomplished characters of his age. He was chosen Secretary to the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Second, and had a residence assigned him at Kew, where, in concert with Mr. Bradley, he devoted considerable attention to the study of his favorite science, astronomy, and to the improvement of the glasses of telescopes, which before his time appear in a certain degree to have been formed at random. He also invented an accurate instrument for determining the annual parallax of the fixed stars; but being appointed a Commissioner of the Admiralty, in the midst of his ingenious employments, he was constrained, by the pressure of national business, to relinquish his accustomed pursuits. The change of his studies seems neither to have suited his inclinations nor his genius, and his death very shortly followed his promotion. His papers were published by Dr. Smith, in his complete *Treatise of Optics*.

OVERLEIGH HALL, the seat of Mrs. Cowper, widow of the late Thomas Cowper, Esq. Recorder of Chester, is situated about one mile from that city, on the road to Flint. In the year 1230 it formed part of the possessions of the Barons De Monto Alto. In 1460 it was leased to Ellis ap Did ap Griffith, whose descendant, Matthew Ellis, then lessee, and Gentleman of the Body Guard to Henry the Eighth, purchased the estate from the Crown in the year 1545. It continued in this family for nearly a century, when it was conveyed by the marriage of Isabella, daughter of Matthew Ellis, Esq. to Thomas Cowper,* Esq. of Chester. The last

* This family is descended from Thomas, a younger son of the Cowpers, of Strode, in Sussex, who, as one of the Bed-chamber to Arthur, the eldest brother of Henry the Eighth, attended that Prince to Chester in August, 1498. Before the end of the year, he married Isabella, daughter and heiress of Richard Goodman, Esq. then Mayor of the city. Their descendants have ever since continued in Chester, and have repeatedly served in all the offices of the Corporation, and represented the city in Parliament.

last male heir of this family died in July, 1788; and, on the death of his widow, the house and estate will descend to a branch of the *Cholmondeleys*, who are related to the Cowpers by marriage. The ancient Manor-House, which was of timber, and very spacious, was demolished during the siege of Chester. The present Mansion was not erected till after the Restoration: and considerable additions were made to it by the late owner. It contains a good Library, and a great number of old portraits, and particularly some valuable ones of the Cromwell family. The principal of the latter are the following, the names of which are given from an inventory in the Library.

SIR OLIVER CROMWELL, uncle and godfather to the Protector, æt. 84. 1646. This respectable veteran was particularly distinguished in the Civil Wars, by his loyalty and opposition to the usurpation of his nephew. Fuller ranks him among his Worthies of Huntingdon, and says, he was remarkable on a four-fold account. First, for his *hospitality*, and the *prodigious entertainment* he provided for King James and his retinue. "Secondly, for his upright dealings in bargain and sale with all chapmen; so that no man, whosoever purchased land of him, was put to the charge of three-pence to make good his title; yet he sold excellent pennyworths, insomuch that Sir John Leeman, (once Lord Mayor of London,) who bought the fair Manor of Warboise, in this county, of him, affirmed, that it was the cheapest land that ever he bought, and yet the dearest that ever Sir Oliver Cromwell sold. Thirdly, for his loyalty, always beholding the usurpation and tyranny of his nephew, god-son, and namesake, with hatred and contempt. Lastly, for his vivacity." Sir Oliver's principal seat was at Hinchinbrooke House, in the county of Huntingdon, where he was favored with several royal visits. His gracious mistress, Queen Elizabeth, who knighted him in 1598, first became his guest on her return from Cambridge; and afterwards he had the honor to entertain James the First, in a most magnificent and sumptuous manner, on his accession to the English throne. The King was so highly pleased with his entertainment, that he created Sir Oliver a Knight of the Bath.

LADY

LADY ELIZABETH CROMWELL, first wife of Sir Oliver, and daughter of Sir Henry Bromley, Lord Chancellor.

COLONEL HENRY CROMWELL, æt. 60. 1646. The name of Henry was given to many of the eldest sons of the Cromwell family, in honor of their munificent patron, Henry the Eighth. Henry Cromwell was the eldest son and heir to Sir Oliver, and evinced his duty to his parent by a spirited and vigorous conduct in behalf of the Royal party. This occasioned his estates to be sequestered; but on petitioning Parliament in 1649, the house decreed, that the fine imposed on him should be remitted. The Protector afterwards courted his friendship, and appointed him one of the assessors for the county of Huntingdon.

COLONEL JOHN CROMWELL, second son of Sir Oliver. This officer spent most of his time in Holland, whence he was commissioned to England, by the Prince of Wales and Prince of Orange, to procrastinate the execution, or save the life, of the dethroned Monarch.

WILLIAM CROMWELL, fourth son of Sir Oliver. The life and death of this gentleman were both singular. He had frequently proved his attachment to the unhappy Charles the First, yet was employed by the Protector in a *secret* expedition to Denmark. The vessel in which he embarked was cast away; and as he endeavoured to escape by leaping into a boat, he broke his arm, and very much bruised his head. His servant was drowned; his money and clothes all lost; and, to aggravate his calamity, a fever attacked him, and from being obliged to conceal his name, he was for some time unable to procure assistance. He afterwards returned to England, and engaged in a plot to assassinate the Protector; but this miscarried, and Oliver *acquitted* him. His death was occasioned by the purchase of a new coat, the cloth of which had been brought from London, and was infected with the plague, which he caught, and died, in February 1665. The taylor, with all his family, and about four hundred people at Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire, where he resided, fell sacrifices to the pestilential malady generated by this fatal garment.

MAJOR JOHN HETTLEY, represented in a large wig.

SIR THOMAS AND LADY HETTLEY; DR. SPARKS, Physician; and MR. MANLEY. The last is a very fine old portrait.

Hoole Heath, about two miles to the north-west of Chester, is celebrated from having been one of the asylums, or places of reception, for strangers, which Hugh Lupus established soon after his promotion to the earldom, for the purpose of peopling his newly acquired dominions. This station was particularly allotted to the fugitives of Wales, who flocked to the Earl's sanctuaries in great numbers. Many of the discontented chiefs of that mountainous country who resorted here, made alliances with the invaders; and, to use the somewhat affected language of a late tourist, "sublimed the race into that degree of valor, that, in after-times, gave the *Cheshire* the distinguishing title of CHIEF OF MEN, and made its land the very *Seed-Plot of Gentility*." The names of the other asylums are *Over-Marsh*, near Farndon; and *Rud-Heath*, near Middlewich. By inquisitions returned in the reigns of the Second and Third Edwards, it appears that the persons seeking refuge in these extensive but waste places, dwelt in booths or tents, and not in any permanent building.

ECCLESTON is a village pleasantly situated on the Dee, and commanding a good view of Chester, which is at nearly the distance of two miles south. Previous to the Conquest, it was held by Edwin, a freeman; but at the period of the Domesday Survey, by Gilbert de Venables, of Hugh Lupus: it is now the property of the Grosvenor family. From the brow of Eccleston Hill, is a very beautiful and extensive prospect over part of Shropshire, and the vast environs of Wales and Cheshire. The traces of a Roman road in the tract between this village and Chester are very distinguishable; gravel, and the remains of pavements, being frequently dug up. It passes through Eaton Park, and crosses the Dee at Oldford. At a little distance is

EATON. This name, the most general of any in England, signifies the Hamlet on the Water. At the time of the Survey, the fishery here employed six fishermen, and yielded one thou-

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sand salmon annually; one twentieth of which was claimed by the minister of Eccleston; but his revenue has long since ceased, the fishery having been abandoned. In this township is

EATON HALL, the seat of Earl Grosvenor. The Hall is a spacious, handsome brick building, erected about the conclusion of the seventeenth century, by Sir John Vanburgh, who also laid out the gardens, which are in the old formal style, with straight walks, and leaden statues. They are, however, ornamented with several fine gates. The Park is well stored with deer. The Grosvenor family* came into England with the Conqueror; they derived their name from the office of chief huntsman, which they held in the Norman court. The family residence was transferred from Hulme, where it had been fixed in the year 1234, through the marriage of Ralph Grosvenour, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, with Joan, daughter of John Eaton, then owner of this estate.

FARN, or FARNDON, is a small village on the Dee, called, in the Domesday-Book, *Forendon.* Its Church was rebuilt soon after the conclusion of the Civil Wars, the former one having been burnt by the Parliament army during the siege of Holt Castle in the year 1645. Some beautiful painted glass in one of the windows, represents a commander in his tent, with a truncheon in his hand, and surrounded with military instruments. Around the latter are sixteen figures of different ranks of soldiery, with coats of arms over the heads of the officers, who are apparently intended

* "When chivalry was the passion of the times," says Mr. Pennant, "few families shone in so distinguished a manner: none showed equal spirit in vindicating their rights to their honors. Witness the famous cause between Robert le Grosvenour and Sir Richard le Scrope, about a coat of arms, *azure one bend, or;* tried before the High Constable and High Marshal of England, in the reign of Richard the Second, and lasted three years. Kings, Princes of the Blood, and most of the nobility, bore witness in this important affair. The sentence was conciliating; that both parties should bear the same arms; but the *Grosvenours, avec une bordure d'argent.* Sir Robert resents it, and appeals to the King. The judgment is confirmed; but the choice is left to the defendant, either to use the *bordure*, or bear the arms of their relations, the ancient Earls of Chester, *azure a gerb d'or.* He rejected the mortifying distinction, and chose a *gerb*, which is the family coat to this day."

intended to represent the several Cheshire gentlemen that defended the cause of Charles the First during the siege of the city. Among the arms are those of Sir Francis Gamul, Bart. Mayor of Chester at the time of the Civil Wars; Roger Grosvenor; William Barndiston, of Chirton, Esq. and Sir William Mainwaring. An ancient bridge of ten arches connects this place with Holt in Denbighshire, which is only separated from Cheshire by the river.

Farndon was the birth-place of JOHN SPEED, an eminent historian and antiquary. The first part of his life was passed in the humble capacity of a taylor; but the strength of his talents having introduced him to the notice of Sir Fulke Greville, that gentleman, by his generous patronage, enabled him to pursue those studies to which his genius and inclination were most adapted. His principal publication was the History of Great Britain. In collecting information for this work, he was assisted by the greatest literary characters of his age; and the estimation in which it continues to be regarded, is a decisive testimony of the care and attention that was bestowed on the selection of its materials. His "Theatre of the Empire of Great Britain," is a collection of maps, remarkable for being the first set that was ever published, with *all* the hundreds distinguished from each other. He died in 1629, at the age of seventy-four, a few months after his wife, with whom he had lived fifty-seven years.

CARDEN, anciently called *Cawarthyr*, is rather more than two miles from Farn. The mansion is a very respectable and venerable building, and the park and grounds are spacious and beautiful. It is now the property and residence of John Leech, Esq. whose direct ancestor, about four centuries ago, married Lucy, daughter of Sir William de Cawardyr, and by that means became possessed of the estate.

BOLESWORTH CASTLE, near Barn-Hill, is the appellation of a spacious fabric, built in the Gothic style by James Tilson, Esq. formerly Consul at Cadiz, who purchased the estate about fifty years ago, but sold it in 1763 to John Crewe, Esq. Of this gentleman it was again purchased, some time between twelve and

fifteen

fifteen years since, by Oswald Moseley, Esq. whose son, the present Sir Oswald, a minor, is now owner. This mansion has for several years been the residence of Thomas Tarleton, Esq. who is expected to become the purchaser, as it is very shortly intended to be sold. The gardens and pleasure grounds are laid out in a very judicious manner, and possess considerable beauty. The prospect of the adjacent country is particularly extensive.

SHOCKLACH had anciently a castle, which, together with the manor, was held, after the Conquest, of Hugh Lupus, by Robert Fitz-Hugh. Its place is occupied by a handsome mansion, formerly the residence of the Breretons, whose heiress conveyed it to the *Egertons* of Ridley. The moat that surrounded the fortress still remains; and on the opposite side of the road is a vast mount, which Mr. Pennant supposed to have been exploratory, and more ancient than the castle; but Mr. Gough conjectures it to be only the keep, which at some distant period was separated from the road by the works.

MALPAS

Is a small town, consisting of three paved streets, built on a very elevated spot near the south-western boundary of the county. Its name appears to have been derived from the term *Mala-platea*, illustrative of the steep, narrow, and intricate road by which it was anciently approached. This was one of the Baronies of Hugh Lupus, who bestowed it on Robert Fitz-Hugh. In the reign of Henry the Second, it was held by William Fitz-Patric, one of whose female descendants married *Hugh de Sutton*, who by that means obtained some portion of the barony. Another part became the property of *David de Malpas*, from whom it seems to have passed to *Urian d' St. Pierre*, frequently called *Sampier*. Robert, a lineal descendant of Hugh, first Baron Malpas, took the name of Cholmondeley from that lordship, which was given to him by his father. His grandson *Robert*, marrying into the family of St. Pierre, acquired their moiety of this barony, and from him it descended to the present Earl Cholmondeley, whose second title is Viscount Malpas.

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In the church, which is a very handsome structure, is the Cholmondeley vault, where many of the illustrious ancestors of the present representative of that family lie entombed. The rectorial revenues support two rectors, and the same number of curates. The free grammar-school, and alms-house, were both founded by Sir Randle Brereton, who possessed considerable property here. The castle, which formerly ornamented this town, and was supposed to have been erected by one of the early barons, is entirely down.

CHOLMONDELEY HALL, the seat of the Earl Cholmondeley, is a venerable structure, moated round, and situated in a low and wet spot, which renders it a disagreeable residence. The present noble possessor of the estate and title, is now building an elegant modern house on a more elevated and pleasant site. The Earl is descended from Sir Robert Cholmondeley, who was created a Baronet in 1611, and Viscount Cholmondeley of Kellis, Earl of Leinster in Ireland, and Baron Cholmondeley in England, by Charles the First. The titles of Baron Malpas, and Earl Cholmondeley, were conferred on Hugh, Sir Robert's great nephew, by Queen Anne, in the year 1706. Cholmondeley Hall, like most of the family mansions in this part of the county, suffered considerably at the time of the Civil Wars.

TARPORLEY

Is a small but pleasant town, chiefly remarkable from being the place where many of the principal gentlemen of the county assemble at an annual hunt, equally consecrated to the pleasures of conviviality, and those of the chase; the neighbouring heaths of Delamere Forest affording very favorable ground for the latter diversion. The manor and rectory are divided into six shares; four of which are possessed by the Arden family, one by the Dean and Chapter of Chester, and one by John Egerton, Esq. of Oulton. About two miles southwards of this town rises the great insulated rock of *Beeston*. This is composed of sand-stone, very precipitous on one side, but on the other gradually sloping to the general

general level of the country. Its height is 366 feet, measuring from Beeston Bridge to the summit, whence the prospect is very extensive on every part, except where interrupted by the near approach of the Peckforton-Hills: the city of Chester, the estuaries of the Dee and the Mersey, and all the level country of Cheshire, are distinctly seen from it. On the crest of the rock are the stately ruins of the far-famed BEESTON CASTLE, whose almost impregnable strength was once proverbial. This fortress was erected in 1220, by Randle Blundeville, Earl of Chester. "It consisted of an outer and inner area. The outer came about midway of the slope, and was defended by a great gateway, and a strong wall, fortified with round towers, which ran across the slope from one edge of the precipice to the other. Some parts of this wall, and about six or seven rounders, still subsist. The area enclosed is four or five acres." The castle is defended on one side of the area by a vast ditch, cut out of the solid rock; on the other, by the abrupt precipice that over-hangs the Vale of Cheshire. The entrance is through a noble gate-way, guarded on each side by a great round tower, with walls of prodigious thickness. 'Within the walls are the remains of a rectangular building, that was formerly the Chapel. The draw-well was of surprising depth, being sunk to a level with Beeston Brook, which flows beneath: another well was in the outer area.' "The perpendicular side of the rock has a tremendous appearance, and is haunted by a kind of hawk which builds in its clefts, and *wings the midway air.*"

The particulars reported of the history of this castle are not well authenticated. All that can be depended on is, that it devolved from the Earls of Chester to the Crown, and, after undergoing many vicissitudes, fell into ruins, in which state it was seen by Leland, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. Being afterwards repaired, it partook of the changeable fate experienced by so many fortresses during the Civil Wars. It was first garrisoned for the Parliament by the forces commanded by Captain Steel, who suffered himself to be surprised by that famous partizan of royalty, Captain Sandford. This officer scaled the steep side of the rock with eight men, and having got

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into the upper ward, the castle, after a short parley, was surrendered. Steel and his party had liberty to march to Nantwich, with their arms and colours; but the soldiery were so enraged at the weak conduct of this commander, that it was with great difficulty he could be saved from being torn in pieces. Soon afterwards he was tried, and executed for cowardice. The castle was then besieged by the Parliament's forces, who were more anxious to regain it, from having been so disgracefully dispossessed: but, after carrying on their works for upwards of four months, they were forced to retreat on the approach of Prince Rupert. Being a second time invested, its brave garrison, from a siege of eighteen weeks, were reduced to the greatest extremity by famine, yet would only consent to surrender on the most honorable terms. The fortress was soon afterwards dismantled by orders of the Parliament.

BUNBURY is a village near Beeston, and contains the parish church, which was erected into a college for a master and six chaplains by Sir Hugh de Calveley, who obtained a license from Richard the Second, in March, 1386, for that purpose. Its revenue was 100 marks, but only 48l. 2s. 8d. at the Dissolution, when the foundation consisted of a dean, five vicars, and two choristers, whose employ was to pray for the souls of the King, Sir Hugh, their Progenitors, and those of all the Faithful. The Church, dedicated to St. Boniface, is a handsome building, embattled, and the tower ornamented with pinnacles, and apparently of the style of architecture that prevailed in the time of Henry the Seventh. It contains some ancient monuments, among which that for Sir Hugh is the most distinguished. On a magnificent tomb is a recumbent figure, in white marble, of this "*Arthur of Cheshire*, the glory of the county." He is armed in the fashion of the times; and in accordance with the popular tales of his vast prowess, strength, and size, the sculptor has represented him as seven feet and a half high. His head rests on a helmet, with a *calf's head* for the crest, in allusion to his name; from which circumstance, it is presumed, originated the common and vulgar traditionary story, that he could devour a *calf* at a meal.

2 His

His bold and daring courage seems to have actuated him to assume the principal command of the *Grandes Campagnies, Tard Venus,* or *Malandrins;* a species of banditti formed from the disbanded soldiery of different nations, and amounting to above forty thousand veteran troops. They lived upon plunder, yet were ready to join any party against France. At the Battle of *Auray,* in 1364, Sir Hugh served with a considerable body of them under the English General, Lord Chandos, and had the honor of turning the fortune of the day, when the great *De Guesilin* was taken prisoner. In 1366 he was prevailed on to unite with an expedition into Spain, to dethrone Peter the Cruel, King of Castile, which they effected; when an express came from Edward the Third, that Lord Chandos, Sir Hugh, and other commanders, should forbear hostilities against Peter, on which they relinquished the quarrel. The Black Prince soon afterwards arriving, Sir Hugh and most of the companies joined him, by whose bravery the Monarch was re-instated on the throne. On the recall of the Black Prince, Sir Hugh was left to command the companies. In the last year of Edward the Third, he was appointed Gov-rnor of Calais; but in 1379, resigned that office to the Earl of Salisbury, and took the command of the British Fleet. Sir Hugh was ever active, persevering, and resolute. His tomb is always kept clean; owing to the bequest of Dame Mary Calveley, of Lea, who, in 1705, left the interest of 100l. to be distributed annually among certain poor of the parish to attend the church regularly, sweep the chancel, and clean the monument. Sir Hugh derived his surname and birth from the neighbouring hamlet of Calveley, which was long the property of his illustrious family. In the chancel is a recumbent figure of Sir George Beeston, who died in 1600. It was erected by his son, Sir Hugh, the last male heir of this ancient family.

Acton in the time of the Saxons was a considerable place, being the seat of the gallant Morcar, brother of the last Earl of Mercia. His tenants had the right of pleas in the hall of their lord, and one house in *Wich*, where they might make salt without interruption. In the time of the Confessor the ma-

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nor was valued at 10l. a year; but at the Conquest, when it became a part of the barony of Nantwich, only at 6l. Hugh, its second lord, bestowed the advowson of the living, with the appertaining lands, on the Abbey of Combermere. It afterwards came successively to the *Lovells*, the *Ardens*, and the *Wilbrahams;* and at present belongs to Earl Dysart, of Woodhay, in this county. Here is a neat new church, which contains some good monuments of the Mainwaring and Wilbraham families. The old church was used as a temporary prison, after the battle of Nantwich. The chief business of the inhabitants is shoemaking. Many of the houses are very old and irregular, but others are large and convenient.

NANTWICH

WAS anciently known by the name of *Wich,** an Anglo-Saxon word for district, or residence. The British word *Nant* was afterwards prefixed, to imply its low situation. It is seated near the borders of Staffordshire and Shropshire, in a luxuriant vale on the banks of the river Weaver, which divides it into unequal parts. This vale consists of some of the finest dairy land in the county, and produces a considerable quantity of that fine rich cheese,† for which Cheshire is justly celebrated. In the times immediately preceding the Conquest, the revenues of this town were divided between the King and Earl Edwin; but when Hugh Lupus obtained the earldom, he bestowed it on William de Malbedeng, or, De Malbanc, a Norman chieftain, in whose favor Hugh created it a barony, and from whom its name obtained the adjunct

* This termination is common to many towns in the county, and is usually applied to those places where salt is obtained. The houses appropriated to the making of salt, are called Wich-houses.

† The Cheshire cheeses are generally made very large, and weigh from 60 to 140lb. but we never heard of one to exceed the following in magnitude. Mr. Thomas Heath, farmer, of this town, made a cheese in May, 1792, that weighed 192lb. and measured two feet four inches in diameter, and twelve inches in thickness. It was intended as a present to His Majesty.

adjunct of Malbanc. The barony became divided into several parts by subsequent marriages, and in consequence of the division was never incorporated. The Earl Cholmondeley is the principal owner, and takes tolls of all cattle, roots, and fruits, that are sold here at fairs, &c. The tolls of corn and fish are claimed by Mr. Crewe, the patron of the church.

Nantwich, though formerly considered as the second town in the county, is now considerably reduced, and other towns have acquired more consequence, by the increase of the salt trade and of manufactories. It was anciently under the government of the Lord, or his steward, who resigned the jurisdiction to a bailiff; but the election of that officer being suspended, it is now governed by Constables. The town consists of about 600 houses, disposed into several streets. The Church is an ancient structure, built in the form of a cross, with an octagonal tower rising from the centre, surmounted with battlements and eight pinnacles. The east and west windows of the church are large, and filled with elegant tracery. In the chancel are several neat stalls, said to have been brought from the Abbey of Vale-Royal at the Dissolution; and also the remains of a tesselated floor. In the reigns of Elizabeth and James, Nantwich was celebrated for the tanning business, which was then carried on to a considerable extent; but now the principal business of the place is confined to the manufacturing of salt, and making of shoes: great quantities of the latter are sent to the Metropolis. Here is also a cotton manufactory; and many people find employment in making gloves. The salt business was once very considerable at this place; but the advantages arising from the local situation of some other towns in the county has deprived it of a great portion of its former trade. Mr. Pennant conjectures that this was the first place where the native Britons saw *white salt*; and that they, in consequence, gave it the name of *Heldd Wen*, or the White Brine Pits. It was expected that the Chester Canal, which terminates in a broad basom near this town, would have renovated the salt trade, but it does not appear to have derived any material benefit from the increase in the facility and cheapness of conveyance.

During the destructive conflicts which characterized the Civil Wars, Nantwich was the only town in the county that uniformly adhered to the Parliament. In 1643 it underwent the horrors of a siege; and though only surrounded by mud walls and ditches, that were formed in a hasty manner by the inhabitants, and such of the neighbouring peasantry who were incensed at the cruel and impolitic conduct of the Royalists, it was defended with great courage, and the attacks of the assailants repelled with considerable slaughter. The besieging forces were commanded by Lord Byron, who at length experienced a signal defeat by the army of Sir Thomas Fairfax. The decisive battle was fought on the 18th of January, when the famous Captain Sandford* was slain, and many persons of distinction made prisoners. Among the latter was Colonel George Monk, who was afterwards the chief instrument of the Restoration of Charles the Second. The shattered regiments of the besieged retreated to Chester.

This town has suffered materially by those two dreadful scourges of mankind, fire and the plague. The latter commenced on the 12th of June, 1604, and continued till the 2d of March following: during this period between 400 and 500 persons were swept away by the destructive malady. Of the former there have been two instances: the first occurred in July, 1438; and the second in December, 1583; when the town was nearly consumed; but from a collection made by John Maisterson, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, and others, and increased by Queen Elizabeth, it was rebuilt, considerably improved, and beautified.

Nantwich

* This officer came from Ireland with Sir Michael Earnley, and made himself particularly noticed by the singular letters which he sent to the Governor of Hawarden Castle in Flintshire, and to the inhabitants of this town, wherein he asserts, "that he neither gives nor takes quarter; that his firelocks never neglect opportunities to correct rebels."—"Our intentions," he continues, "are not to starve you, but to batter, and storm, and then hang you all. My battery is fixed, from whence fire shall eternally visit you, to the terror of the old and females, and consumption of your *thatched houses*. I am no bread and cheese rogue, but was ever a loyalist, and will be while I can write or name,

Thomas Sandford, Captain of Firelocks."

Nantwich is a very considerable thoroughfare to Park-Gate and Ireland. It has three annual fairs, and a well-supplied market. The Market-house is a neat modern structure, occupying the site of the ancient fabric, which suddenly fell to the ground in the year 1737. The town contains various alms-houses, founded by the *Wilbrahams*, who formerly possessed a spacious house, wherein James the First was entertained in the year 1617, and some estates here, and, in conjunction with the *Crewe* family, established a school for forty boys, called Blue-Caps, who are clothed, and taught the rudiments of their native language. Here is also a free-school, which derived its origin from John and Thomas Thrush, natives of this place: and in the year 1780, a large and commodious Workhouse was erected in that part of the township called *Beam-Heath*, in consequence of a grant from Earl Cholmondeley. The inhabitants of Nantwich possess an exemption from serving on juries out of the town, or associated with strangers; this privilege, which is very ancient, was confirmed in the reign of Elizabeth.

The widow of Milton resided during the latter part of her life in this town, where she died at a very advanced age, in March, 1726; and though the biographers of our great poet have represented her as a lady of a "most violent spirit," and one who "oppressed his children in his life-time, and cheated them at his death," "yet," says Mr. Pennant, "she maintained a great respect for his memory; and could not bear to hear the least imputation of plagiarism ascribed to him." She was the daughter of Mr. Minshull, of Stoke, in this neighbourhood.

COMBERMERE ABBEY, near the banks of the deep water called Comber-Mere, was founded in the year 1133, by Hugh Malbanc, Lord of Nantwich, for Cistercian Monks, and endowed with a revenue of nearly 230l. yearly. The endowments were confirmed by William Malbanc, Hugh's successor. In the reign of Henry the Eighth it was granted to William Cotton, Esq. and is still possessed by his descendants. The present mansion was built with the remains of the ancient Abbey: it is now the residence of Sir Robert Salisbury Cotton, Bart.

DODDINGTON

Doddington Hall, the ancient seat of the family of that name, was alienated to the *Praers* in the time of Edward the Second; but in the succeeding reign, became the property of the *Brescies*, by a marriage with the heiress of the former family. Four years afterwards it was conveyed by John Brescies, and Margaret his wife, to *John Delves*, of Delves-Hall, in Staffordshire, who was one of the four heroes that so eminently distinguished themselves at the battle of Poitiers, under the direction of the Lord Audley. The bravery of this nobleman, and his companions in arms, greatly contributed to the obtaining of that splendid victory. The names of the other warriors were *Dutton*, of Dutton; *Foulshurst*, of Crew; and *Mackworth*, of Mackworth in Derbyshire. These, with Delves, acted as Squires to Lord Audley, whom attachment had induced them to follow to the continent, at that time the theatre of military glory, and they accompanied him through all the dangers of the memorable exploit which has immortalized and rendered his name honorable. The substance of the narrations of our historians relative to this incident is as follows.

Previous to the engagement, the Lord James Audley requested the Prince (Edward, Son of Edward the Third) to permit him to commence the action, as he had vowed to be foremost in the first battle that should be fought; and having obtained his suit, began the fight, and, with the "*ayde of his foure scuyers, dyd marvels in arms, and foughte always in the cheyfe of the batayle; yt. daye he never toke prisoner, but always foughte, and wente on his enemyes.*" He was at length wounded in several parts of the body, and carried from the field by his four faithful adherents; who removed his armour, and procured him every assistance which the confusion of the contest would permit. When the battle ceased, the Prince caused him to be brought into his presence on a litter, and having praised him for his bravery, rewarded him with a grant of 500 marks annually for ever. This valuable gift Lord Audley immediately transferred to his four Squires, in recompence for the toil they had undergone; and, as a further proof of esteem, enjoined them to bear his own proper achieve-

3 ment,

ment, *gules, a fret, d'or*, in some part of their coats of arms; and this distinction the families have ever since retained. When the Prince heard of the generous action of the gallant warrior, he was at first somewhat offended; but, on the latter replying to some question concerning the gift, that " those men had deserved it as well as he had himself, and had more need of it," the youthful Edward beheld the action in its true light, and being resolved that so much worth should not pass unrewarded, presented the hero with another grant of the same value.

The statues of Lord Audley and his four Squires, are still preserved. That of the former is supposed to be an original; but those of the Squires are thought to have been made in the reign of Elizabeth, when the late mansion was erected.* By the failure of male issue of the Delves, Doddington descended to the *Broughtons*, about the beginning of last century. Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. built a new and magnificent mansion about twenty years ago, at some distance from the old one, and in a more pleasant situation. The latter mansion was fortified and garrisoned during the Civil Wars, and was successively taken by both parties.

WYBURNBURY is a small village, supposed to have derived its name from Wibba, second King of the Mercians, who died in the year 615. The manor was anciently possessed by the family of the *Praers*, who transferred their right to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry in the reign of Edward the First; but it was alienated in the second year of Elizabeth. The Church is a handsome building, embattled and pinnacled; with a lofty tower. It contains many ancient monuments, several of which are to the memory of the *Delves* family, of Doddington. The most remarkable is an altar-tomb of alabaster, with the figures of SIR JOHN DELVES, his lady, and JOHN his son, engraven on the stone: at the feet of each is a dog, and beneath a dolphin; and on the front of the tomb are several figures of the progeny of the above personages. Sir John Delves was a particular favorite of

Henry

* Pennant's Journey from Chester to London.

Henry the Sixth, and repaid the Monarch's attachment with the most faithful adherence. He raised forces in his support, and was slain when fighting bravely in his cause, at the fatal battle of Tewkesbury. His son, with various persons of distinction, sought refuge in the abbey, whither they were pursued by the furious *Edward*, who, with his drawn sword, endeavoured to force his way into the church; but was opposed admittance by a resolute priest, till he had promised to pardon those who had fled to the sanctuary. Depending on the King's word, they neglected the means of escaping; and two days afterwards, were drawn out, and beheaded by the commands of the relentless Monarch. The bodies of both father and son were first buried at Tewkesbury; but afterwards removed to this church. Another magnificent tomb, of rather a singular kind, records the memory of SIR THOMAS SMITH, of the *Hough*, in this parish, and his lady. Their figures lie beneath a canopy, supported by four pillars of the Ionic order, of white marble, gilt and painted. Sir Thomas died on the twenty-first of December, 1614, and is represented recumbent, and armed, with his gauntlets lying at his feet. His lady, who was the daughter of Sir William Brereton, has a high fore-top, a great ruff, and extended hood.

Among the numerous seats that formerly surrounded the village, was LEE, the ancient residence of the family of that name, a son of whom settled at Quarendon, in Buckinghamshire, about the reign of Edward the Fourth, and was ancestor to the Lees, Earls of Lichfield.

CREWE HALL, the seat of John Crewe, Esq. member of Parliament for the county, was erected in the reign of James the First, by Sir Randle Crewe, who has the praise of having introduced the first model of good building into Cheshire. This mansion is a very fine structure, and was built from a design given by Inigo Jones; but repaired after the Civil Wars, during which it sustained two assaults, having been occupied both by the troops of the Parliament, and those of the King. The gardens are judiciously laid out, and enriched with plantations.

SANDBEACH

Is very pleasantly situated on an eminence near the little river Wheelock, about four miles from Middlewich. It was made a market-town in the seventeenth century, by its lord, Sir John Radcliff, of Ordsall, Lancashire, whose ancestors had long possessed the manor. In the market-place are two square crosses, ornamented with various images, and a carved representation of the Crucifixion. The town was formerly famous for the goodness of its malt liquor; and worsted-yarn, and stuffs for country wear, were manufactured in large quantities by its inhabitants; but latterly its trade has considerably decreased.

MIDDLEWICH

Is an ancient town, seated near the confluence of the rivers Dane and Croke. Its name was derived from its centrical situation between the *Wiches*, or Salt Towns; and its origin has been supposed at least as remote as the time of the Romans; the road to it from Northwich being mentioned by Camden, as raised with gravel to such a height, as to be readily known for a work of that people. Its government is vested in a certain number of burgesses; and its privileges are similar to those of the other Salt Towns. The salt manufactured here, is made from brine springs, well saturated; but the quantity is at present inconsiderable; though it might readily be increased on demand. Some additional employ to that furnished by the salt works, arises from a cotton manufactory established a few years ago. The Church is spacious, and the vicarage comprehends many townships. The principal burial-place of the ancient family of the Venables was the small chapel within the church.

In the neighbourhood of this town is KINDERTON, which appears, by the investigation of Mr. Whitaker, to have been the *Condate** of the Romans. But all our preceding antiquaries, with

* Horsley, Baxter, and Stukeley, contend, that Condate was at or near Northwich; Camden and Salmon fix it at Congleton; and Reynolds states, that he expects Middlewich "will be found to be the very place."

with Mr. Reynolds, since the publication of the History of Manchester, have placed that station in other parts of the county. The following particulars appear decisive in establishing this disputed point. Mr. Whitaker having sought the road from *Mancunium*, or Manchester, towards *Condate*, discovered its elevated and " well gravelled" surface in many places. " Its whole length from New-bridge to Buckley-hill is denominated *Street;* which Horsley and Percival have written Kind-street; but it is invariably spoken King-street by the people, and leads directly to Kinderton, leaving Northwich about half a mile to the right. Here, therefore, the termination of the road, and the length of the distance, invite us strongly to search for a station. The name of Condate is loudly echoed in that of Kinderton. And what is much more weighty, this is the first place convenient for a camp about the requisite distance from Manchester. The Kind-street, pointing down the bank of the river to the bridge of Ravenscroft, forded the channel two or three yards to the right of the bridge, and entered the field beyond it; and *here it has been actually discovered.* This is denominated the Harbours Field; and was plainly the site of the Roman station. The particular position of the ground betwixt the rivers Croco and Dane is a strong argument of itself. The appellation of the close is an additional evidence; the Har-bourh's Field signifying the area of the military station: the site and name, the remains about it, and the tradition concerning it, are decisive proofs. The ground is nearly a parallelogram, about ten statute acres in extent, bounded by a natural bank, lofty and steep on one side, with the little Croco curling at the foot of it; and by another bank, less lofty, but more steep, on a second side; with the Dane running directly under it: the former river falls into the latter at the angle of the field. On the third side, but several yards within the bridge, are considerable remains of a ditch rising up the ascent, and exhibiting marks of having been once continued along the hollow of the adjoining lane. On the fourth the ancient ditch retains its original appearance, being a steep fosse, about ten yards in depth, and eight in breadth at the top.

top: this was formerly converted, like part of the other, into the course of a road, but has lately been made the channel of a current. Such was the station of Condate."* A road has been discovered issuing from it, commonly called the Roman road, which appears, from its direction, to have led to Mediolanum, in Shropshire. Another went by Holme-street-hall to Chester; and a third extended by Street-Forge and Red-street to Chesterton, near Newcastle. The most accurate account of the distance between Manchester and Kinderton, states it to be about twenty-two English miles, which are very nearly equal to twenty-three and three quarters of Roman; a distance that corresponds with the number in the tenth Iter of Richard.

Kinderton gave title to one of the ancient Barons who composed the Parliament of Earl Lupus. This was the family of Venables,† now represented by Lord Vernon of Kinderton, the only lineal successor of the eight Cheshire Barons that has descended to the present times.

BRERETON

* Whitaker's History of Manchester, Vol. I. page 143, &c. 8vo. Edition.

† The following singular and romantic circumstance is recorded in a *Patent of Augmentation* of the Arms and Crest of Thomas Venables, of Goulborne, in the county of Chester, Gent. who was lineally descended from Sir Gilbert Venables, Knight, cousin-german to King William the Conqueror. His crest was a Demie Dragon, gules, issuing out of a *Welson*, or *Wyer* to take fish, argent. "A terrible Dragon made his abode in the Lordship of Moston, in the county of Chester, where he devoured all such persons as he laid hould on, which the said Thomas Venables hearing tell of, considering the pitiful and dayly destruction of the people without recovery, who, in following the example of the valliant Romans, and other worthy men, not regarding his own life, in comparison of the commodity and safeguard of his countrymen, did in his own person valliantly and courageously set on the said dragon, when first he shot him through with an arrow, and afterwards with other weapons manfully slew him, at which instant the said dragon was devouring of a child; for the which his worthy and valliant act, was given unto him the Lordship of Moston, by the ancestors of the Earls of Oxford, the lords of the fee there. And also ever since the said Thomas and his heirs, in remembrance thereof, have used to bear, as well in the arms as in the crest, a Dragon." The Patent of Augmentation is dated the 30th of October, in the year 1560.

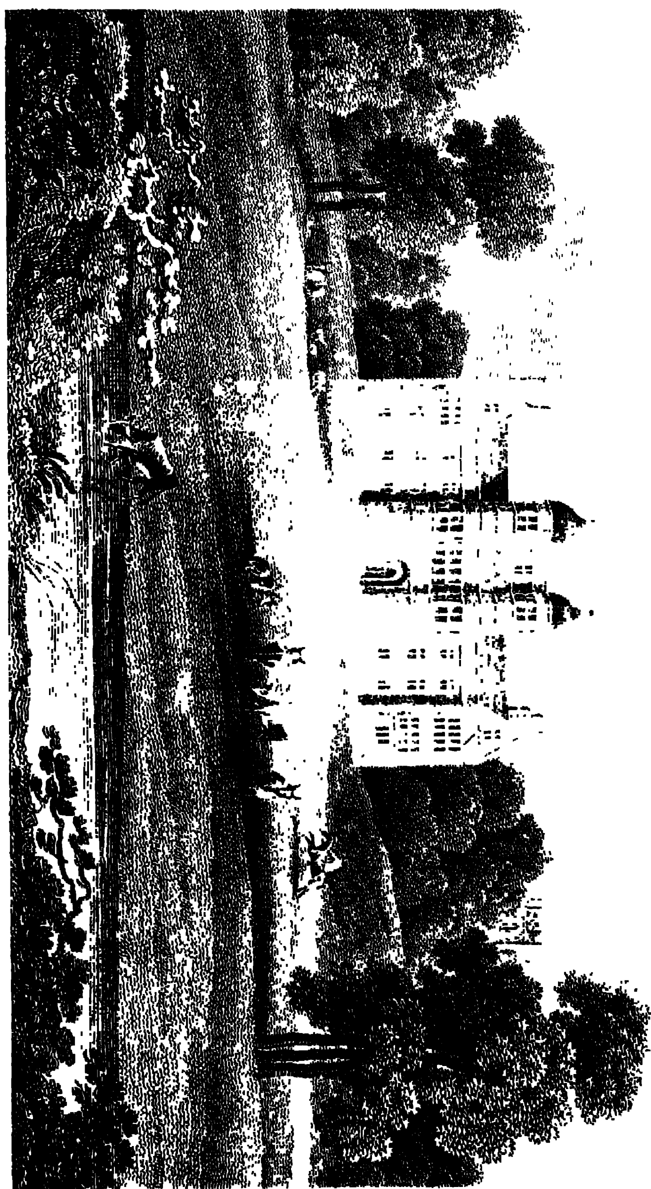
BRERETON HALL, the residence of —— Bracebridge, Esq. was formerly the seat of the respectable family of Brereton; one of whom, Sir William Brereton, Knight, built a magnificent brick edifice here, about the middle of the sixteenth century. Near it is the pool called *Bag-Mere*, in which, according to the tradition of the neighbourhood, trunks of trees were observed to rise, and float for several days, previously to the death of an heir of the Breretons. This circumstance was attested to Camden by several creditable persons; and is apparently believed by him, and ascribed to unknown but preternatural causes; though there appears no occasion to resort to supernatural agency to account for the rising of the trees; and if any coincidence of time, as the report suggests, was observed between their swimming on the surface, and the decease of an heir of the Breretons', such a coincidence could only have been accidental.

CONGLETON

Is a small corporate town, situated on the upper part of the Dane, near the borders of Staffordshire, and governed by a Mayor, and six Aldermen. The buildings are neat; and it possesses two churches, both which are subject to the mother church of Astbury, a village two miles distant. This place was formerly celebrated for the manufacture of tagged leather laces, called Congleton points; but the chief employment of the poor is now derived from a very capital silk mill, erected on the river; and from the ribbon manufactory, on account of the Coventry merchants. In the church-yard of *Astbury* are two ancient stone monuments, ornamented with the insignia of knighthood; but the families whose memories they were intended to record are now unknown.

Near *Newbold Astbury*, at the edge of *Mole-cop*, large quantities of lime-stone are dug. It is burnt on the spot; the coal for the purpose being procured from Staffordshire, at the distance of about three miles. This lime-stone is heavier than that of Buxton, is of a grey ash colour, and has lately been preferred as a manure by the farmers. It is longer in breaking, but swells more, and is supposed to have a more durable effect.

MACCLESFIELD



MACCLESFIELD

Is an extensive and improving town, standing on the descent of a steep hill, near the borders of the dreary and bleak district which still retains the name of Macclesfield Forest, though many of its woods have long been destroyed. A branch of the little river Bollin runs through the lowest part of the town, which is generally denominated the Waters. The increase of population has been astonishingly rapid, the number of inhabitants having been more than doubled within the last thirty years: the buildings have also been proportionably augmented, and the length of the town is now nearly one mile and a half. This enlargement has arisen from the numerous manufactories which have been established here, originating in a certain degree from the quantities of coal, and other minerals, that may be readily procured in its neighbourhood.

The staple trade of the town is that of wrought buttons in silk, mohair, and twist. The use of them may be traced nearly two hundred years backwards: they were once curiously wrought with the needle, and used in the decoration of full trimmed suits. Macclesfield was always considered as the centre of this trade; and mills were erected long ago, both here and at Stockport, for winding silk, and making twist, and trimming, suitable to the buttons.* To favor this trade, an act of Parliament was passed

 about

* The following curious particulars relative to this trade, and to the manners of some of the inhabitants of this neighbourhood, are recorded in Aikin's Description of the Country round Manchester.

" In the wild country between Broxton, Leek, and Macclesfield, called the *Flash*, from a chapel of that name, lived a set of pedestrian chapmen, who hawked about these buttons, together with ribbons, and ferreting, made at Leek, and handkerchiefs, with small wares, from Manchester. These pedlars were known on the roads they travelled by the appellation of *Flash-men*, and frequented farm-houses and fairs, using a sort of slang, or canting dialect. At first they paid ready money for their goods, till they acquired credit, which they were sure to extend till there was no more to be had, when they dropped their connections without paying, and formed new ones. They long went on thus,

about eighty years ago, inflicting a penalty on the wearing of moulds covered with the same stuff as the garment; and this, after having fallen into disuse, was again attempted to be enforced in the year 1778, by the very uncommercial project of hiring informers. The result was unfavorable, as it tended to promote the use of metal and horn buttons, instead of the particular kind which occasioned the attempt to revive the penalty. The trade, however, is still considerable; though the cotton branch is fast gaining ground of the older species of manufacture. Besides many cotton factories, Macclesfield has a considerable manufactory for making fustians, linen cloth, &c. thirty mills for the throwing of silk for weavers, and making sewing silk; and also a very extensive work for Smelting and Working copper, and making brass. This is situated on a large common, east of the town, and consists of a spacious building, called the Smelting-Houses; a large Windmill, for grinding the ore; a range of low buildings, called Calamy Houses, where the calamine is repeatedly washed in running water; and the Brass Houses, where the copper is made into sheets for sheathing; and pan bottoms, brass wire, and brass nails, manufactured. In the Smelting-Houses the ore is melted and refined; the metal cast into shot; and large furnace bricks and melting-pots made. In front of the

thus, inclosing the common where they dwelt for a trifling payment, and building cottages, till they began to have farms, which they improved from the gains of their credit, without troubling themselves about payment, since no bailiff for a long time attempted to serve a writ there. At length a resolute officer, a native of the district, ventured to arrest several of them; whence their credit being destroyed, they changed the wandering life of pedlars for the settled care of their farms; but as these were held by no leases, they were left at the mercy of the lords of the soil, the Harper family, who made them pay for their impositions on others. Another set of pedestrians were called the *Broken-Cross Gang*, from a place of that name between Macclesfield and Congleton. These associated with the Flash-men at fairs, playing with thimbles and buttons, like jugglers with cups and balls, and enticing people to lose their money by gambling. They at length took to the kindred trades of robbing and picking pockets, till at last the gang was broken up by the hands of Justice. The character of Autolycus, in Shakespeare's Winter's Tale, seems to have been a correct model of this worthy brotherhood."

the works are three spacious reservoirs for the supply of water, and a row of dwelling-houses for the numerous workmen. On the same common is a large Colliery, with four seams of coal rising one above another; whence the town and the copper-works are furnished with fuel. In the neighbourhood of the works is an extensive Brewery, which is supplied with water from a hill much higher than its roof. The river runs in front, and turns a corn-mill, and many of the silk-mills.

Macclesfield was first incorporated by a charter granted in the year 1261, by Prince Edward, son of Henry the Third, then Earl of Chester. It conferred the privileges of a merchants' guild, free from toll throughout the county, and contained the usual obligations on the Burgesses, to grind and bake at the King's mill and oven, and to pay one shilling for each burgage. This charter was confirmed by various succeeding Kings, and the town invested with additional privileges.

The Corporation consists of twenty-four Aldermen, four of whom are in the commission of the peace; and one is Mayor and Justice of the Quorum. Its officers are a Town-clerk and Coroner, two Serjeants at mace, four Javelin-men, and a Constable or Town-crier. The Mayor is always lord of the manor, the revenue of which amounts to about 200l. per annum, arising from tolls, and the money paid for water, which is conveyed by pipes from the springs on the common. He also possesses the right of nominating the minister of the parochial church. In the town chest are some memorandums of a petition sent to Henry the Eighth, soon after the battle of Flodden Field, setting forth, that, having lost so many of the principal inhabitants in the battle, they were unable to fill up the number of Aldermen required by the charter; and praying his Majesty not to regard it as broken, as the townsmen had fell in his service.

Macclesfield is in the parish of Prestbury, and its two churches are therefore regarded only as chapels of ease to that parish. The ancient parochial chapel was founded by Edward the First, and Eleanor, his Queen, in the year 1279. Since that time it has undergone various alterations, and being decayed, was taken

down to the chancel in 1740, and enlarged at the expence of 1000l. and has an oratory and a chapel annexed to it. The former was built by Thomas Savage, Archbishop of York, whose *heart* was interred here in 1508, and was made the burial-place of his family, for whom here are various marble monuments; but it now belongs to Earl Cholmondeley. On the wall is a brass plate, which notifies an easy mode of obtaining remission of sins in another world. "The pardon for saying V *pater nosters*, and V *aves* and a *crede*, is XXVI thousand yeres and XXVI days of pardon." The chapel belongs to the Legh family, of *Lyme*, and has a brass plate on the wall thus inscribed:

Here lyeth the body of PERKIN A LEGH
That for King Richard the death did dye
Betray'd for Righteousness:
And the bones of Sir Peers his sonne
That for King Henry the Vth did wonne
At Paris.

This Perkin served King Edward the Third, and the Black Prince, his son, in all their wars in France, and was at the battle of Cressie, and had Lyme given him for that service: and after their deaths, served King Richard the Second, and left him not in his troubles, but was taken with him, and beheaded at Chester by King Henry IV And the said Sir Peers his son served King Henry V. and was slain at the battle of Agincourt:——In their memory Sir Peter Legh, of Lyme, Knt. descended from them, finding the said old verses written upon a stone in this chapel, did re-edify this place A. D. 1626.

The new structure, called Christ Church, was built in the year 1775, by the late Charles Roe, Esq. whose bust, beautifully wrought by Bacon, is placed above the altar, with the figure of Genius weeping over him, and a cog-wheel in her hand. The pulpit is mahogany; and the church is furnished with a handsome organ. The length of this structure is nearly 100 feet, and its breadth 66. It is a very elegant pile of building, ornamented with a neat tower, and pinnacles. In this town is a spacious and handsome free Grammar School, founded by Edward the Sixth, with a roomy dwelling-house for the head master, and a field for the exercise and recreation of the scholars. The origi-

nal endowment of this seminary was of the annual value of twenty-one pounds, five shillings; but the present yearly income is upwards of 300l. and on the falling in of some leases granted on certain lives, will be augmented to nearly 700l. The annual salary of the principal master is 100l. that of the second master 60l. The governors of this institution established a writing school for girls a few years since, for the accommodation of this town and its neighbourhood. The dissenters from the established religion are numerous, and are provided with five distinct places of worship. Since the commencement of the last century, the population of Macclesfield appears, from the annual average of births and baptisms, to have been nearly tripled. The number of inhabitants is nearly 8800; and that of houses, about 1550. Coal is very plentiful in this neighbourhood, which supplies most of the fuel consumed in the surrounding country.

ALDERLEY PARK is the ancient inheritance of the Stanley family, to whom the townships of Over and Nether Alderley principally belong. They trace their descent from Sir John Stanley, third son of the first Lord Stanley, and brother to the first Earl of Derby. The ancient Manor-House was burnt down about twenty-three years ago. The present residence is situated at the southern extremity of the park, and was formerly denominated the Park-House: it commands a fine view of a wood about three quarters of a mile in length, chiefly consisting of remarkably large beech trees. The ground rises rapidly from the Park to the northward, and forms the range of high hills called *Alderley Edge*, the highest point of which is about 360 feet above the Church, and the view from it extremely magnificent. Here both copper and lead ore have been found near the surface: the former is somewhat considerable in quantity, yet its quality is too poor to defray the expence of procuring and smelting. The attempt to work it was renewed a few years ago, but without success.

LYME HALL, the seat of the principal family of the *Leghs'*, and now the property of John Legh, Esq. a minor, is built in an elevated situation about three miles eastward of Poynton. The park is very extensive, but the situation ill-chosen, as the surround-

ing country is bleak, moorish, and unfruitful. The plan of the building is quadrangular, but composed of very incongruous parts; the north and east angles are of the age of Elizabeth, or James the First; the south and west sides more modern, being erected from the designs of Leoni, in the regular Ionic order. Three sides of the inclosed court are surrounded with a piazza, which gives an air of grandeur to the whole edifice. The park is well stored with deer, and the venison is of a very superior flavour; the produce of the soil agreeing extremely well with the nature of those animals. This was the manor given by Edward, the Black Prince, to Perkin a Legh, the ancestor of the present family, for his bravery in recovering a standard at the battle of Cressy.

POYNTON, within four miles of Stockport, is an ancient inheritance of the Warren family, whose elegant mansion here is built in the Ionic order of architecture. Its late resident was Sir George Warren, Bart. K. B. The pleasure grounds are beautiful, and are decorated with a handsome sheet of water. The park is very extensive, having been augmented within a few years, and judiciously disposed. One part of it commands a delightful prospect, including Stockport, Manchester, and the more remote divisions of Lancashire. It contains various plantations, and considerable quantities of timber; but its subterranean riches, consisting of thick veins of Coal, are infinitely more valuable, being probably exhaustless. The occasion of their discovery is reported to be as follows. An old tenant of one of the farms, who was obliged to procure his water from some distance, frequently petitioned the late Sir George Warren to have a Well sunk; but seeing no probability of the attainment of his suit, though he had been repeatedly assured it should be complied with, he gave notice that he would quit the premises, unless the well was immediately executed. Being unwilling to lose a respectable tenant, Sir George resolved to conform to his wishes, and the work was began. The spring lay at a considerable depth; and before they came to the water, the workmen were surprised by the appearance of one of the finest veins of coal in that country: this discovery has greatly enhanced the

value

value of the estate, a Colliery having been immediately established, and ever since worked with considerable success.

BRAMHALL, the ancient seat of the family of Davenport, and now the property of William Davenport, Esq. is situated on a rising ground, commanding an extensive prospect, and rendered pleasant by the contiguity of a small brook, which winds through the vale below. The *Bramhales*, who several centuries ago possessed the estate, were related to the Davenports; and the lion used as their coat of armour, is yet to be seen on some part of the building, rudely cut in wood. It must, therefore, be at least more than 400 years old; as Geoffrey de Bramhale, the last of the name, lived in the reign of Edward the Third. Additions were at various times made to this edifice, and a square court was at length included within the buildings; but one side was taken down some years since, and the mansion rendered healthy and pleasant. In the more ancient part of the house is a chapel, which, from the circumstance of parochial duties having been formerly exercised there, was probably consecrated. Its windows are in a very antique form, and have been ornamented with representations in stained glass; but re now so broken and corroded, that nothing like a design can be traced. The east window contains several coats of arms of the Davenports and Bramhales: various armorial distinctions are also depicted in different parts of the house. In the possession of Mr. Davenport is a Manuscript Bible in English, supposed to have been written before the invention of printing. The translation varies from our present copies.

In this mansion are several family and other pictures: among them are those of SIR WILLIAM DAVENPORT, and his lady, DOROTHY; the former aged 65, the latter 66, in 1627; SIR WILLIAM, (son of the above,) and his wife MARGARET, both aged 44, in 1628: WILLIAM DAVENPORT, and his wife, ELIZABETH GREGORY, with five of their children. JOHN WARREN, Esq. aged 40; 1580: SIR EDWARD, his son, aged 32, 1594: and SIR URIAN LEGH, of Adlington, in the neighbouring parish of Prestbury, in a Spanish dress, with a trun-

cheon in his right hand. This gentleman had a command under the Earl of Essex, at the taking of Cadiz, in 1596, when he was knighted, with many others who had been concerned in that event. There is a tradition in the family at Adlington, that this Sir Urian was the person alluded to in that beautiful old ballad which records a fine example of connubial love, and is printed in Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry: it begins with these words:

> Will you hear a Spanish lady,
> How she woo'd an Englishman?
> Garments gay, as rich as may be,
> Deck'd with jewels, had she on.—

MARPLE HALL, the spacious mansion of John Isherwood, Esq. was formerly the property of Henry Bradshaw,* from whom the present owner is descended by the female line. Henry was brother to the celebrated JOHN BRADSHAW, who has so long been the subject of execration and calumny, from having presided in the High Court of Justice on the trial of Charles the First. He was a descendant from the family of Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, in Derbyshire, but born at Wyberslegh, in the township of Marple, and parish of Stockport, in this county. In the register of Stockport, his name is thus entered: *John, the Sonne of Henrye Bradshaw, of Marple, was baptized* 10*th Dec.* 1602. Opposite to this the word *Traitor* is written in another hand.

The Judge relates in his will, that he had his school education at Bunbury, in Cheshire, and Middleton, in Lancashire; and tradition adds, that he was also for some time at Macclesfield; with the strange circumstance annexed to the tale, that he wrote the following sentence on a stone in the church-yard there:

> My brother Henry must heir the land,
> My brother Frank must be at his command;
> Whilst I, poor Jack, will do that
> That all the world shall wonder at.

Bradshaw

* The estate became the property of Henry Bradshaw, in right of his wife, in 1656.

Bradshaw served his clerkship with an attorney at Congleton, to which place he returned after residing some time in Gray's Inn, and acted as counsellor at law. The first time of his being employed in the affairs of Government, seems to have been in the year 1644. In 1646 he was more eminently distinguished, being appointed one of the three Commissioners of the Great Seal for six months. In the February following, both Houses voted him the office of Chief Justice of Chester; and he was also made one of the Judges for Wales. On the third of January, 1648-9, when the Lords had adjourned their house, and it was found on their journal, that they had rejected the ordinance for the trial of the King, the Commons voted the business to be performed by themselves alone, and chose Bradshaw, then serjeant, and others, for assistants. On the 10th the commissioners appointed for the trial met, and elected Bradshaw, who was absent, as their president; but allowed him to appoint a deputy to supply his place at Guildhall, where he sat as Judge. His conduct in the High Court, which condemned the dethroned Monarch to a violent death, has been so frequently related by historians, that we shall avoid entering into the detail, and only observe, that the strong attachment to republican principles which appears to have actuated him on that occasion, animated him to the latest period of his existence; for when on his death-bed, he was advised to examine himself about the matter of the King's death, he affirmed, that if it was to do again, *he would be the first man that should do it.*

On February the 14th, 1648, he was one of the thirty-eight persons whom the House had voted to compose a Council of State, and invested with extraordinary powers. In the March following, he was appointed Chief Justice of Wales; and in June, 1649, had 1000l. voted to him by the Parliament. On the escape of Duke Hamilton, and some other state prisoners, an act was passed constituting a new court of justice, and Bradshaw was made president. This caused a very unexpected change in his affairs; for on the same day that Cromwell dissolved the Long Parliament, and by that means destroyed the Commonwealth, it occasioned

occasioned him to lose the Protector's confidence; for, equally the opposer of unlimited power, whether exercised by a king or an usurper, the Judge disdained to submit in silence to illegal authority. After expelling the Members of the House, Cromwell went to break up the Council of State, and prefaced his design with these words: "If you, gentlemen, are met here as private persons, you shall not be disturbed; but if as a COUNCIL OF STATE, *this is no place for you, since you cannot but know what was done in the House in the morning: so take notice that the Parliament is dissolved.*" To this Bradshaw boldly replied, "Sir, we *have* heard what you did at the House in the morning, and before many hours all England will hear it. But, Sir, you are mistaken, to think that Parliament is dissolved; for no power under heaven can dissolve them but themselves; *therefore take you notice of that.*" This speech completely alienated the Protector's affections from him, though at the same time it appears to have impressed him with respect: for, in a conference with Desborough, he observed, that his work, after dissolving the Parliament, was not completed, till he had also dissolved the Council of State, which "I did in spite of the objection of *honest Bradshaw, the President.*" Before this, the sum of 2000l. per annum had been settled on him by the Parliament.

In the year 1654, Bradshaw was returned as representative for this county; and his behaviour was so inimical to Cromwell's designs, that the latter exerted his authority to prevent his being a second time returned. He also required him to resign his commission as Chief Justice of Chester; but this he steadily refused, alledging, that he held that place by a grant from the Parliament of England, to continue *quam diu se bene gesserit:* and whether he had carried himself with that integrity which his commission exacted from him, he was ready to submit to a trial by twelve Englishmen, to be chosen even by Cromwell himself.

The firm adherence of Bradshaw to what he supposed were the principles of liberty, and which Cromwell was unquestionably violating, prevented his being any more employed in state affairs during the

the Protectorship; yet, after the Death of Oliver, he was again returned for Cheshire to the Parliament that met in January 1658-9; and soon after appointed one of the Commissioners to hold the broad seal for five months, but was dispossessed of his high office by the army, who dissolved this parliament, or assembly, as it was called, by force.

After the Restoration, twenty-three persons, who had sat as Judges on the King, were attainted, though in their graves. Bradshaw, who died in the year 1659, being among the number, his body was taken up, and, on the 30th of January, 1660-1, the day appointed for this act of retributive justice, as it was termed, was drawn on a sledge to Tyburn, where he, Cromwell, and Ireton, were hanged on the several angles of the gallows, under which their mutilated trunks were afterwards buried; their heads having been first cut off, and fixed on Westminster Hall.

By the Judge's will, dated the 22d of March, 1653, it appears that he was possessed of various manors, &c. in Kent, Middlesex, Berks, Southampton, Wilts, and Somerset; and that he made many charitable bequests; among which was the sum of 700l. to purchase an annuity for maintaining a free-school at Marple. The probate copy of this will is yet at Marple Hall; but the observance of its provisions was completely interrupted by the changes made in the destination of his property at the Restoration. The general opinion, that he possessed lands in Cheshire, is probably erroneous, as they are not mentioned in the above record.

MOTTRAM,

WITH a considerable part of the neighbourhood, and many extensive moors up Longden-dale, belongs to the family of the *Tollemaches*, who, as lords of the manor, hold a court-leet at the Court-house in this town, to which the tenants are summoned to discharge their rents. Mottram is situated near the north-eastern extremity of the county, on an eminence in the dale, one mile to the west of the Mersey, from which river the ground begins to rise; half the way being so steep as to make it difficult of access. Within the last fifty or sixty years, the houses have been consi-

derably

derably increased, and are principally disposed into one long street, well paved, both in the town, and to some distance on the roads. Most of the houses are built of a thick flag-stone, and covered with a heavy slate of nearly the same quality, no other covering being strong enough to endure the impetuous gusts of wind which occasionally occur. Many of them are inhabited by shop-keepers of various descriptions, the town forming a kind of perpetual market to the numerous manufacturers in the neighbourhood; there being no fewer than twelve large cotton machines worked by water, and many lesser ones turned by horses, within a very small part of the surrounding district: the principal source of the employment of the labouring inhabitants is the cotton trade.

The Church is a large and stately building, of immemorial antiquity, standing on the hill above the town, from which is a steep and difficult ascent by a flight of about ninety stone steps. Both the tower and body of the church are embattled, and supported by buttresses; and, from their general appearance, convey the idea of the whole structure having been erected at the period when Saxon solidity *first* began to give place to Gothic elegance. It is built of a coarse grey stone, full of small pebbles or flints, of a most durable quality, every stone still being as perfect as when originally laid. The stone is supposed to have been obtained from a rock in the neighbourhood called *Tinsell-Norr*, which is of a similar quality; and though it can be easily cut in the quarry, becomes nearly as hard as flint when exposed to the atmosphere. In the church is a rude and very ancient monument, called *old Roe and his Wife*, of whom many fabulous tales have been transmitted by tradition to the present race of inhabitants. The monument has neither date nor inscription; but on the top two figures are laid, with their hands elevated as in prayer. Their dress is that of the fifteenth century, and each has a shapeless animal at the feet. The male figure is in armour, with a pointed helmet, a collar of S. S. about his neck, and a sword by his side. The most probable conjecture seems to be, that they are the effigies of Ralph Stealy and his wife. Here is likewise a fine monument to the memory of Serjeant

Reginald

Reginald Bretland, with a whole length statue of white marble. He died in the year 1703, aged 62. An antique cross is standing in the church-yard, adjoining to which is an ancient Free-school, with a small house for the master. The endowments were bestowed in the years 1610 and 1618, by Robert Garsett, Alderman of Norwich, and Sir Richard Wilbraham, Lord of the manor of Mottram; each of whom contributed 100l. with which sums twenty-three Cheshire acres of land were purchased at Haughton, Near Nantwich, and the rent settled on the school. The present income (including some other benefactions) is about 45l. annually.

The population, as appears from the parish register, has more than doubled since the middle of the last century, and is still augmenting. The present number of inhabitants is about 1000; and of houses 220. Formerly there was hardly sufficient business for one butcher, excepting at the Wake; but now several are maintained from the additional employ afforded by the encreased consumption. The inhabitants are supplied with water from springs: on the very top of the hill is a fine well, and two others are on its different sides. Most of the hills in this vicinity have springs either issuing from their sides, or summits, all which are of soft water.

The scenery in the neighbourhood of Mottram is very grand. The rugged and steep rocks, occasionally relieved by bold and swelling eminences, and those declining into vallies cloathed with verdure, constitute some very picturesque and romantic prospects. The *Car Tor* is a very singular precipice; its perpendicular height is eighty feet. The summit and sides have oak trees growing on them; and from the former vast rocks are pendant, which seem to frown destruction on every thing beneath. The face of this precipice exhibits various strata of rock, coal, or slaty matter, and free-stone; all as regularly disposed as if they had been placed by the art of a mason. Between the *Car Tor* and the opposite and well-wooded hills of Derbyshire, the Mersey hurries along its craggy bed, and greatly contributes to the grandeur of the contiguous scenery.

The

The most distinguished natives of this town were MR. LEE, formerly an eminent stock-broker under the Royal Exchange, who raised himself to considerable affluence by his persevering industry; and LAWRENCE EARNSHAW, more favored by the endowments of mind than the gifts of Fortune, which were but very moderately dispensed to him. The cottage wherein this extraordinary man was born, soon after the commencement of the last century, stands in the high road to Wednescough Green, and is contemplated by the neighbouring inhabitants with nearly as much veneration as the admirers of Sir Isaac Newton express for the place of his nativity. He was early apprenticed to a taylor, and afterwards to a clothier; but neither of these employments being congenial with his disposition, after serving both for eleven years, he placed himself for a short time with a clock-maker of Stockport. With the very little instruction he obtained from his desultory education, he became one of the most universal mechanists and artists that was ever known. He could have taken wool from the sheeps backs, manufactured it into cloth, and made every instrument necessary for the clipping, carding, spinning, reeling, weaving, fulling, dressing, and making it up for wear, with his own hands. He was an engraver, painter, and gilder; he could stain glass, and foil mirrors; was a blacksmith, whitesmith, copper-smith, gunsmith, bell-founder, and coffin-maker; made and erected sun-dials; mended fiddles; repaired, tuned, made, played upon, and taught, the harpsichord, and virginals; made and mended organs, and optical instruments; read, and understood Euclid; and, in short, had a taste for all sorts of mechanics, and most of the fine arts. Clock-making, and repairing, was a very favourite employ to him; and he carried so far his theory and practice of clock-work, as to be the inventor of a very curious astronomical and geographical machine, containing a terrestrial and celestial globe, to which different movements were given, representing the diurnal and annual motions of the earth, the positions of the moon and stars, the sun's place in the ecliptic, and various other phœnomena, with the greatest correctness. All the complicated calculations, as well as the execution,

of

of this ingenious work, were performed by himself; and one of the machines, curiously ornamented, was sold to the Earl of Bute for 150l. About the year 1753 he likewise invented a machine to spin and reel cotton at one operation, which he shewed to his neighbours, and then destroyed, through the generous apprehension that it might take bread from the mouths of the poor. This was previous to the late inventions by which the cotton manufacture has been so much promoted. He also contrived a simple but ingenious piece of machanism for raising water from a coal mine. He was acquainted with that equally self-taught genius the celebrated Brindley, and when they occasionally met, they would continue to occupy many hours in discoursing on the principles of science, and their own respective modes of operation. Earnshaw possessed a singular degree of sobriety, not even drinking a gill of ale for many years after he was grown to manhood. His mien and countenance were not peculiarly stamped with intelligence, but, on the contrary, might, at first view, be considered as indicative of stupidity, yet when animated by conversation, his features beamed with the irradiations of intellect. He conversed with fluency, and clearly explained the subjects of his discourse in the dial ct and peculiar phrase of his country. But all his trades, and all his ingenuity, were employed to a certain degree in vain; for the expence incurred through the maintenance of a sick wife and a family, prevented his attaining affluence. He died about the year 1764.*

DUCKINFIELD, called *Dockenveldt* by the Anglo-Saxons, is a village pleasantly situated on an eminence, which commands an extensive prospect of a populous and fruitful country, rendered interesting by the variation of its features, and the strong contrast afforded by the different scenes immediately under review. The north and west sides are separated from Lancashire by the river Tame, which here constitutes the boundary between that county

* The above particulars were selected from accounts in the 59th Volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, communicated by Mr. Josiah Beckworth, of Rotheram, and Mr. J. Holt, of Walton, near Liverpool.

county and Cheshire, and was formerly defended by strong fortifications on this side, which opposed the equally strong outworks of the castle, or old hall of *Ashton*, on the other. The old mansion of the *Duckinfield* family occupied the place now called the Hall-Green, and was surrounded by the works alluded to, but no traces of them are discoverable; and the building denominated Duckinfield Hall, was erected in the room of the ancient edifice. One of its wings was built and consecrated as a chapel, but is now only used as a lumber room; though some of the later branches of the family were buried in it.

Duckinfield Lodge is a modern building, delightfully situated on an eminence above the river, covered with tress, and commanding a fine prospect. The rooms are chiefly small, but are elegant, and decorated with many paintings, executed by John Astley, Esq. the late owner, who was a painter by profession. In the front of the house is a raised terrace, affording a pleasing view; the precipitous rock descending from it is cloathed with evergreens, and various trees and shrubs.

The small township and barony of Duckinfield were portions of the inheritance of the family of that name, who resided here from the time of the Conquest till of late years, when the whole estate became the property of the above Mr. Astley, by his marriage with Lady Duckinfield. This gentleman made numerous improvements in the neighbourhood of the village, and, among others, put the roads into good repair, built two stone bridges over the Tame for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and a handsome circus of brick houses, divided into two half circles by the road. He also erected an iron-foundry upon the estate, which, from the many workmen employed, greatly increased the population; but, after the consumption of considerable sums in the attempt to establish it, was at length given up, and a cotton factory constructed in its place.

On the eminence above the lodge is a very ancient Dissenters' Chapel, built with stone, and surrounded by a burying-ground, planted with firs. Between this and the lodge is a neat Moravian Chapel; and adjoining it, an extensive range of buildings,

once,



once inhabited by Moravians, who exercised a variety of trades and vocations here, in an industrious and praise-worthy manner; but now deserted, through a misunderstanding which prevailed between their community and Mr. Astley, about the renewal of leases granted by the Duckinfield family. The society removed from this place to Fairfield, in Lancashire.

The township of Duckinfield abounds with mines and quarries, that yield a considerable revenue. Iron ore is found in great quantities, and the smelting of iron seems to have been carried on here at a remote period, the scoriæ of iron being met with in abundance in a field called *Brun Yerth*, a provincial pronunciation for burnt earth. The coal pits are from 60 to 105 yards in depth, according to the bearing of the strata. The borders of several of the old pits are planted with fir-trees, which thrive well, and form small woods, that give a pleasing appearance to the adjacent country.

HYDE CHAPEL, or *Gee Cross*, as it is now generally denominated, is a modern village, which obtained its primary name from a chapel for dissenters, which, with a solitary house, were the only structures here till within these forty years. The place now resembles a small town, and the houses range along each side of the road for nearly a mile. Near it is a new village lately built, and called *Red-Pump Street*.

HYDE HALL, the seat of George Hyde Clark, Esq. a branch of the Clarendon family, is situated in a romantic spot, on the banks of a small river, and surrounded with bold swelling eminences, gradually sloping to the water's edge. The house is an ancient brick edifice, repaired with a plain front. It contains several good paintings, and among others, an original whole length of the great EARL CLARENDON. At a little distance from the house is a neat bridge of one arch, built a few years since, for the accommodation of those who frequent the valuable coal mines that are worked on this estate, which includes both sides of the river Tame. A Weir on the Lancashire side, formed to supply a water-engine, causes the river above it to assume the appearance of a large lake, which, with the cascade produced

by the falling of the water in a broad sheet to a considerable depth, adds great interest to the surrounding scenery. The grounds are tolerably well wooded; and the general character of the seat is picturesque and elegant.

HARDEN HALL is now occupied as a farm-house, but was formerly the residence of the *Arden* family, who are descended from the Ardens of Warwickshire, and trace their origin to the time of Edward the Confessor. John Arden, Esq. the present owner, is the elder brother of Sir Pepper Arden, who was lately created a peer by the title of Baron Alvanley, of Alvanley, near the Forest of Delamere. This mansion is surrounded by a moat, and is composed of a centre and two wings, built in the form of the letter H. It stands on the brow of a steep hill, and is said to have been once occupied by the famous John of Gaunt; but the date, 1558, which appears on the building, destroys the validity of this report. The ground floor of the central part is entirely one spacious room, with a very high ceiling, and large windows, yet supplying but little light: the upper rooms are small. This edifice contains a great number of paintings, but their general merit does not amount to mediocrity. Many of them were brought hither from *Utkinton Hall*, near Delamere Forest, after the marriage of Eleanor, one of the four daughters and co-heiress of Sir John Done, with Ralph Arden, Esq. The following appear to be the most worthy of notice.

Democritus and Heraclitus: the Wise Mens' Offering: Queen Eleanor and Fair Rosamond: the Grecian Daughter: Pluto and Cerberus: the Burning of Troy: Lord Chancellor EGERTON: SIR THOMAS MORE: SIR KENELM DIGBY: SIR JOHN and LADY DONE: the LORD KEEPER COVENTRY; copied from Johnson, by Lupo: JUDGE CLYNCH, in his robes, by Ravenscroft: DUKE HAMILTON: the EARL OF WARWICK: OLIVER CROMWELL: JAMES THE SECOND: CHARLES THE SECOND: and MRS. LANE, with the motto, *sic, sic juvat ire sub umbra*. This lady was a principal means of the preservation of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester; and the address with which she managed his escape through the midland counties to the sea, appears

pears to have made a considerable impression on his gratitude. The original of the following letter from the Monarch is in the possession of a gentleman at Manchester. "Mrs. Lane, I have hitherto deferred writing to you, in hope to be able to send you somewhat else besides a letter; and I believe it troubles me more that I cannot yett doe it, than it does you; though I doe not take you to be in a good condition longe to expect it. The truth is, my necessityes are greater than can be imagined; but I am promised they shall be shortlye supplyed: if they are, you shall be sure to receave a share; for it is impossible I can ever forgett the great debte I owe you, w^ch I hope I shall live to pay, in a degree that is worthy of me. In the mean time, I am sure all who love me will be kind to you, else I shall never think them so to your most affectionate friend

Paris, Nov. 23, 1652. CHARLES REX."

STOCKPORT

WAS a barony under the ancient Earls of Chester; but the time when the honor was conferred on it has occasioned much argument, and various have been the opinions of antiquaries on that contested point. The late Rev. John Watson, who bestowed considerable attention on this subject, has observed in his Memoirs of the ancient Earls of Warren and Surrey, that "if the general reason can be discovered why the Earls of Chester created Barons at all, or rather, if it can be found out why Stockport in particular was made a barony, then possibly it may be known whether it ought to be recorded among the ancient baronies or not." In pursuing these enquiries, the ingenious writer has proceeded nearly in the following words, which, as they illustrate the antiquity of the town, as well as the origin of the barony, we shall extract without further preface.

"After William the Conqueror thought himself firmly established on his throne, he bestowed many provinces and counties of this realm on the great barons who assisted him. These strengthened the counties respectively allotted to them, in the mode

mode that seemed best adapted to secure their possessions from the incursions of their neighbours. The Counties Palatine (as they have since been called) were judged to be in greater danger than the others, and greater attention was therefore paid to their defence. Thus, in the adjoining county palatine of Lancaster, Roger Pictavensis, the Earl, caused his whole jurisdiction to be surrounded with a chain of forts; some of which I shall mention, as their situations are immediately connected with the illustration of my subject.

"One of these forts was at *Widnes*, where a baron was stationed to protect that part of Lancashire from from the incursions of the Cheshire people; and as the jealousy was mutual, opposite to this, on the Cheshire side, was *Haulton Castle:* and Nigel, or rather William, son of Nigel, was fixed there with the same title, and stationed in such a manner, as to guard the country from any surprise, either from Warrington, another Lancashire barony, or Runcorn Ferry. The next barony on the Lancashire side, above Warrington, was *Newton*, erected as well to strengthen the former, as to oppose any passage out of Cheshire over the river Mersey at Hallingreen Ferry; and lest from this station, and over this ferry, damage should be done to the inhabitants of Cheshire, the Earl of Chester made Hamo de Masci another of his Barons, and placed him opposite to the above, at *Dunham*. Another barony of the Lancashire palatinate was *Manchester*, erected as a guard on one side against any incursion from Stretford, and on the other, against the military station which appears to have been in very early times at Stockport. Now as all the above Lancashire Barons were made in the reign of the Conqueror by Roger Pictavensis, it seems to follow, that the barony of Stockport is as old as the rest within the county of Chester; for why should every other Lancashire barony be guarded against, which lay opposite to Chester, and not that at Manchester? If such an opening into the county was permitted to remain unguarded, the other establishments must have been useless.

"When the castle at Stockport was first erected is uncertain; but the site on which it stood has the name of Castle-Yard to this

this day. That there are no records to determine its origin, is a proof of its antiquity. If the hints given by Mr. Whitaker are well founded, it is antique indeed. "The town of Stockport," says this gentleman, "appears evidently the one common centre to three or four very variously directed roads of the Romans. The High-Street advances to it from Manchester; and the Pepper-Street hastens to it from Hanford; and in the parish of Asheton, and near the foot of Staley Bridge, is a third road, commonly denominated Staley Street for a mile together, the main line of which lies pointing clearly from *Castle-Shaw* to Stockport. These are sure signatures of a Roman station. This must have been fixed upon the site of the castle, and was the area of the Castle Hill at Stockport. That is exactly such a site as the Romans must have instantly selected for such a station; that is a small area, detached from the level ground of the Market-place, and connected with it only by an isthmus. The area must have been the actual site of the castle in the earliest period of the Saxon residence among us; as the castle must have originally communicated its name to the town, and as both were denominated Stockport, because the former was a port or castle in a wood. The area is about half a statute acre in extent; the site is still incomparably strong in itself, and the position is happily fitted for the ford. The station must have had a steep of 100 or 120 yards upon three sides of it; and must have been guarded by a foss across the isthmus. The Roman road from East Cheshire must have been effectually commanded by it; being obliged, by the circling current of the Mersey, to approach very near to the castle; and being evinced, by the remaining steepness of the neighbouring banks, to have actually ascended the brow in a hollow immediately below the eastern side of it."

"More might be urged in proof of there being a *castrium* in Stockport in the time of the Romans, if the point was not already sufficiently established: and that a fortress was maintained here in the Saxon times, the very name of the place demonstrates: and, besides its signification, as given by Mr. Whitaker, *Stoc*, or

Stoke-port, may likewise signify a wooden castle; Stoke Castle in Norfolk being interpreted, in Spelman's Icenia, by *Capella Lignea:* or Stoke may also mean a place or settlement in general; as, *Stoke-Curcy*, where the Curries lived; *Wood-stock*, the Woody-place; so also *Stoke-port*, the Place of the Castle. But which ever of these derivations is correct, it plainly has a reference to the Saxon times, and is confirmed by the very current tradition, that the Danes were repulsed here, and great numbers of them slain. This Nichols has thus expressed in his book "*De litteris inventis:*"

> Fama refert, Danos ubi nunc Stopporta locatur,
> Affectos olim clade fuisse gravi:
> Inde urbi nomen, prædonum incursibus obex
> Quod datus, hic Anglis sit quoque parta salus.*

"This etymology is wrong, because the name was *not* very anciently written *Stopport;* but the tradition is probably right; for the field below the castle, called the Park, is fuller of human bones, to a larger extent, than would be necessary for the burial-ground of the garrison. Stopport was probably a corruption from *Stoke-port*, as some centuries ago it was almost uniformly written. In the year 1173, the castle was possessed by Geoffrey de Constantine; but whether he held it in his own right, or of the Baron of Stockport, or even against him, by order of the Earl of Chester, is unknown.

"In a manuscript written by the late Dr. Williamson, the barony of Stockport is supposed to have belonged originally to Ranulph the *Dapifer*, whose name is conjectured to have been Spencer, (anciently Le Despencer,) and whose family growing into great wealth and favor with the Kings of England, sold it to Robert de Stockport about the reign of Henry the Third, before whose time there is little or no mention of this family. Now, if our

> * In ages past, the place where *Stopport* stands
> Mark'd the repulse of hostile Danish bands;
> And thence, according to the voice of Fame,
> The Angles, safety gain'd; the town, its name,

our author's suppositions are right, this barony is as ancient as the rest; for Ranulph was *Dapifer* in the time of Hugh Lupus; and if it was true, that the barony was purchased of him by Robert de Stockport, it must have been very near this period; though the *particular* time of this family's obtaining the honor is not to be determined." The charter bestowed upon this town by Sir Robert de Stockport, Knt. and by which it was constituted a free borough, was certainly not granted till the reign of Henry the Third; but a deed, printed in the *Monasticon*, renders it evident, that Robert de Stockport was in power in the latter end of the reign of Richard the First. Besides many other previleges granted to the Burgesses by the charter, a perch and an acre of land was bestowed on each of them, subject only to the annual payment of one shilling. The barony became the property of the *Warren* family, by the marriage of Sir Edward de Warren, Knt. with Cicely, fifth in descent from the first Robert de Stockport of whom we have any records, and it has descended in uninterrupted succession through the Warrens to the present time. No part of the ancient castle is remaining; its site is occupied by a circular building, with battlements and embrasures, erected by the late Sir George Warren, and intended for a butcher's shambles. This plan not succeeding, it was employed as a cotton factory, after remaining unoccupied many years; and has lately been converted into a number of shops, for the sale of muslin goods manufactured in the town and neighbourhood, and is now denominated The Muslin Hall.

The spot on which this town is built is very irregular. The Parish-Church and Market-place are situated on the summit of a hill, affording a level of considerable extent. The ground consists of a solid rock of soft free-stone, with an extremely steep descent on the north towards the Mersey, but easy of access on the other sides. Part of the northern aspect is perpendicular for a height equal to that of the houses, of which a row encircles the base of the hill, having their backs to it, and concealing it from the view of passengers. Some of these houses have apartments hollowed out of the rock; and the appearance

 of

of the whole, when closely surveyed, is very singular. An upper row of houses on the summit of the rock completely encircles the Market-place, which is spacious and convenient. From this central part, the town branches off in different directions, and, by the late increase of buildings, has extended on every side into the country.

The places of religious worship at Stockport are the two Churches of St. Mary and St. Peter; a Calvinist Chapel, and five meeting-houses; two for Presbyterians, two for Methodists, and one for Quakers. St. Mary's, which is the most ancient, is a spacious structure, consisting of a nave, chancel, and side aisles. Neither the date of this building, nor the name of the founder, are known; but, from the style of the architecture of some part of the body of the Church, it was apparently erected about the fourteenth century. It was built with a soft red free-stone, which, by exposure to the atmosphere, is so worn, that it has been lately found necessary to carry up an additional row of stone to support the steeple, which was rebuilt between the years 1612 and 1616, at the expence of the parishioners. The whole length of the church is about 160 feet. On the north side is a Chapel, or Oratory, belonging to the *Leghs* of Lyme; and on the opposite side another, which belongs jointly to the *Ardens* of Stockport, (who formerly resided at Harden Hall,) and the *Davenports* of Bramhall. In a small building, called Marple Chapel, adjoining to the south side of the chancel, is an ancient tomb, placed over Richard de Vernon, supposed to have been rector of Stockport in the reign of Edward the Second; with the following inscription, remaining in 1779:

+ ICI GIST RICHARD VERNOUNE PERSONNE
CEST EGLISE.

This church has jurisdiction over four Chapels of Ease; and the value of the living has been so greatly increased by the improvements made in the town and its vicinity, that it is generally reputed to be worth at least 1500l. per annum. The Parsonage-house is a handsome and spacious edifice, situated on an eminence

eminence near the church, and overlooking an extensive part of the country. St. Peter's Church is a modern building, erected at the charge of William Wright, Esq. and consecrated in the year 1768. The annual value of the endowment, including the rents of the pews, is 300l. Both churches are furnished with organs.

On the eastern side of the church-yard are six Alms-houses, erected about the year 1685, by an ancestor of the late Sir George Warren, for six poor men, inhabitants of the town, and endowed with twenty shillings and three horse loads of coals annually for each person. Humphrey Warren, who died about the middle of the last century, increased the yearly allowance by an additional five shillings to each man.

The education of children is in a certain degree provided for in this town by a free Grammar-school, founded in they ear 1487, in pursuance of the will of Edmund Shaw, citizen and alderman of London, and endowed with 10l. per annum for a master's salary, which has since been encreased to 35l. The clause of the will in which this institution originates, is singular; it runs thus;

"AND I will that the other honest Priest be a discreet Man, and cunning in Grammar, and be of cunning to teach Grammar; and will that he sing Mass, and say his other Divine Service in the Parish Church of Stockport, in the County of Chester, at such an Altar there as shall be thought convenient for him, and to pray specially for my Soule. That the same cunning Priest teach Grammar continually in the same Towne of Stockport, as long as he shall continue there in the same Service. And that he freely, without any Wages or Salary taking of any Person, except only my Salary hereafter specified, shall teach all manner of Persons' Children, and others, that will come to him to learn, as well of the said Towne of Stockport, as of other Towns thereabouts, the *Scyence of Grammar* as free as lyeth in him to do, after their Capabilities that God will give them, &c."

The benefactions for the relief of the poor have chiefly consisted of sums from 20l. to 600l. bequeathed to be placed out at interest, and the produce annually applied; part of it was appropriated by the donors to the apprenticing of poor boys. In the

the year 1797, a Dispensary, for the benefit of the sick poor, was built by public subscription, and nine fever wards were attached to it in 1799. This institution has proved extremely serviceable; for, by the last annual report, it appears that 1110 patients were admitted in the course of the preceding year.

This town is indebted for its consequence to its numerous manufactures: the progress of its trade has been thus delineated by Aikin. "In Stockport were erected some of the first mills for winding and throwing silk, on a plan procured from Italy. The persons concerned in the silk factories were reckoned the principal people in the place; but, on the decline of this trade, the machinery was applied to cotton spinning, and the different branches of the cotton manufacture are now the chief staple of the town. The people of Stockport first engaged in the spinning of reeled weft, then in weaving checks, and lastly in fustians; and they were so ingenious as to attempt muslins, which were introduced at the time of the invention of the machines called mules, whereby the thread was drawn finer, and spun softer, than that of the weft. The manufacturers here, with this advantage, produced a species of flowered muslin with borders, for aprons and handkerchiefs, by casting a coarse shoot for the figures, and neatly trimming of the float, before bleaching, with scissars, so that the figure was a good imitation of needle-work. The cotton trade of Stockport is now so considerable, that, besides a large number of cotton spinning-shops, here are twenty-three spacious cotton factories, some of them worked by steam-engines. The making of hats is likewise a considerable branch of employment. Weaving fustians has extended from hence over Cheadle, Gatley, and Northendon, where a few checks or furnitures had been woven before." The removal of articles of traffic has been much facilitated by a new navigable canal from this town to Manchester, which joining with the Duke of Bridgewater's canal at the latter place, communicates with the Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Derwent, Trent, Severn, Humber, Avon, Thames, and many other rivers. With the extension of the trade of Stockport, its population has also increased; and the present number of inhabitants, including those of the village of Heaton-Norris, in Lancashire, and Port-

 wood,

wood, within Brinnington, in Cheshire, which in common acceptation are always regarded as parts of the town, being only separated from it by the river Mersey, is 19,488; a total considerably greater than returned from any other part of the county. The population of Stockport only is stated in the late enumeration at 14,830; of these 6983 are males, and 7847 females. The greatest increase within any ten years of the last century was between 1790 and 1800, during which time the number of baptisms registered in the parish books varied from 318 to 564, and of deaths, from 367 to 656; and these numbers, it is supposed, would have been much greater, if the births and burials of all the inhabitants had been recorded; but, on account of the extent of Stockport, which comprises fourteen townships, and some of them lying in the vicinity of other churches, many of its inhabitants are christened and buried out of the parish. The number of inhabited houses is 4826. The streets are irregular, and some of them so very steep, that loaded carts are obliged to be checked in going down, by three or four horses.

The more ancient part of Stockport is supplied with water from open springs, rising in Barn-Fields, which are much higher than the Market-place. The water is collected into a reservoir behind St. Peter's Church, and thence conveyed by pipes to different parts of the town. A spring of mineral water, appearing to flow from a coal mine or bed of iron-stone, was some years since discovered in the neighbourhood, and for a time frequented by great numbers of people, who used it as a cure for weak eyes, and other disorders; but an ill-founded prejudice having been conceived against it, as occasioning the jaundice, it was as quickly deserted and reviled, as it had before been visited and esteemed.

The police of Stockport is conducted by two resident Magistrates; two Constables; four Churchwardens, who, by virtue of certain privileges bestowed by the Barons of Stockport, are always the owners of Lyme Hall, Harden Hall, Bramhall Hall, and Portwood Hall estates; and three Overseers of the poor. The present magistrates are, the Rev. Charles Prescot, and

Holland

Holland Watson, Esq. who is also Major of the Stockport Volunteer Corps, which consists of 249 men, including officers. A remarkable accident befel one of the privates of this corps, named Enoch Hill, who was killed on the Exercise Ground by the bursting of his rear-rank man's piece, a splinter of which penetrated his heart. A monument to perpetuate the remembrance of this singular calamity was erected at the expence of the corps, and inscribed as follows:

Beneath are interred the Remains of ENOCH HILL, a Private in the STOCKPORT VOLUNTEERS, who, on the 21st of February, 1799, and in the 36th Year of his Age, was killed in the Ranks by the bursting of a Musket.

If crown'd with glory on the hostile plain,
Sinks the brave Hero, for his country slain;
On this plain grave let honoring tears be shed,
For know its tenant for his country bled;
Yet, nor in lands remote, nor with the foe
Contending, felt he Death's resistless blow;
But from the hope of Victory far apart,
At home, *a shatter'd Musket* pierc'd his heart.

The privilege of holding a market at Stockport, was granted to Robert de Stokeport, by Edward, Earl of Chester, son of Henry the Third, in the year 1260. Great quantities of corn, oatmeal, and cheese, are sold at it; for the latter article, it is considered as the best market in the county. In this town, and its vicinity, are several bridges. The oldest, called the Lancashire Bridge, crosses the Mersey on the Manchester road, and stands very high above the water, having each end built upon rock. The Mersey, in the upper part of its course, is particularly subject to sudden and violent swells, by one of which, on the 28th of August, 1798, the noble structure called the New Bridge was carried away, and has not yet been rebuilt. This bridge consisted of a single arch, 210 feet in width, and about 32 feet high. Near the old bridge is the very ancient town residence of the Ardens. This mansion is only wood and plaister, but being preserved in good repair, has a venerable appearance. It contains,

contains, among other paintings, a series of full length portraits of the Earls of Chester; and also the figures of all the ancient Barons, excepting Venables of Kinderton. These are on horseback, and are arrayed in complete armour, bearing their respective arms on their shields. Their value arises from their rarity, more than from any merit they possess as paintings. Between Stockport and the foundation of the New Bridge, a very extensive cotton factory has been erected, the water for which is conveyed from the Mersey by the means of a subterraneous tunnel.

ALTRINGHAM

Is a small, but very neat town, situated near the course of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, about eight miles from Manchester. Its government is vested in a Mayor; and it has a guild mercatory for free traffic, granted by the charter of Hamon de Massie, Lord of Dunham Massey, about the year 1290; yet its trade is at present but inconsiderable. The number of inhabitants is about 1100. It has been observed as a singularity, that this town has neither church nor chapel; its residents being obliged to go to the neighbouring church of Bowden for the celebration of religious worship. This town formerly received much benefit from the worsted trade; the spinning of combed worsted prevailed throughout the district, the wool being delivered out at Manchester to the people who attended the market, and the worsted yarn sold to the small-ware manufacturers; but the introduction of Irish worsted ruined the business. Some stuffs for home wear, are, however, still made from the wool spun by the cottagers.

DUNHAM MASSEY, the seat of the Earl of Stamford, whose father obtained it by his marriage with the heiress of the Earl of Warrington about 50 years since, is one of the most beautiful residences in Cheshire. The mansion is spacious, composed with brick, and of a quadrangular form, with a court in the centre. It contains many family pictures, but few or none of them of superior beauty. The park, in the midst of which it is seated, is

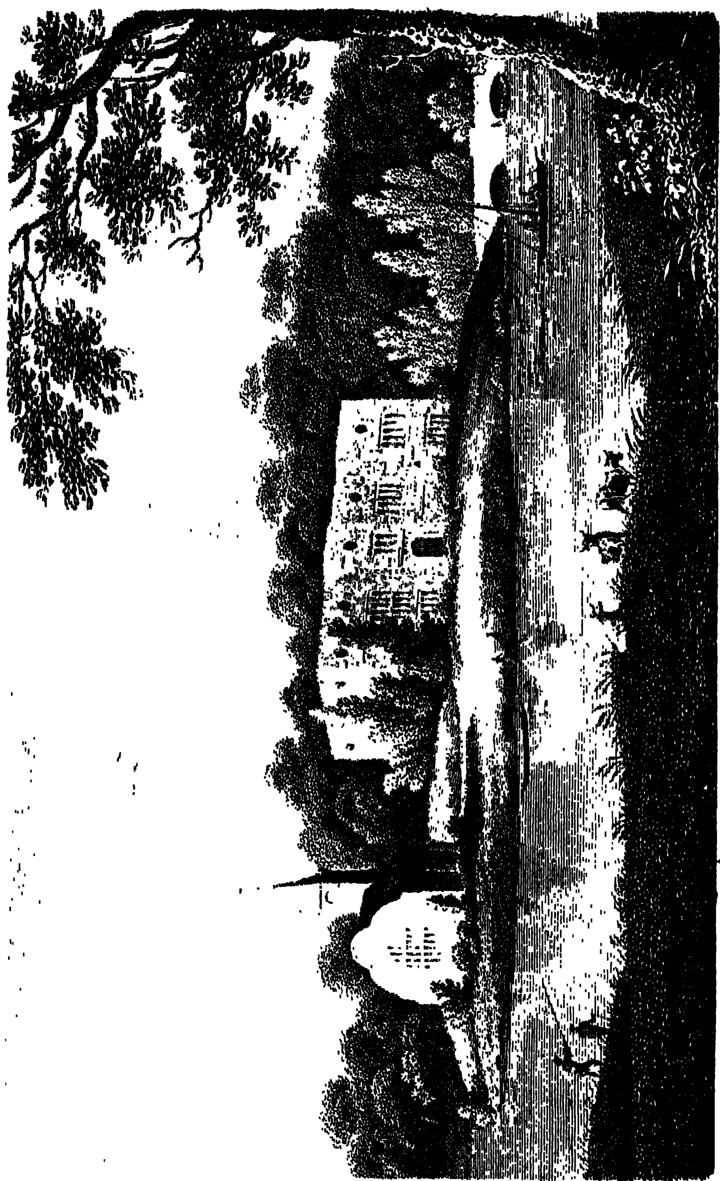
is very extensive, and full of fine timber. Some of the oaks are of extraordinary magnitude, and on their tops is a Heronry, where many herons associate, and build in society like rooks. Round the house are various masses and clumps of trees, whose dark imagery being reflected in the water, by which they are partially environed, gives a beauty and interest to the landscape, that is peculiarly agreeable to the admirer of Nature's scenery. The views are many of them picturesque, and some grand. The grounds near the house are disposed into shrubberies, flower beds, and various other specimens of ornamental gardening. In the park are some barrows, and urns, and other antique remains, have been found here.

TATTON HALL, at a small distance from Knutsford, is the new built mansion of W. Egerton, Esq. The building is situated in the midst of a park, containing nearly 2500 acres of arable and pasture land. It stands on an elevated spot of ground, from the front of which a lawn gradually declines to the level of Tatton mere, a fine piece of water, about half a mile from the house. The view beyond the mere, after including a variety of intermediate objects, is terminated by Alderley-edge, and the distant hills which divide Cheshire from the neighbouring counties. The designs for the house were given by Mr. Wyatt, and are conceived in a style of elegant simplicity, but only part of the edifice is yet finished. The gardens are extensive; and the pinery is remarkably spacious, and well constructed.

KNUTSFORD

Is a neat town, divided into two parts, by a small rivulet, called upper and lower, and supposed, by some writers, to have derived its present appellation from King *Canute*, or *Knute*, who is said to have passed with his army at the ford here, and gained a victory in the adjacent fields. After the Conquest, it became part of the Barony of Halton, but in the reign of Edward the First, was possessed by William de Tableigh. The lordship is now in the Duke of Bridgewater.

This



"This town is pleasantly situated, and contains some good houses, and a handsome modern built church, furnished with a fine organ. The inhabitants are upwards of 2000, who are chiefly employed in the cotton factories, and in making of thread. The flax used in the manufacture of the latter article is mostly brought from Ireland, Russia, and Hamburgh; though a small portion of it is grown in Yorkshire. Some few years ago it was usually spun at Knutsford, from the raw material. but it is now principally spun abroad, and brought to this town in the state of yarn, the flax spinners having engaged in the more lucrative and increasing business of cotton weaving.

On the marriage of any inhabitant of Knutsford, the friends and acquaintance of the parties practise the very singular custom of strewing their doorways with brown sand, and on this they figure various fanciful and emblematical devices, with diamond squares, scollops, &c. in white sand, and over the whole are occasionally strewed the flowers of the season. The prosperity and trade of this town is partly supported by the expenditure of the numerous families of gentry that reside in its neighbourhood. Annual races are also held here, and said to be scarcely inferior to any in England for the display of fashionable company.

BOOTH'S HALL, the seat of Peter Legh, Esq. is a plain structure, situated in an extensive park, ornamented with some fine pieces of water. The lake in front of the house is particularly beautiful, and the prospects surrounding it are very fine, the country being open to a great extent, and agreeably diversified. In this mansion is a large painting of the Death of Dido, by Guerchino. The expression of several of the figures is extremely graceful; but they are somewhat too crowded, and the painter has injudiciously introduced his own portrait.

TABLEY is particularly distinguished in the history of Cheshire, from being the ancient seat of the Leicester family, and the residence of Sir Peter Leycester, the celebrated antiquary, who descended from Sir Nicholas de Leycester, lord of the manor of Nether-Tabley in 1276. Sir Peter was born in 1613, and died in 1678, bequeathing to posterity a vast collection of materials

rials for the illustration of the history of his favorite county. Part of the ancient family residence still remains; and from its peculiar situation, picturesque appearance, and venerable character, becomes highly interesting. It is seated in a low sequestered spot, on a small island, and surrounded with a fine lake. Near to the house is a small chapel, where divine service is weekly performed. The family burying-place is at Great Budworth, where is an inscription, commemorative of Sir Peter Leycester. The present possessor of the estate is Sir John Fleming Leycester, whose father employed Mr. Carr, the architect, to build the present mansion, which is a large and handsome edifice, of the Doric order, composed of brick and stone. The columns which sustain the portico are of very large proportions, each only consisting of a single block. The interior of the house contains some good pictures by ancient and modern masters, particularly the portraits of LORD and LADY BYRON, by Vandyck. The stables are very neat and convenient, and are disposed in a quadrangular form, having a spacious riding-house in the centre, and suitable offices. The grounds are ornamented by an extensive sheet of water.

LYMM is a pleasant village, where the Duke of Bridgewater's Canal is carried to a great height over a stream forming a mill-dam, and turning a mill for slitting of iron, and flattening it into hoops for the coopers' use. The village contains several good houses: the situation of the parsonage is peculiarly admired; it stands on an eminence, which commands a fine prospect of a deep and romantic valley. At Lymm is an ancient cross, ornamented with niches and tracery.

THELWALL, now an obscure and small village, was anciently a considerable town, founded by Edward the Elder in the year 920. Its name was derived from the Saxon word THELL, indicative of the stumps and trunks of trees with which it was originally environed; and *wall*, a term still made use of to signify a fence, without particular reference to the materials that compose it.

WINNINGTON

WINNINGTON HALL, the residence of Lord Penrhyn, is a beautiful, sequestered seat, in a fertile and pleasant valley near the banks of the river Weaver. In the park is a magnificent poultry-house, where the most rare and curious fowls are kept.

NORTHWICH

Is a large and ancient town, near the conflux of the river Dane with the Weaver. The streets are irregular, and badly paved; and many of the houses are of considerable antiquity. The church is spacious, and is remarkable for the peculiarity of its choir, which is semicircular: the roof of the nave is adorned with numerous figures of wicker baskets, of a similar shape to those which are used in the process of salt-making. Here is a well-endowed free Grammar School, founded by Mr. John Dayns, of St. Bartholomew's, London. From its central situation, and the circumstance of its being surrounded with gentlemens' seats, this town has become a place of considerable resort for the tran ction of public and other business. It has two annual fairs, which of late years have been much frequented, and thus been the source of great emolument to the inhabitants; the lower classes of whom are chiefly employed in the salt trade, and in a cotton factory established but a few years since.

SALT is manufactured on an extensive scale, at several places in this county; but the principal part of the trade is now concentrated in the neighbourhood of Northwich. Here the salt is made from brine springs, and also from the natural rock. The latter peculiarity, and the advantageous situation of the town on the banks of the Weaver, on the great road from Chester to Manchester, and its contiguity to the Grand Trunk Canal, which has opened a source of cheap communication with so many parts of England, have all concurred to render Northwich pre-eminent for its salt trade. The vast importance of this invaluable antiseptic, in the preservation of animal food, whether employed in domestic economy, preserved in magazines,

exported into distant countries, or stored on ship-board for the service of the mariner, must render a few particulars of its history interesting.

Naturalists observing the variety of forms which salt assumes, have classed it under the heads of rock or fossil salt, sea salt, and brine, or fountain salt. These several kinds of common salt only differ from each other in their external form, and appearance, or in such accidental properties as they derive from the heterogeneous substances with which they are mixed; but when pure, their qualities are similar. Mr. Kirwan, in his Geological Essays, after narrating a variety of curious particulars relative to rock-salt, observes, "it must appear evident, that it derives its origin from the sea; and that the spaces which it now occupies, were originally vast hollows, successively filled with sea water, at distant intervals during the diminution of the level of the sea, to nearly its present height." "The circumstances accompanying salt springs," continues this gentleman, in another part of his work, "are much the same as those attendant on rock-salt," and it may of course be referred to the same origin.

The art of making salt was known in very early times to the Gauls, and the Germans: the process of making was very simple; for Pliny informs us, that they did nothing more than throw the water on burning wood, when the former evaporated by the heat, and left the salt adhering to the ashes or charcoal. The Britons also must be supposed to have been acquainted with this art, and to have extracted the salt by the same method; for in the neighbourhood of one of the springs in this county, pieces of half-burnt wood have been frequently dug up.

The cheapness of the fabrication of this useful article, and the universatility of its use, seems to have occasioned the Romans to make it a source of revenue as early as 640 years before Christ: at that distant period we are informed, by Aurelius Victor, it was made taxable by Ancus Martius; and we have proof that it continued to be a branch of income for many centuries; for, after the conquest of this Island, the Britons were forced

forced to conform to the tribute. "Salt," says Mr. Pennant, "made part of the pay of the Roman soldiers, which was called *Salarium*, and from which is derived our word *salary*." The springs of Cheshire, and those of Droitwich, in Staffordshire, were known to the Romans, and had the common name of *Salinæ*. Their mode of working them was very similar to the process now employed, and which process they are supposed to have communicated to the natives.

Northwich, as we have already intimated, is principally distinguished as the chief of the salt towns, and is the only one which, in addition to its brine springs, possesses Mines of Rock-Salt. The discovery of this valuable mineral was made in the year 1670, in the lands of William Merbury, Esq. about one mile from the town. It has since been discovered in the adjoining townships of Wilton, Marston, Wincham, and Winnington; but in no other part of the kingdom than this neighbourhood. The inhabitants, however, have a tradition, that the *rock*, as well as the brine-pits, were wrought in the time of the Romans.

"The rock-salt is found from twenty-eight to forty-eight yards beneath the surface of the earth. The first stratum, or mine, is from fifteen to twenty-one yards in thickness, in appearance extremely resembling brown sugar-candy, perfectly solid, and so hard as to be broke with great difficulty by iron picks and wedges. Latterly the workmen have been accustomed to blast it with gunpowder, by which expedient they loosen and remove many tons together. Beneath this stratum is a bed of hard stone, consisting of large veins of flag, intermixed with some rock-salt, the whole from twenty-five to thirty-five yards in thickness. Under this bed is a second stratum, or mine, of salt, from five to six yards thick; many parts of it perfectly white, and clear as crystal; others browner; but all purer than the upper stratum, yet reckoned not quite so strong. Above the whole mass of salt lies a bed of whitish clay, which has been used in the Liverpool earthen-ware; and in the same situation is found a quantity of gypsum.

 "Rock-

"Rock-salt pits are sunk at great expence, and are very uncertain in their duration; being frequently destroyed by the brine-springs bursting into them, and dissolving the pillars that support the roof, through which the whole work falls in, leaving vast chasms in the surface of the earth. In forming a pit, a shaft or eye is sunk, similar to that of a coal-pit, but more extensive. When the workmen have penetrated to the salt-rock, and made a proper cavity, they leave a sufficient substance of the rock (generally about seven yards in thickness) to form a solid roof; and as they proceed, they hew pillars out of the rock to sustain the roof, and then employ gunpowder to separate what they mean to raise. This is conveyed to the surface in huge craggy lumps, drawn up in capacious baskets made for the purpose." When well illuminated, the crystalline surface of the roof, pillars, and sides of a large pit, make a glittering and magnificent appearance, which seldom fails to have a very impressive effect on the mind of a stranger. Fresh air is conveyed from the mouth of the pit by means of a tube, with a pair of forge bellows fixed to it, thus preserving a perpetual current between the outer and inner air. The pits at the greatest depth are dry, and of an agreeable temperature.

"The largest rock-salt pit now worked is in the township of Witton. This has been excavated in a circular form 108 yards in diameter: its roof is supported by twenty-five pillars, each three yards wide at the front, four at the back, and its sides extending six yards. Each pillar contains 29½ solid yards of rock-salt; and the whole area of the pit, which is fourteen yards hollow, includes 9160 superficial yards, being little less than two acres of land."* The annual quantity of rock-salt delivered from the pits in the neighbourhood of Northwich, is from 50,000 to 60,000 tons. Hardly more than one fourth of this is refined in England; the remainder is exported to various parts of the continent. The salt is conveyed down the Mersey, in vessels from fifty to eighty tons burthen, to Liverpool, and then re-shipped for foreign countries, or kept to be refined.

Besides

* Aikin's Country round Manchester, p. 429.

Besides the great quantity of salt obtained from the rock, the brine pits supply an immense weight; not less than 45,000 tons being manufactured at this town annually. The usual depth of the springs is from 20 to 40 yards. These are situated on a hill at some distance. The briny stream is raised by a steam engine, and conveyed through very long troughs to the brine pits. The process of extracting the salt is accomplished by heating the liquor in iron pans, of 20 or 30 feet square, and about 14 inches deep. When it boils, a light scum rises to the top, which is taken off, and the liquor reduced to a lower degree of heat: the steam arising is made to evaporate as quickly as possible; and the salt collecting into crystals, forms a crust on the surface, and afterwards sinks to the bottom of the pans, whence it is removed once or twice in every twenty-four hours.

"The revenue arising from salt is thought of so much consequence, that a particular board is appointed for its collection and management, having a department quite independent of the excise and customs. Not a peck of salt can go from the works without a permit, under the risk of forfeiture and high penalties; and officers are stationed on the roads to demand a sight of permits and re-weigh on suspicion of fraud." These impolitic restraints on the sale of a commodity of almost universal application, have been a great obstacle to agricultural improvement, as they have prevented the farmer from using salt as a manure, and by that means bereaved him of a most valuable agent in increasing the productiveness of his lands.

VALE ROYAL ABBEY,

SITUATED near the centre of the county, is the seat of Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq. Member of Parliament for Cheshire, and the seventh in lineal descent who has enjoyed that honor. The original building was founded by Prince Edward, son of Henry the Third, as a monastery for Cistercian Monks, 100 of whom he had placed in his manor at Dernhall, about the year 1266, in pursuance of a vow which he had made when in danger

of shipwreck. In 1277, upon the petition of the monks, because, as King observes, "the latter place was not, *forsooth*, lightsome enough for their fat worships," he began a stately abbey in the more pleasant situation of Vale Royal, which appellation he himself appears to have given to this district. This abbey was not completed till the year 1330, when the charges of building were found to have amounted to what in that age must have been considered as an immense sum, being not less than 32,000l.

At the period of the Dissolution, its revenues were valued at 518l. 19s. 8d. and it was then granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft, of Holcroft, in the county of Lancaster, whose grandson, Sir Thomas, sold the whole demesne to Dame Mary, daughter of Christopher Holford, of Holford, in this county, and widow of Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, Knt. who was Member of Parliament for Cheshire in the year 1585. Dame Mary was styled "The Bold Ladie of Cheshire," by James the First, who visited her at Vale Royal in 1617. She died on the 15th of August, 1625, and was buried with her husband at Malpas Church, where their memories are recorded by a magnificent monument: from Hugh, their third son, descends the present Earl Cholmondeley. Thomas, their fourth son, inherited from his mother the estate of Vale Royal, and married Frances, only daughter and heiress of John Minshull, Lord Minshull, of Minshull: Thomas, his great grandson, is the present owner.

During the Civil Wars, the whole family were very active in support of the Royal cause, and consequently were very great sufferers. A detachment from General Lambert's army, which was then engaged in besieging Beeston Castle, plundered Vale Royal, and, after stripping it of every valuable article of decoration, or furniture, burnt one of the wings, which appeared to have been the refectory of the abbey, from the marks on the bare walls, which were standing till within these few years. Tradition with this event, has connected the singular tale of the family being for some time solely supported by the milk of a White Cow, which had found means to escape from the soldiers

who

who had seized, and were conveying her to their camp with the other cattle. Whatever might be the truth, it is certain that her posterity has been preserved from feelings of gratitude; and White Cows, with red ears, of the very same breed, are still kept at Vale Royal.

It does not appear that any part of the ancient Abbey is now remaining; though places are to be found, with the names *High Altar*, *Nuns' Grave*, and other appellations connected with monastic discipline. The hall of the present mansion was erected about 200 years ago, and is a very fine room, nearly seventy feet in length. The wings were rebuilt a few years since. The apartments are embellished with a great number of family and other portraits; some of them are of distinguished eminence. Among the latter, are CHARLES THE FIRST and JAMES THE SECOND, by Sir Peter Lely; the Great DUKE OF SOMERSET, by Rubens; the EARL OF LONDONDERRY; and his sister MRS. CHOLMONDELEY; GOVERNOR PITT; SIR LIONEL AND LADY TOLLEMACHE; LADY SALISBURY, his mother; and the last SIR HUGH CHOLMONDELEY: the latter is a full length, in green armour, painted on board, and placed at the end of the gallery called Sir Hugh's. Here is also a very curious painting, on wood, of Charles the First,* putting on his cap previous to his decollation: this was executed by Deniers, 1649. Another painting represents MR. JOHN THOMASINE, the celebrated writing-master of TARVIN; many specimens of whose beautiful penmanship are preserved here: he lived in the family. The library is very large and valuable: among its most choice rarities are *writings* called the Prophecies of Nixon, the famous Cheshire Prophet: these are preserved with the greatest care, no stranger being permitted to see them.

In a pamphlet published at Chester, purporting to contain the original predictions of NIXON, it is said that he was born at a farm called Bridge House, in the parish of Over, near New-Church,

 and

* The Watch given by this unfortunate Monarch to Bishop Juxon upon the scaffold, is in the possession of Mr. Cholmondeley, who obtained it through the *Cowpers*, (see page 236,) who were related to the *Juxon* family.

and not far from Vale Royal, in the year 1467; but in the account of his life, written by John Oldmixon, Esq. he is affirmed to have lived in the reign of James the First. The latter assertion is *most consonant* to the general history with which tradition has accompanied the narration of his prophecies; but if actually true, it destroys the validity of various prophetical speeches that have been attributed to him, and, by a natural consequence, throws a shade of considerable doubt over the whole; yet, whatever opinion may be entertained by many on this subject, it is certain that numbers of the inhabitants of Cheshire have given the most unlimited credit to the predictions of their oracular countryman.

His infancy and boyhood are reported to have been only remarkable for expressing a heavy and sluggish apprehension, which bordered on stupidity. So feeble, indeed, was his intellect, that even the most common employments of husbandry could not be taught him without considerable fatigue. As his years increased, he became distinguished for stubbornness of disposition, and sullen taciturnity. His manners were rude and clownish, his appetite voracious, his figure unpleasing, and his voice harsh; though the latter defect was not often perceived, the *Cacoethes Loquendi* seldom influencing his conversation to a greater extent than the words *yes* and *no*.

Trained to the lowest occupations of rustic labor, he never soared to a higher situation than that of a ploughman: here his attainments centered; and with any other subject, excepting at the times when inspiration is said to have guided him, he was as little acquainted as the clod he was employed to cultivate. On those occasions, tradition affirms that he spake with more than customary intelligence; but as soon as the unknown power that propelled him to discourse had ceased to operate, he relapsed into mental imbecility, and drivelling idiotism. Previous to the utterance of his prophecies, he generally fell into a trance; and whatever means were employed to awaken his dormant energies, he remained fixed and insensible, till the bodily paroxysm had abated, of the nature, or even of the presence, of which, he appears to have had no acquaintance. Some

Some mystical expressions, which he uttered on recovering from one of these fits, and of which the whole neighbourhood rang with the fulfilment, occasioned him to be noticed by Thomas Cholmondeley, Esq. the owner of Vale Royal. This gentleman had him taken into his house, and intended to have had him educated; but his ignorance proved too powerful for the arts of tuition to remove, and he was suffered to pursue the occupation of guiding oxen when yoked to the plough, to which his capacity seemed only adapted. While in this family, he is said to have predicted many things that were soon afterwards actually fulfilled; and others that were not to be accomplished till after the expiration of many years: among the latter events were the Civil Wars, the death of Charles the First, the Restoration, and the Revolution.

In the lives of NIXON above alluded to, are various detached particulars, connected with the literal fulfilment of several of his prophecies, and particularly of those which more immediately related to the Cholmondeley family. To these we can only refer, as they involve too many circumstances to be introduced into the present sketch; and might also be misunderstood, unless we had sufficent space to enter into an extended examination of the different relations. The fame attendant on his supposed prescience, was the cause of his being sent for to the court of James the First, who wished to converse with the man that possessed such extraordinary powers. Nixon was unwilling to attend, declaring that his reason for reluctance was, the certainty of being *starved*, should he be obliged to comply with the Monarch's command. The plea seemed founded on an event too improbable to be credited, and he was forced to visit the palace, where the King assigned him a station in the kitchen, that he might no longer be in fear of perishing with hunger. This, however, is said to have really happened; for the King having departed suddenly for Hampton Court, at a time when Nixon, for some michievous prank, was locked up in a closet, he was entirely forgotten for three days, at the expiration of which he was found lifeless, being literally starved to death.

PEEL

PEEL HALL is, perhaps, one of the most magnificent of all the old mansions in this county, though it is now only inhabited as a farm. It belongs to the Earl of Plymouth; but was formerly the residence of Colonel Roger Whitley, Mayor of Chester for four succeeding years, about the conclusion of the seventeenth century. In this mansion he was honored with a visit from James the Second.

HALTON, or HAULTON, signifying a Town upon a Hill, was part of the barony of Nigel, to whom it was given by Hugh Lupus, his relation and commander, to be held by the service of leading the Cheshire army into Wales whenever it should be necessary. Nigel was also made the Earl's Marshall, and Constable of Cheshire. These offices were retained by his successors in the barony of Halton, which had precedence of all the other baronies,* and its possessors ranked next to the Earls in dignity and in power. Among the privileges of the Baron were, a weekly market for his town of Halton, and two fairs to be held annually; but these advantages are now lost, the place having dwindled to a village. The jealousies subsisting among the great Barons on whom William the First had distributed provinces for assisting him in the invasion, occasioned the erection of many Castles, and either Nigel or Earl Lupus built one on a steep eminence at this town. This was repaired and enlarged by succeeding Barons; but is now in ruins, it having been demolished in the Civil Wars. The manor, from the posterity of Nigel, descended to the house of Lancaster, and was a favorite hunting seat of John of Gaunt; but is now vested in the Crown. It forms a considerable branch of the Duchy of Lancaster, having a large jurisdiction round it, called *Haulton* Fee, or the Honor of Halton, and possessing a court of record, and other privileges. The prospects from the castle are particularly interesting. Northwards, the Mersey, winding through a fertile plain, may be distinctly traced from the neighbourhood of Warrington, where its breadth is little more than a hundred yards, to its expansion in a wide channel, contracting at Runcorn Gap, and again dilating into the estuary, which continues to the sea. Beyond this river the county of

Lancaster

Lancaster appears like a vast forest from the numerous hedge-row trees of its enclosures. To the west, the view comprehends a large reach of Cheshire, bounded by the Welsh mountains, and broken at intermediate distances by scattered hamlets and cultivated grounds. The pigs of lead with inscriptions, mentioned in page 184, were found on the shore near Halton.

RUNCORN, situated on the banks of the Mersey, which is here suddenly contracted from a considerable breadth to a narrow channel, by a projecting point of land from the Lancashire side, was originally built by the renowned Ethelfleda, who also erected a castle opposite the gap, as the above strait is denominated, to defend this extremity of her extensive domain. Not a vestige of this building can be seen; but its site is marked by the name of the Castle, given to a triangular piece of land, surrounded with a mound of earth, jutting out into the river, guarded on the water side by ledges of rocks, and broken precipices, and cut off from the land by a ditch six yards in width. The parochial church stands above the castle rock; its foundation was probably co-eval with the castle, but was certainly prior to the Conquest, since Nigel, Baron of Halton, bestowed it on his brother Wolfrith, a priest, in the time of the Conqueror. In the succeeding reigns, the consequence of Runcorn decayed, and it sunk to an obscure village, from which situation it has only emerged since the completion of the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation, which here communicates with the Mersey, descending precipitously through a grand series of *all* the locks on his canal. These are supplied with water by vast basons, or reservoirs; and, from the attendance they require, occasion a great conflux of workmen, and the consequent increase of dwelling-houses, inns, shops, &c. A vast warehouse has likewise been erected on a new plan, and various wharfs built for the accommodation of traders. Runcorn has lately become a place of resort for salt-water bathing; the fine air, and the pleasantness of the neighbourhood, constituting useful auxiliaries to the effects of the bath. In the quarries here, which lie contiguous to the canal, large quantities of free-stone are procured, of a very excellent quality. The shore from this village

village to Weston Point, is protected by a low ridge of rock, rising almost perpendicularly from the beach.

WESTON is a retired, but beautiful little village, nearly opposite the junction of the Weaver and the Mersey. Its vicinity is enriched by some of the most luxuriant natural scenery in Cheshire; though its secluded situation, at a distance from the course of the roads, has hitherto been the means of concealing its beauties from the public view. The brow overhanging the point of land where the rivers meet, commands a magnificent water prospect, which at full tide exhibits the broadest part of the estuary of the Mersey, stretching many miles before the eye, till it is completely land-locked by a turn in the channel, and has the appearance of an extensive lake, bordered on the Cheshire and Lancashire side by a variety of ground; partly open, and partly covered with fine woods.*

Rock Savage is a magnificent pile of ruins, embosomed in wood, and seated on a rising ground above the river Weaver. This mansion was the residence of Sir John Savage, by whom it was built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; but, by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Savage, Earl Rivers, with James, Earl of Barrymore, it was conveyed, together with the estate, into that family. It is now the property of Earl Cholmondeley, who inherited it from his grand uncle, General Cholmondeley, who obtained it by marrying Lady Penelope Barry, daughter of the above Earl James. After this marriage the place was neglected, and fell into such speedy decay, that a gentleman, who was born in the house, is recorded to have followed a pack of hounds through it, in pursuit of game. Some portion of its stately front, consisting of a fine gateway, with lofty turrets on each side, is still standing, as well as part of one of its sides. The rest of the pile consists only of foundation walls, broken vaults, and heaps of rubbish, overgrown with weeds; the whole surrounded with enclosures of dilapidated walls.†

The

* Aiken's Country round Manchester, p. 416. † Ibid.

The beautiful lines of the poet Dyer, descriptive of a ruined mansion, apply with peculiar force to these remains.

> 'Tis now the raven's bleak abode;
> 'Tis now the apartment of the toad;
> And there the fox securely feeds;
> And there the poisonous adder breeds,
> Conceal'd in ruins, moss, and weeds;
> While ever and anon there falls
> Huge heaps of hoary moulder'd walls.
>
> GRONGAR HILL.

FRODSHAM

Is a small town, pleasantly situated on an eminence beneath the hills which form the northern extremity of Delamere Forest, and but a short distance from the junction of the Weaver with the Mersey. Frodsham had formerly a Castle, which, together with the town, was bestowed by Edward the First on David, brother to Llewelyn, the last Sovereign Prince of Wales, in order to separate his interest from that of his country and family; but David, being afterwards reconciled to his brother, broke his alliance with Edward, and having surprised the castle of Hawarden, in Flintshire, put the garrison to the sword, and made Roger de Clifford, Justiciary of Chester, prisoner. For this conduct, after the death of Llewelyn, and the subjugation of Wales, he was punished in the most exemplary manner, being the first person who suffered as a traitor according to the mode now in use. He was condemned to be drawn by a horse to the place of execution, and hanged for the murder of the Knights whom he had massacred in the castle; his bowels were then to be burnt, and his body quartered, and exposed in different parts of the kingdom.

Frodsham Castle stood at the west end of the town, and was latterly inhabited by the Savages, Earls Rivers, but was consumed by fire in the year 1642: its site is occupied by a handsome modern house. The Church stands at a vast height above the town, in a part called Overton. Its register exhibits two

remarkable instances of longevity: on March the 13th, 1592, Thomas Hough was buried at the great age of 141; and on the succeeding day, Randle Wall was committed to the earth, aged 103. Near the church is a school, with a good house for the master, and a cupola on its summit for an observatory. The brow of an eminence, called Beacon-Hill, behind the school, is cut into a very pleasant walk, commanding a fine view of the estuary of the Dee, and the more distant parts of Lancashire. At the foot of the hill are shooting butts for the practice of archery, a science which, from being of the greatest importance in the art of war, is now only exercised for diversion. Frodsham Bridge, over the Weaver, is nearly a mile east of the town: at some distance from it, on the bank of the river, are some works for refining rock-salt. Vast quantities of potatoes are cultivated in this parish: for some years past, the amount has not been less than 100,000 bushels, of nearly one hundred weight each, annually. These are chiefly disposed of to the numerous manufacturers of Lancashire.

The Forest of Delamere is a very extensive tract, comprising great part of the hundred of Eddisbury. In the time of Leland it abounded with red and fallow deer, but is now a bleak and dreary waste, composed of deep sand and steril heath, and chiefly inhabited by rabbits, with a few black terns, which skim over the pools and stagnant waters that occupy some parts of it. Near a place called the *Chamber of the Forest*, once the centre of the woodland, a few stunted trees remain. This hundred contains no town of consequence; though tradition reports, that a large town was formerly seated in it, but no distinct records concerning it exist.

TARVIN

Is a small town, whose British name, *Tarfyn*, signifies the *boundary*, which it is to the Forest of Delamere. The privilege of a market was obtained for it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by Sir John Savage, to whom it was alienated from the bishopric of Lichfield. Its church, a rectory, is still attached to that see, and is a prebend in Lichfield Cathedral. In the church is a

monument

monument to record the memory and abilities of *Mr. John Thomasine*, who was master of the grammar-school thirty-six years, and particularly distinguished for his exquisite skill in the art of penmanship. "Specimens of his ingenuity are treasured up not only in the cabinets of the curious, but in public libraries throughout the kingdom. He had the honor to transcribe for her Majesty Queen Anne, the *Icon Basilike* of her royal grandfather. Invaluable copies also of Pindar, Anacreon, Theocritus, Epictetus, Hippocrates's Aphorisms, and that finished piece the *Shield of Achilles*, are among the productions of his celebrated pen." On his stone two cross pens are delineated.

CHRISTLETON is an ancient village, which, previous to the Conquest, was held by Earl Edwin; but was afterwards granted to Earl Lupus, who bestowed it on Robert Fitz-Hugh. This chieftain gave its chapel to the Abbey of Chester, together with the land belonging to it, and the land of a certain peasant, with the peasant himself. Isabel, his great great grand-daughter, united with her husband, Sir Philip Burnet, in suing the abbey for this and other contiguous manors. The monks, who are thought to have obtained this gift from her ancestor by practices somewhat removed from heavenly, judged it most prudent to compromise the claim, by paying her 200l. which they did in the year 1280, and at the same time received a full confirmation of the grant.

In 1278, *William de Birmingham* had *free warren** given him of all his demesne lands in this village; but it is apprehended that

* "In the Saxon times every man was allowed to kill game on his own estate; but on the Conquest, the King vested the property of all the game in himself, so that no one could sport, even on his own land, under most cruel penalties, without permission from the King, by grant of a chase or *free* warren. By this, the grantee had an exclusive power of killing game on his own estate, but it was on condition that he prevented every one else; so that, as our learned commentator Blackstone observes, this seeming favor was intended for the preservation of the beasts and fowls of *warren*; which were roes, hares, and rabbits; partridges, rails, and quails; woodcocks and pheasants; mallards and herons; for the sport of our savage Monarchs; this liberty, which they allowed to a few individuals, being designed merely to prevent a general destruction."

Pennant's Journey from Chester.

that he was only an inferior lord to the paramount privileges of the abbey. In the reign of Richard the Second, Christleton passed from the Birminghams' to Sir Hugh Brower, who lost it through his attachment to the house of York; and Henry the Fourth, in the fourth year of his reign, bestowed it on John Manwaring, of Over Peover, an attendant on his son, afterwards Henry the Fifth. Manwaring having no lawful issue, granted the estate to Sir Thomas le Grosvenor, Lord of Hulme; but it passed immediately from him to John de Macclesfield, in the 10th of Henry the Fifth. One of his descendants alienated it, about 1442, to Humphrey, afterwards Duke of Buckingham. Henry Lord Stafford, son to Edward Duke of Buckingham, sold it to Sir William Sneyde, of Keel; and Sir Ralph Sneyde, to Sir John Harpur, of Leverstone, in Derbyshire: his descendants sold it to Thomas Brook, Esq. whose family are the present owners.

HOOTON HALL, the seat of the oldest branch of the *Stanley* family, is a very fine mansion, lately erected. Its situation is singularly beautiful, being near the eastern extremity of the Wirral Hundred, on the banks of the Mersey, and commanding a fine view of that river, and all the contiguous country to Liverpool. The late Sir William Stanley, Bart. was the last resident. The ancient hall was a timber and plaster building, with a stone tower rising from the centre, equal in height to many steeples.

EASTHAM is a small vicarage, only singular from the vicar being entitled to all the fish caught in the river Mersey on Sundays and Fridays. The church consists of a nave, chancel, and side-aisles, with a spire tower at the west end. Inigo Jones is reported to have been the architect; but the spire having become ruinous, was rebuilt about fifty years since.

BROMBOROUGH is a small township adjoining Eastham, wherein is said to be a Well whose waters possess an incrustating quality; moss leaves, and small twigs, after remaining in it some time, are reported to become incrusted in a very beautiful manner. In the sandy lanes and hedges of this neighbourhood, a species of hurtful reptile, called *long-worms* by the inhabitants,

inhabitants, is very commonly met with; and a poor girl who resided here, fed one of them till it became so tame as to creep round her arm, and receive its food from her hand, without her receiving any injury.

BROMBOROUGH HOUSE is the property of James Manwaring, Esq. who inherits it from his father. This family is distantly related to the Manwarings of Over Peover, where they were formerly seated. The mansion is a handsome building of red stone, commanding a fine view of the river Mersey. The grounds are pleasant, and judiciously laid out.

BERKINHEAD PRIORY was founded, on the shore opposite Liverpool, by Haman Massie, third Baron of Dunham, about the latter end of the reign of Henry the Second, for monks of the Benedictine order. At the Dissolution, its revenues were valued, according to Dugdale, at 90l. 13s. per annum, and were then granted to Ralph Worseley. Some remains of this ancient structure are yet standing.

WALLISEA is a spacious but deserted mansion, standing near the village of the same name, at the northern corner of the Wirral Hundred. It was formerly the residence of Philip Egerton, Esq. and is now the property of his son, John Egerton, Esq. of Oulton. Between one and two miles from Wallisea, a very noble hotel was erected, about ten years ago, by Sir John Thomas Stanley, Bart. of Alderley, for the accommodation of persons visiting the sea side. This is much frequented, in the summer season, by the resident families of Cheshire and its neighbourhood, who visit this spot for the purpose of bathing in *Hyle Lake*, which is bounded by the projecting land of the Wirral peninsula, and the coast of the small Isle of Hilbree, or *Hillebyri*. The Isle is about one mile in circuit; and though the soil is scarcely any thing but sand, had formerly a cell of Benedictine monks, belonging to the abbey at Chester. "At *Hyle Lake*," says Mr. Gough, "Duke Schomberg encamped when he was to reduce Ireland after the Revolution, and here his forces embarked. The place was named *Wallase Lezer*, a large fine spot, where races were run for many years; but those

races are now run at Newmarket, though still called the Wallisea stakes."

GREAT NESTON

Is a populous Market-Town on the western side of the peninsula, commanding some pleasant views of the Dee, and the opposite coasts of Wales. The Church is a handsome and spacious structure, and many of the houses are good modern buildings. The inhabitants derive considerable advantage from the contiguity of PARK-GATE, which of late years has become a convenient and fashionable bathing-place. It is also celebrated as the station for some of the packets for Ireland, which generally sail to that country four times a week. The houses of Park-Gate are chiefly disposed in one long range on the Dee banks, and are mostly neat modern buildings of brick. The inhabitants, who are pretty numerous, derive their principal support from the expenditure of the many visitants that reside here in the bathing season.

BURTON, a small village, about three miles south of Great Neston, is celebrated as the birth-place of THOMAS WILSON, the venerable Bishop of Sodor and Man. He was born on the 20th of December, 1663, and, as he himself relates in his Manuscript Diary, *of honest parents fearing God.* His education was strictly attended to; and when his attainments had sufficiently qualified him for the University, he was removed to Trinity College, Dublin, whither, at that period, most of the youthful gentry of Cheshire and Lancashire were sent to pursue their studies. Here his attention was first engaged by the science of medicine; but this, through the advice of Archdeacon Hewitson, he relinquished for divinity; and having made considerable progress in academical learning, he was ordained on the 29th of June, 1686. Towards the conclusion of the year, he quitted the University, and was licensed to be curate of New Church in Lancashire, of which Dr. Sherlock, his maternal uncle, was rector. In 1692, he became domestic chaplain to the Earl of Derby, and preceptor to his son, Lord Strange, with a salary of thirty

thirty pounds a year. This, with a similar sum derived from his curacy, and twenty pounds which he annually received as Master of the Alms-house at Latham, constituted his entire income; yet even this exceeded his wishes, any further than as it enabled him to appropriate a greater sum to the relief of the necessitous. Soon afterwards, a valuable rectory in Yorkshire was offered him; but acceptance was refused, from the conscientious motive of not being able to reside among those to whom he might have been appointed pastor. In the year 1697, the Earl of Derby would have promoted him to the bishopric of Sodor and Man; but this dignity he declined from principles of humility and lowliness, till, after the expiration of several months, when, to employ his own words, he was *forced into it.* In April, 1698, he took possession of his See, and, by the goodness of his life, and his mild, dignified, and apostolic manners, very eminently contributed to the spreading of Christianity among the inhabitants. Previous to his arrival in the Isle of Man, the natives, speaking generally, were profoundly ignorant; and the duties of religion and morality were little known, and less practised; but the pious labors of the Bishop, and his fervent endeavours to enlighten and improve their minds, proved extremely successful; and his memory is respected and revered by every class of the Manks inhabitants. This esteemed and worthy prelate expired on the 7th of March, 1755, in the ninety-third year of his age, having held the bishopric no less than fifty-eight years.

MOLLINGTON HOUSE is a spacious brick edifice, for many years the property and residence of the ancient and respectable family of the *Hunts*; but has lately been purchased by John Feildon, Esq. of Blackburn, Lancashire, who has much improved the estate. The grounds are pleasant, and well wooded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN extraordinary instance of the versatility of Nature was exhibited in the person of a native of this county, named Mary

Davis,

Davis, who was born at *Great Aughall*, near Chester, about the year 1598. At the age of twenty-eight, a wen-like excrescence appeared above the ear on the right side of her head, and, after thirty-two years continuance, grew into two horns, which remained for five years, and were then shed. These were succeeded by two new ones, which, about four years from their first appearance, were also cast, and their places occupied by two others. Several portraits were made of her when upwards of seventy, one of which is now in the British, and another in the Ashmolean, museum: in the latter collection one of her horns is preserved. In 1679, when more than eighty years of age, she was exhibited in London.

In the additions to the octavo edition of *King's Vale Royal*, is a narrative of a most atrocious and perhaps unprecedented Murder, committed by a wretch named Samuel Thorley, a butcher's assistant at Congleton. This transaction was attended by so many remarkable circumstances, that we shall repeat it nearly in the words of the original. The name of the deceased was Anne Smith, a ballad-singer, aged twenty-two. It appeared in evidence, that she was met on a foot-way near Congleton by the prisoner, who prevailed on her to accompany him to a hollow place at some distance from the road, where he severed her head from her body, cut off her arms, legs, thighs, and breasts, took out her bowels and tongue, and having cut off the calves of her legs, and other fleshy parts, threw what remained of the carcase into a brook. Having thus, as he imagined, secured himself from the possibility of detection, he placed the parts which he designed for food in his apron, and carrying them to the house of an old woman, told her, that he had received from a butcher, who had been driving pigs on the road, the flesh of one that had died, which he desired her to put up for him. Calling again the next morning, he requested permission to boil, what he then termed, his pork, which being granted, he ate a part of it for breakfast; but finding it to disagree with him, desired the woman to throw the remainder away. Soon afterwards some men, who had occasion to pass the brook, observed

observed a petticoat in the water; and their suspicions being awakened, they searched attentively, and found several dismembered parts of a human body. The head and face being seen by an aged woman in the neighbourhood, she instantly exclaimed, "It is poor Anne Smith, the ballad-singer."

The manner in which the deceased was cut to pieces, occasioned a shrewd countryman to observe, that the act was probably perpetrated by a butcher; and the ferocious disposition of Thorley excited a suspicion that he was the person, though he had assisted in the search for the remains of the body, and expressed a strong detestation at the conduct of the unknown murderer. His general character was known to be bad; and his frequent practice of eating raw meat induced the countryman to imagine that Thorley might have concealed the flesh in some barn for food. Under the influence of this idea, he searched the cottage of the old woman in whose custody the flesh had been left, and who was perhaps known as an acquaintance of the murderer, and was then, as far as she was concerned, informed of the foregoing particulars. The scattered pieces of the body were produced; and the man seeing they were not bristly, as a scraped pig would have been, conveyed them to a surgeon, who immediately pronounced them to belong to some human body. Thorley being soon afterwards apprehended, acknowledged the perpetration; and being questioned as to the motive that influenced him to commit such a horrible murder, answered, that, "having frequently heard that human flesh resembled young pig in taste, curiosity prompted him to try if it was true." During his imprisonment and trial, he behaved with the greatest indifference; and at the gallows only enquired if the executioner intended to strip him; when receiving an answer in the negative, he displayed a slight degree of satisfaction. His body was hung in chains on a heath near Congleton. The witnesses on his trial averred that he had never shown any marks of insanity, and seemed convinced that extreme avarice was the principal inducement to the commission of this singularly savage act of diabolical cruelty. He was executed on the 10th of April, 1777.

With the distinguished natives of this county, sketches of whose biography we have already given, may be enumerated THOMAS EGERTON, Lord Ellesmere, who was born about 1540, and advanced, through his merit, to the honorable situation of Lord High Chancellor of England, which office he resigned in 1617, the year preceding his death: the three RANDLE HOLMES', father, son, and grandson, who were all born at Chester, and with indefatigable industry made an immense collection of historical and antiquarian records; their papers for the Palatine of Cheshire are now in the British Museum, and amount to the amazing quantity of 268 large volumes: RALPH HOLINSHED, the English Chronicler, who died about the year 1580: and SIR JOHN BIRKENHEAD, a celebrated partizan of royalty, born at Rudheath in 1613, and known by the name of the *Loyal Poet.*



CORNWALL.

THE original name of CORNWALL, in the British language, appears to have been *Cernyw;* a term implying a slope, or projecting ridge, and likewise a horn or promontory, in which sense it became the name of the county. The inhabitants were called CARNABII, or *Cernyw;* and *Gwyr Cernyw*, or the Men of the Promontory. They possessed the entire tract now denominated Cornwall, with the exception of a small part lying on the north side of the Tamar, and peopled by the DANMONII, who, some time before the Roman invasion, subdued the Carnabii, and usurped their dominions, which thenceforward were included in the district named *Danmonium.* Another etymology of the name of this county has been sought in the British word *Carn*, which signifies a rock, and peculiarly suits the nature of the county, and the protection the Britons received from its rocks and mountains, several of which retain the name of Carn; as Carn-innic, Carn-chy, Ca n-brè, Carn-marth, Carn-ulac, &c.

The British name of Cornwall is supposed, by Dr. Borlase, to have been changed by the intercourse of the natives with the Romans into the Latin term *Cornubia*, "which it retained till the Saxons imposed the name of *Weales* on the Britons driven by them west of the rivers Severn and Dee, calling their country in the Latin tongue, Wallia; after which, finding the Britons had retreated not only into Wales, but into the more western extremities of the Island, the Latinists changed Cornubia into *Cornwallia;* a name not only expressive of the many natural promontories of the country, but also that the inhabitants were Britons of the same nation and descent as those of Wales; and from this Cornwallia is derived the present name Cornwall.*"

The Romans included this portion of the kingdom under their first division, BRITANNIA PRIMA; but many disputes have

* Antiquities of Cornwall, p. 325.

arisen among antiquaries, as to the extent of their dominion in this part of the country. Borlase, who considered this subject with much attention, is decidedly of opinion, that the Romans made an actual conquest of Cornwall, and imagines it to have taken place at the same period that the southern part of the Island was subdued by Claudius Cæsar. This opinion of the Roman domination in Cornwall, he proceeds to strengthen by descriptions of many coins, pavements, urns, and sepulchres, that have been found in different parts of the county, chiefly within the last century. He also instances the form of various forts, encampments, and road-ways, and observes, in other words, that the mass of evidence he has collected, is so decisive of the Romans being in possession of Cornwall, that it "cannot be contradicted."

Whether the arguments detailed by this gentleman are sufficiently demonstrative of the question, our limits will not permit us to examine; but it may be remarked, that, whatever degree of power the Romans attained in this county, it certainly must have been considerably inferior to that which they possessed over most other parts of the Island. The length of time that the natives retained their original language, and the numerous vestiges of the ancient religion and manners of the Britons, which, figuratively speaking, overspread the entire district, furnish a strong presumption, that the sway of the Romans in Cornwall was more nominal than real. The same policy which induced that people to destroy the monuments of Druidism in the Isle of Mona, to consume its groves with fire, level its altars, and massacre its priests and trembling votaries, would also have inclined them to repress the observance of its ordinances, and level its superstitious memorials with the dust, in Cornwall, if it had ever been as equally subordinate to their power as the internal parts of the kingdom.

When the commotions in the Roman empire occasioned the Roman soldiers to be withdrawn from this island, the British chiefs associated in defence of their independence, and chose Gortheyrn, or Vortigern, then Earl of Cornwall, as their supreme

governor,

governor. The events that followed, proved the choice to have been most unwise; for Gortheyrn, instead of calling the natural bravery of his people into action, and teaching them to defend their own country against the murderous incursions of the Scots and Picts, had recourse to Saxon auxiliaries. These, it is true, removed the threatened danger, but introduced another, more pregnant with evil, and destructive in its consequences. The Saxons seeing the fruitfulness of the land, and knowing the weakness of the inhabitants, resolved to undertake the conquest of what they had been invited to defend; and being continually strengthened by fresh arrivals of their countrymen, each band of whom was more ferocious than the former, succeeded in their intended usurpation. The most horrible deaths awaited the unfortunate Britons; and the miserable fugitives that escaped the sword in the provinces subdued by the Saxons, were either made slaves, or forced to take refuge in the wilds of Cornwall, or the mountainous recesses of Wales.

About this period numerous bodies of the fugitives, and of the inhabitants of this county, and other western parts of the kingdom, are supposed to have sailed to Gaul, where settling on the coasts opposite Cornwall, in the province of Armorica, they formed a new nation; and the name of Armorica was changed to that of Bretagne, which it retained till the late alterations were made in the geographical divisions of France. The same language that was so long spoken in Cornwall, continued for centuries to be the language of Bretagne; and the frequent intercourses of friendship and trade which were carried on between the natives of each country, has been considered as ample testimony of their having had one common origin.

On the death of Gortheyrn, his son Vortimer bravely, but ineffectually, endeavoured, with other British chiefs, to defend his territory from Saxon tyranny. The united efforts of the Britons of Cornwall and Wales were long exerted in the arduous conflict; but the superiority of Saxon discipline, and the continued accessions of strength which the Saxons received from the nations on the continent, rendered every attempt to repel

their

their usurpations unavailing. These destructive wars continued for nearly two hundred and forty years, under the general direction, on the part of the Britons, of the reigning sovereign, who was sometimes chosen from the natives of this county, and sometimes from those of Wales. Cadwallader, their last sole Monarch, died about the year 689; and from this time the affairs of the Britons were directed by various petty chieftains; and Cornwall having no longer a governor in common with the Welsh-Britons, became a distinct principality.

These divisions favored the efforts of the Saxons, and they appear to have penetrated with success into this county, yet their progress was for a time interrupted by a strong party of Armorican-Britons, who were solicited, by their Cornish brethren, to engage in their assistance. With their aid, the places possessed by the enemy were re-conquered; and even a portion of the eastern side of Devonshire reduced; but victory proved only the prelude to defeat; for Ina, King of the West Saxons, repulsed them in several engagements about 710, and obtained much renown from the general triumph of his arms. From this period to the year 766, several battles were fought between the Cornish-Britons and the Saxons, but the former were almost invariably unsuccessful.

In the year 787, the piratical Danes, who now first began to infest the English seas, visited the coasts of Wessex, under which name the Saxons had comprehended the whole of the ancient Danmonia, and within twenty years afterwards were engaged in alliance with the Cornish-Britons, who had required their assistance, that they might be enabled to make a more effectual stand against the progress of the Saxon arms. This union drew upon them the concentrated power of Egbert, the reputed founder of the English Monarchy. The military talents of this Prince were superior to all the resistance they could offer; and in the year 813, Cornwall was entirely over-run by his forces; yet its natives were again assembled in opposition to his government in 823, when they fought a furious battle with the Devonian Saxons at Camelford, in this county, which only terminated with the slaughter of many thousands of each party.

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This contest was not decisive; but it seems to have animated the Britons to act offensively; and in the year 835, being strengthened by a body of Danes, whose services, on this occasion, had been particularly solicited, they conceived the bold measure of expelling the Saxons from Devonshire, and marched eastward for that purpose. At first, the combined forces were successful; but being opposed by Egbert at Hengston-Hill, they were totally overthrown. After this victory, Egbert enacted the severe law, that no "Briton should pass the limits of his country, and set foot on English ground, on pain of death." Notwithstanding this prohibition, the struggles for superiority continued till the year 938, when, in the reign of Athelstan, all Cornwall was subjugated by the Saxons, and the beautiful country lying between the Ex and the Tamar taken into the exclusive possession of the conqueror, who made the latter river the boundary of his dominions. Thus ended the contest which the Cornish-Britons, with unabated perseverance, had maintained against the Saxons for the full space of 500 years.

Many vestiges of the Danes are said by Borlase to exist in different parts of the county; but are so intermixed or combined with British remains, that in some places it becomes difficult to ascertain to which nation they belonged. Their several landing-places, observes this author, "they secured with a ditch and vallum; and as they advanced, fortified the hills with such propriety and judgment, that no less than eight castles, or rather strong entrenchments, are to be seen within five miles round the town of Penzance. These are all of a circular form, and so placed on the hills, that they are in sight of each other, about two miles asunder, and consequently able to communicate by proper signals; the most distant are not more than eight miles apart. Some of them are inclosed with a very thick wall or walls of masonry, wide ditches, and such other works, as plainly bespeak leisure, security, and the peaceable permission of the natives. These things sufficiently demonstrate their power in the western parts of Britain, and at the same time display their willingness to perpetuate it, and retain their possessions. Plunder and empire were the sole and darling objects of the Danes, and by degrees they came to use the Cornish

Cornish as bad as the rest of the kingdom. To establish the one, that they might glut themselves with the other, they practised every kind of severity unprovoked; and even on common occasions, fire, sword, and desolation, attended them wherever they marched; so that at last Cornwall is supposed to have been utterly ruined by them, and to have continued as a forest, uncultivated, and thinly peopled, for several ages."*

Cornwall, the most western county in Great Britain, is wholly bounded by the sea, excepting on its eastern side, which is separated from Devonshire by the river Tamar, and an artificial boundary of a few miles in length at its northern extremity; so that it almost forms a complete island. From this boundary to the westward, the land continually decreases in breadth, and assumes a figure nearly resembling a cornucopia. The north side is skirted by the Bristol Channel, and the south by the British Channel; both seas seeming to meet near the point called the Land's End, at the extremity of the promontory on the west. The widest part, from Morvinstow, on the north, to the Rame-Head, on the south, is about forty-three miles in breadth; but this extent rapidly contracts, and twenty miles may be regarded as the medium, till we approach Mount's Bay, between which place and St. Ives, it is not more than five and a half. The length of the north-east side, from Morvinstow to the Land's End, is about ninety miles. The circumference is estimated at 200. It contains about 780,500 acres, nine hundreds, 201 parishes, twenty-three market-towns, about 34,400 houses, and 188,269 inhabitants. Tradition reports, that a considerable tract of land, named the *Lioness*, formerly connected with this county, and extending towards the Isles of Scilly, was, in the remote ages of antiquity, swallowed up by the ocean.

Cornwall, from its soil, appearance, and climate, is apparently one of the least inviting of the English counties. A ridge of bare and rugged hills, intermixed with bleak moors, runs through the midst

* This opinion of the establishment of the Danes in Cornwall, is contested by some learned antiquaries of the County, who ascribe the above mentioned fortifications to the Cornish-Britons.

midst of its whole length, and exhibits the appearance of a dreary waste. The roads being chiefly carried over the higher lands, or the extensive commons they intersect, convey a much greater idea of sterility to the traveller, than the produce of the county will warrant him to entertain, for the sea shores and the vallies display marks of abundant fertility; the natural richness of the soil being greatly increased by the use of sea-sand,* and weeds, collected on the beach. The air is rendered extremely moist by the surrounding body of water; and the clouds being intercepted in their passage by the high lands in the centre of the county, occasion frequent and severe showers. These, however, seldom continue long, and may be considered as extremely conducive to the health of the inhabitants, by clearing the air of pernicious vapours arising from the operations of refining the ores, and leaving in their room the vivifying qualities wafted by the genial breezes of the ocean. The seasons are more equal than in most other parts of England; the heat of the summer seldom being intense, nor the cold of the winter piercing. Frosts are but of short duration, and snow seldom lies upon the ground above two or three days.

The sea air is considered as injurious to vegetation; and the salt particles with which it loads the atmosphere, conjointly with

* "This has been the custom in these parts ever since the time of Henry the Third, at least; though, in the early ages of the world, common salt was so far from being held in any estimation as a manure, that it was regarded as a symbol of extreme sterility; and Dr. Watson, in his Chemical Essays, has quoted several passages from Scripture, which affirm it. Virgil and Pliny represent the same as barren, and unfit for vegetation; but, notwithstanding these and other testimonies of the ancients, the above sand, in which sea-salt is copiously mixed, when fresh, is used with great success; yet if left too long exposed to the air, it proves less useful and enriching, which is by some attributed to its having been deprived of a portion of its salt by the dews and rains. The sand is produced by the fluctuation of the sea, and consists of the broken shells of muscles, cockles, oysters, scollops, and other fish, varying somewhat in color and in grain, according to the substances from which it is formed, and the degree of agitation to which it has been exposed: it is found to fertilize all kinds of soils." Shaw's Western Tour.

with the violence of the winds, will hardly suffer any trees to grow upon the coasts; and it is only in the sheltered vales that any remains of the ancient natural woods are to be found. In situations exposed to the south west and northerly winds, the attempt to rear plantations, till within these few years, was scarcely ever successful; but latterly, the endeavour has been attended by more promising indications: the pine-aster fir being first planted, as a shelter to the more tender trees.

Three centuries ago, the art of husbandry appears to have been but little practised in this county. "Their grounds," says Mr. Carew, "lay all in common, or only divided by stiche meale, and their bread corn very little: their labour horses were only shod before; and the people, devoting themselves entirely to tin, their neighbours in Devonshire and Somersetshire, hired their pastures at a rent, and stored them with the cattle they brought from their own homes, and made their profit of the Cornish, by cattle fed at their own doors. The same persons also supplied them at their markets with many hundred quarters of corn and horse-loads of bread." Borlase, in his observations on this passage, remarks, that, "the people increasing, and the mines sometimes failing, the Cornish felt the necessity of applying themselves to husbandry; and their improvements answered their expectations; for, in the latter end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, they found themselves not only in a capacity to support themselves, but also to export a great quantity of corn to Spain, and other foreign parts." Notwithstanding this success, the agriculture of Cornwall has again relaxed into a secondary pursuit; and though in the eastern districts, bordering on Padstow and St. Germans, and in the lands adjacent to the Alan and Fâwy, there is a greater quantity of grain raised than is sufficient for the use of the inhabitants, yet the produce in the less fertile parts is very inadequate to the demand. In the neighbourhood of Penzance, two crops of potatoes are commonly produced yearly. The application of the land is to arable and pasture alternately. The former is sown with wheat, barley, and oats, as long as it will bear any, and then converted into pasture,

ture, until its strength is recovered, and it is again capable of producing corn. Water meadows are but few, and those principally connected with the estates of gentlemen.

The chief dependance for Manure is on the sea-sand, and on weeds which are collected on the coast, and carried on the backs of horses, or mules, to the places where the manure is wanted; few carts being used throughout the county. Another excellent dressing for land is formed by the mixture of lime and earth-sand, with bruised and damaged pilchards, and the refuse salt used in curing them.* A compost of sea-sand, pilchard-salt, dung, and decomposed schistus, is in some places used as a preparation for turnips. The cattle are chiefly of the Devonshire breed, and being much in request, are sold in great numbers for fattening. The dairy is but very little attended to, and milch-cows are principally kept for rearing the young stock. The farm buildings are generally composed of clay loams and chopped straw, raised on a stone foundation, and requiring to be preserved from the wet, which otherwise soon rots the walls. The sheep are mostly of the Devonshire kind; but some of the Leicestershire breed have been lately introduced by the gentlemen of the county.

The moveable commodities of Cornwall are chiefly carried on the pack-saddle; and the hills and steep acclivities of the country

* "After a dressing of this kind for barley, on some lands near the Lizard, I have been assured, that ninety bushels, Winchester measure, have been produced on one acre statute measure; and it is not uncommon to have from seventy to eighty bushels; seventy-five they consider as a middling crop. There are not many districts equal to this, but some other extensive tracts are extremely fertile. In the division extending from Cubert to Padstow, and from thence to Lanteglos by Camelford, the land is so wonderfully fertile, that, with the common dressing of sea-sand, earth, and dung, they first sow wheat, and then barley, without any fallow, or intermediate crop. Grass seeds are sown with the barley, and the produce cut for hay the following year. The land is then left one year to rest, and the same routine repeated; yet even with this management the crops of wheat are from twenty-four to thirty and thirty-five bushels an acre, and of barley from thirty to forty-five." Fraser's General View of the County.

try rendering the use of sure-footed animals necessary, the breeding of mules has been attended to with much success. Considerable numbers are employed in the carriage of the produce and supplies of the mines; and the price for a good one is frequently as high as fifteen, eighteen, and twenty guineas. The common horses are small, but very hardy, and well adapted to a hilly country.

The vegetable soils are exceedingly various, but their general distinctive characters may be ranged under the heads, *black growan* or gritty, and the *shelfy* or *slaty* soil. The former abounds in the high lands, the upper stratum mostly consisting of a light black earth, intermixed with small gravel, the detritus of *granite*, or growan, and hence the soil is denominated. This stratum, on the tops and sides of mountains, is very shallow; and even on the more level and extensive wastes, its depth is not considerable: its natural produce is a thin short heath, and the dwarf, or Cornish furze. Beneath it is generally a stratum of a cubical quartz, of various sizes, and from four to eight inches in thickness; and below this a whitish or yellowish loamy clay. By digging up, and removing the quartz, and afterwards intermixing the under stratum of clayey loam with the growan earth on the surface, a prolific soil is produced, fit for any kind of grain.

The gentlemen of the county encourage the miners to pursue this mode of cultivation, by allowing them a large portion of the wastes they wish to cultivate, for an inconsiderable quit-rent.* The shelfy or slaty soil is found in more abundance in the gentle declivities and level grounds, and may be termed the detritus of the schistus. In many parts of the west and south-west districts, and particularly near the sea, this soil is found in regular strata: more inland, it lies only in patches. With sand and the more viscous earths, it makes an excellent compost, and produces exuberant crops of wheat and barley. In some of the parishes near the Lizard Point, the latter kind of grain has been frequently sown, reaped, and threshed, in less than nine weeks, and sometimes sooner; but this is principally owing to the mild-

ness and warmth of the situation, the Lizard being the most southern part of Great Britain. The farmers of this county have a practice, which seems to have originated in uncertain weather, of making up the sheaves of corn into a regular and solid cone, about twelve feet high; the ears being all turned inwards, and the butt-ends only exposed to the atmosphere: the whole is finished by an inverted sheaf, which is fastened to the upper rows.

The coasts of Cornwall abound with a great variety of fish, one species of which, the *Pilchard*, is taken in sufficient number to consitute a considerable and productive branch of commerce. They appear in immense shoals (called scools) during the Summer and Autumn; the first swarm generally arriving at the Land's End in the middle of July. They are supposed to be guided by instinct from the North Seas, which they are thought to quit from certain indications they experience of the approach of the stormy season. The fisheries are principally on the southern coast, in Mount's Bay, and thence eastward, at St. Mawes, Mevagissey, Charles Town, Polkerris, East and West Looe, and Polparrow. On the northern side, the principal fishery is at St. Ives. The pilchards are caught in large nets, of a peculiar make, called *seans*, each of which is managed by three boats, containing about eighteen men. The seans are 220 fathoms long, 16 fathoms deep in the middle, and 14 at each end.

The great importance of the pilchard trade may be estimated from the immense quantity of fish annually exported from the Cornish coasts, and from the revenue they produce to the government, and the proprietors of the fisheries. This revenue is supposed to amount, at a medium, to fifty thousand pounds annually: this sum includes the bounty allowed on exportation, which is eight shillings and sixpence per hogshead, and the receipts for oil obtained from each. The fish, when brought on shore, are carried to the store-houses, or *cellars*, as they are termed, where the small and the broken fish, and such as have been bitten by the dog-fish, are picked out by women, and carried away for dressing. The remainder are disposed in layers on the pavement of the store-

 house,

house, and a certain portion of salt strewed between every layer. In this state they remain about six weeks, after which they are taken up, washed, and placed in the hogsheads, where with great weights they are pressed together as closely as possible, so that the whole, when turned out, appears in a compact state. The floor or pavement on which they are laid is on a gentle declivity, that the deliquescent fat and salt may drain off, and be preserved. Great numbers of men, women, and children, are employed in the various processes of washing, salting, and pressing; and in making nets, ropes, casks, and other necessary articles.* The pilchard, in size and form, differs but little from the common herring; but, on close inspection, may be found to be somewhat smaller, and less compressed. "The dorsal fin of the pilchard (observes Dr. Maton) is placed exactly in the center of gravity; so that the ordinary mode of distinguishing it from the herring, is to try whether,

* The accuracy of the following statement, relative to the Pilchard Fishery in St. Austel Bay, in the year 1801, may be depended on.

Seventeen seans are employed; and, on the average of seven years, about four hundred hogsheads are taken by each sean.

The price of fish per hogshead is 1l. 10s. The bounty on ditto is 8s. 6d. Total value of each hogshead of fish 1l. 18s. 6d.

The number of pilchards in each hogshead is 3000.

The quantity of salt used yearly, at 84lbs. to the bushel, is 40,800 bushels, viz. about 20,400 bushels in curing the fish; 10,200 bushels condemned, and sold for the use of the land; and 10,200 bushels left in stock to be used a second time.

Price of new salt, 2s. per bushel. Price of condemned salt, 10d. per bushel. Price of broken fish, 1d. per gallon. Price of oil, 20l. per ton. Garbage sold to the soapboilers at 6d. per gallon. Dregs sold to the curriers at 10d. per gallon. Ten women employed in salting fish at 20d. per hogshead. Each cask for the fish costs about 3s. Cellar rent for a sean 20l. per annum. Seventeen men employed on each sean at 8s. each per week. Tythe to each sean 1l. 13s. 4d. yearly.

The tythe paid by the fishermen is one twelfth part of their share of the fish-money. The fishermens' share is one quarter of the whole produce. The fresh fish given to the poor of the neighbourhood from the boats' side, would amount, if sold, to about 5l. a sean yearly.

ther, when taken up by this fin, it preserves an equilibrium or not. The body of the herring dips towards the head, and the scales are also observed to drop off; whereas those of the pilchard adhere very closely." Besides the quantity exported, great numbers of these fish are consumed by the miners and poor of Cornwall. The refuse of the fish and salt, is purchased, as before observed, to manure the land.

The sea, says Borlase, "is the great store-house of Cornwall, which offers not its treasures by piece-meal, nor all at once, but in succession; all in plenty in their several seasons, and in such variety, as if nature was solicitous to prevent any excess or superfluity of the same kind." This author has given descriptions of the numerous species of fish that visit the coast, but of these our limits will only enable us to insert a brief abstract concerning those that are the most curious.

The largest fish that visits these seas, is the *blower*, or *fin-fish*, (the *Physeter* of the ancients,) so named from the quantity of water which it blows into the air through a pipe or hole in its head. The next in size is the *grampus*, which is usually about eighteen feet long, and sometimes large enough to weigh 1000lbs. Its voracity is so remarkable, that it is observed to prey upon the *porpoise*, or *sea-hog*, "though in its own likeness:" this fish is also seen on the Cornish coast. During the pilchard season, the shores are much infested with the *blue-shark*, which has no gills, but breathes through holes, or pipes, situated betwixt the mouth and the pectoral fins. The *sea-fox* is here called the *thresher*, from the motion of its long fox-like tail, with which it strikes its less agile enemy the grampus, whenever the latter rises to the surface of the water.

Among the flat fish is a most uncommon one, named the *monk*, or *angel-fish*, which seems to partake both of the nature of the dog-fish and the ray. The back is colored like a seal, without streaks; the belly is white. The *turbot* frequents the coast in the Summer and Autumn, and in such plenty, that in Mount's Bay, thirty of them have been taken of an evening with a hook and line. The *sea-adder* is a kind of nettle-fish, about six-

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teen inches long, and has a back and tail-fin, with scales shaped like those of a land-adder. In the belly of one that was opened, some hundreds of young fish were found, resembling small eels, and being placed in water, soon moved. The singular fish called the *sun-fish* is sometimes caught in these seas. One was taken near Penzance in May, 1743, which was three inches thick at the back, but at the belly only three quarters of an inch. The tail was grisly and transparent; and the color dappled, with darker spots on the back: the belly was of a silver pearl color, with streaks half an inch wide, consisting of two lists of dark, between which was one in the middle like pearl, spotted with black. This fish was but small; but one taken at Plymouth in the year 1734, weighed more than 500lbs. This species was called sun-fish, from being round, and emitting a kind of lucid splendor in a dark apartment. The *mackarel* is caught in great plenty on the southern coast. The beauty of this fish, when alive, is extreme. Its colors are strong and brilliant; the streaks on the back, of a full, dark, blue green; the general ground of a bright yellow green; but as the fish grows fainter, and dies, the streaks fade, and the blue entirely disappears. To these, which are all mentioned by Borlase, we shall add those delicious fish, the *red mullet* and the *John Dory*, which are taken on the coast in great numbers, but are very rarely found eastward of Plymouth. *Conger eels*, of an extremely large size, weighing from 60 to 120lbs, and upwards, are also met with near the shores.

Among the shell-fish is the *soldier-crab*, or hermit-shrimp, remarkable for taking possession of some empty shell, and there fixing its habitation as securely as if it were its own native place. *Oysters* are extremely plentiful; but the best are found in the creeks in Constantine parish, on the river Hêl. This fish has the power of closing the two parts of its shell with prodigious force by means of a strong muscle at the hinge; and Mr. Carew, says Borlase, "tells us of one whose shell being opened as usual at the time of flood, three mice eagerly attempted to seize it; but the oyster clasping fast its shell, killed them all."

all." The latter gentleman was also informed by a clergyman of veracity, that a fisherman observed a lobster attempt to get at an oyster several times; but as soon as the former approached, the oyster shut his shell: at length the lobster, having waited with great attention till the oyster opened again, made shift to throw a stone between the gaping shells, then sprung upon his prey, and devoured it.

Almost every rock on the coast abounds with *sea-nettles*[*], called, by the sailors, blubbers, from the touch of some of them affecting the hand similarly to a land-nettle. These vary in color, from the finest scarlet to the deepest purple, and are beautifully powdered with yellow specks. They fix themselves to the rocks by claspers of great strength, and continually wave their arms, or feelers, in search of food. There are many varieties of these singular creatures, and all of them are extremely beautiful. They swim in an oblique position, but very slow, and promote their rest or motion by the action of their feelers. The bone of the *cuttle*, or *ink-fish*, is often found on the shores of Mount's Bay; and the fish itself is very frequently taken in the nets on every part of the coast. The body is flattish, from about five to eight inches long, and one and a half thick, spreading at the sides into a thin triangular fleshy substance, which performs the office of fins. The tail is obtuse; the head globular; and its mouth like the beak of a parrot. It has ten feelers, of various lengths, answering the purpose of arms. The term *cuttle* was probably derived from the Latin *scutum*, a shield, applied to the bone which grows in the middle of the back of this fish, and which, among other uses, is employed by artificers in polishing silver. The appellation *ink-fish* arose from its having the power to emit a black liquid like ink, when endeavouring to escape from any imminent danger.

Among the amphibious animals that frequent the caves on these shores is the *seal*, or sea-calf, so denominated from its head bearing some resemblance to that of a calf. Its pectoral fins are somewhat similar to the fore feet of quadrupeds, and have five toes connected by a membrane, with which it is said to

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hurl stones at its pursuers: the tail is fixed horizontally. The general length of the body is from five to seven feet. The flesh is sometimes eaten by the poor people.

The luminous appearance of the ocean, so frequently observed by navigators on the coast of Cornwall, and termed *Briony*, is attributed by Borlase to a water insect, which he calls the *aquatic glow-worm*, and conjectures that it ascends from the bottom of the sea. Mr. Carew alludes to this phenomenon in these words: "If the sea-water be slashed with a stick or oar in the darkest night, it will cast forth a bright shining color, and the drops resemble sparkles of fire, as if the waves were turned into flame." This singular appearance generally accompanies a fresh gale, whence it has been supposed by Cornish sailors to be the presage of a storm; but is, in reality, nothing more than the insects rendered visible by the agitation of the surface of the water.

The Submarine Plants on the Cornish coast are exceedingly beautiful; and though their number and variety may not be equal to those that are nourished by the earth, their firmness of texture, and brilliancy of coloring, is probably superior. They are divided into various classes. In that named *Fucus*, the grass, and sea-wracks, otherwise ore-weed, are enumerated. Two of these, the *Fucoides purpureum elegante plumosum*, and the *Fucoides rubens variè dissectum*, of Ray, have their capillary ramifications wonderfully distinct, and of a most beautiful lake color. But the most large and noble plant of this kind, is the *Lapathum Marinum Sanguineum*, or bloody sea-dock, which, when in full season, is of a rich blood-color, and so extremely thin and adhesive, that it may be spread on a sheet of paper, and rolled or folded up with it, without separating or wrinkling. One kind of this genus of plants has been named the sensitive *Fucus*, from the circumstance of its shrinking from the touch of the finger, after its edges have been warped by exposing it to the warm air of a small fire; and when placed on a warm hand, it continues waving to and fro like an animal struggling for life. *Sponges* are often found on the sea-shore, fixed to the rocks, shells, or sand; many of these have their parts shooting into the shape of curled

leaves;

leaves; some are branched; others are solid oblong balls, inclosing a fishy embrio; and a fourth species is full of large round holes at the top of its tubercles; the color of this kind inclines to purple when taken out of the water, but soon changes to that of the common sponge.

Great variety of *Corallines* are met with on the Cornish coast: these are generally attached to rocks, on whose sides they appear like fringe-work, glowing with the strong coloring of the most beautiful carpet. Three sorts of solid *white coral* have also been found on these shores. One of them fixes itself upon stones, and involves them with incrustations, resembling the foliaceous turns of the liver-wort: another consists of small knotty branches, which grow out of each other like those of herbs: a third kind is discovered in globular lumps; the short sprigs that coat the outside, diverging from the centre, and terminating at the circumference in solid protuberances. Corals have likewise been found of the astroite kind, pierced with holes, in the shape of asterisks, from the bottom to the top; these are supposed to have been perforated by some insect.

The variety of *Sea-Sands* round Cornwall is probably greater than in any other county in Great Britain; the sand of almost every cove being different. The sand of a particular shore, cove, or bay, has generally the same color; and a microscope shows it to be of the same substance as the adjacent cliffs, and likewise the strata under the sea, upon and against which the waves are perpetually acting, and driving to the shore what they wash or fret off from these strata. "Hence the sands at Ch'andour Creek, near Penzance, and thence to Marazion, are of a pale blue color, like the rocks at Ch'andour, and the shingle on the strand: on the Isles of Scilly, it is a bright colored shining sand, composed for the most part of the mica and crystals of the granite, commonly called moor-stone, which edges all these Islands: the same may be said of most other parts of Cornwall, where the sands are reddish, yellow, bright, and blue, according as stones of each particular hue prevail in the lands adjoining." The sand of Trereen Cove, Whitesand

 Bay,

Bay, and also of the vast tracts on the north coast, is composed of broken shells, which is constantly used for manure, and more generally, perhaps, from the want of lime, which is only found in this county combined with fluoric acid, and in small quantities, as *schiefer spar*.

Clays are found in considerable variety in this county, and many of them are extremely serviceable for different purposes of art and manufacture. The yellow clay, in the parish of St. Kevran, is considered by artizans as almost equal to any other for casting in silver, brass, or lead. The yellow clay procured near Lannant is in much request for building furnaces, the bricks that are made with it being supposed to withstand the most intense heat longer than any other.

The MINERALOGICAL substances of Cornwall are considerably more abundant than those of any other county of the same extent in the world, and their variety and beauty open a proportionable field to the researches of the scientific enquirer. Among the rocks entitled to precedence in description, is *granite*, or, as it is here termed, *moor-stone*, which abounds more in this county than in any other part of South Britain. It forms the chain of mountains, which, commencing at Dartmoor, runs through Cornwall to the sea at the Land's End, and to the northward and southward goes into primitive schistus. Granite is an aggregate of felspar, quartz, and mica; and the varieties found here are almost infinite, both with respect to the size and color of its component parts. But its most decided characteristic over that of other places, is the largeness and perfect form of its crystals of felspar. Occasionally it is interspersed with *granitines* and *granitell*, and is here incumbent upon primitive schistus, that substance being found on each side of it. When first raised, it is soft, and may be worked without much difficulty; but afterwards it becomes extremely hard.

Many of the aggregated stones of Cornwall are intermixed with shorle, which is here called *cockle*. The *elvan** is a close gritty kind of stone, common to this county, resembling a coarse free-stone,

* Probably from *Hel-van*, i. e. the stone common to brooks.

stone, but extremely hard. This is generally of a bluish grey color, and yields great quantities of water. It seldom exists in strata, but is mostly found in detached angular masses; which, when of convenient size, make exceedingly good stones for grinding colors. Another very common stone is the *killas*, of which there are several varieties; some more friable, and some more laminated, than the rest.

The country* of the Gwennap mines is mostly *granite*, with killas above on the surface. There is a decomposing variety of the latter substance, which is called *flukan*. It is of a white color, very soft, and crumbles almost to powder between the fingers. Here also a substance called *gossan* abounds, which is always regarded by the miners as indicating a rich lode of ore at no great distance. This is of a reddish or yellowish brown color, amorphous, and composed chiefly of oxyde of iron, mixed with argillaceous and other particles. Most of the lodes in Gwennap are accompanied by this substance.

Between Liskeard and the Tamar, on the south-west, are some quarries of *slate*, which supply the inhabitants of Plymouth with covering for their houses, and for the purpose of exportation. Several quarries have also been opened at other places; but the best covering slate in Cornwall, or, perhaps, in England, is procured at Denyball, nearly two miles south of Tintagel, in the north part of the county. The whole quarry is about three hundred yards long, one hundred broad, and almost forty fathoms in depth. The slate rock is disposed in strata, dipping to the south-west, and preserving that inclination from top to bottom. It is first met with at about three feet below the surface of the ground, in a loose, shattery state, with short and frequent fissures; the *laminæ* of unequal thickness, but not horizontal. Thus it continues to the depth of ten or twelve fathoms, when a more firm and useful stone is procured, the largest pieces of which are used for flat pavements. This is called the *top-stone*, and continues for ten fathoms, after which the quality improves with the increasing depth, till, at the

* *Country* is the term employed by the miners to designate the strata in which the veins of ore are contained.

the twenty-fourth fathom from the surface, the workmen arrive at the most superior kind, called the *bottom-stone*. The color is grey-blue; and the texture is so close, that it will sound like a piece of metal. The masses are separated from the rock by wedges, driven by sledges of iron, and contain from five to fourteen superficial square feet of stone. "As soon as this mass is freed by one man, another stone-cutter, with a strong wide chissel and mallet, is ready to cleave it to its proper thinness, which is usually about one eighth of an inch: the pieces are generally from a foot square, to two feet long, by one wide; but the flakes are sometimes large enough for tables and tomb-stones."

The Cornish *free-stone* is of two sorts; one consisting of sand and argil, the other composed of sand and quartz. The purest free-stone, in its quality, approximating to the Portland and Bath stone, is found in the parishes of Carantoc and the Lower St. Columb. In the latter parish, at New Kaye, it may be procured in great quantities, and almost of any dimensions. It lies in a stratum, about twelve feet thick, and nearly level with the surface of the ground. Its grit is a small yellowish sand, aglutinated. It is soluble in aqua fortis, and imbibes water plentifully, but becomes very hard on exposure to the air. There are other stones that seem of the same texture, but in an immature state, dispersed among the Piran and Gwythian sands, and appear to be formed by the accidental mixture of sand with a cementing fluid, but not of sufficient strength to concrete the stone into a compact body.

The *Polrudon*, or pentowan stone, is likewise of the sandy kind. This lies in a shelving lode, about fifteen feet wide, in irregular masses, of three different colors. The first and finest has a milk-white ground, thinly studded with small purple specks: the second has an ash-colored ground, with large, but fainter, specks of purple: and the third has a yellow ocherous ground, speckled with purple, but the spots not so distinct, with some micaceous talc thinly interspersed. Of a still closer grit is the free-stone raised on Illogan Downs, which is nearly of the same texture and color as the Portland stone; but the masses are seldom

dom large enough to be formed into blocks of more than one foot and a half square. In a copper-mine near Redruth, a curious production, called the *Swimming-stone*, has been discovered. This is of a yellowish color, and consists of quartz in right lined laminæ as thin as paper, intersecting each other in all directions, but leaving unequal cavities between them. This cellular structure renders the stone so light that it swims on water, and has thence obtained its name.

Some beautifully transparent *Quartz* is found in this county, crystallized in six-sided pyramids, with an hexagonal prism, whose sides correspond with those of the pyramids. In some specimens the prism is terminated by pyramids at each end; in others they are joined base to base, without any intervening prisms. The most pellucid are termed Cornish diamonds, and are generally supposed to be the finest found in England. Their specific gravity is from 2.64 to 2.67. This is the purest state in which siliceous earth is found. Those which are colorless, are composed entirely of *silica*; but some are stained by metallic oxydes. The texture of these crystals is various: many are of one uniform consistence throughout. One remarkable kind has hexagonal sheaths described one within the other, a structure that, in its origin, has exercised the sagacity of the most ingenious geologists. Crystals of this kind are frequently found in clusters, with one end fixed in a bed of coarser crystal than the shoots, and that bed separated from a larger mass of yet coarser materials.

The part of Cornwall which forms the Lizard Point is composed of *Serpentine* and *Hornblende* of the most beautiful colors, including every shade of green, from pea-green to almost black, enlivened by tints of purple, red, and scarlet. The serpentine is occasionally intersected with veins of the *steatites*, so called from the Greek word for tallow, to which it bears some resemblance. But the greatest abundance of this curious substance is contained in the celebrated *soap-rock* situated between the Lizard and Mullion. Its color is whitish, or straw-yellow, with streaks or veins of

green,

green, red, and purple. When embedded in its matrix, which is the serpentine, it may be compressed with the hand, and feels wet; but on exposure to the air, it soon becomes indurated, and feels soapy. It is found of three degrees of purity. The first, emphatically termed the *best-best*, is most beautifully white. It possesses an absorbent property, and will imbibe spots of grease or oil from silk without injuring its colors. This kind is particularly used in the manufacturing of porcelain; its proportions of argillaceous and magnesian earths being similar to the artificial mixture employed in making that esteemed furniture of our tea-tables. The whole *soap-rock* is rented by the proprietors of the porcelain manufactory at Worcester. "It is remarkable, that letters written with soap-stone (*steatites*) upon glass, though insensibly fixed, are not to be moved by washing, but always appear on being moistened by the breath."*

Solid *Asbestus* is frequently found adhering to the pure specimens of the steatites just mentioned, and is likewise spread like a thin film of enamel on the surface of some rocks exposed to the sea. Sometimes it is found in small masses, and will in that state bear a high polish, and may be wrought into vases, and other ornaments. This substance bears resemblance to the *ophites*, or serpentine marble of the ancients.

Several specimens of the fibrous asbestus have been discovered in the parish of St. Cleer, adhering to stones of the killas kind, and sometimes running through them in a wavy line. In some samples the asbestus is very downy, the filaments from an inch to an inch and a half long, and the color a whitish brown: in others the fibres are three inches in length, but more round, stony, compact, and heavier, and scarcely at all plumous: a third kind appears like the decayed wood of the willow. In a specimen found in a stone in the church-yard of Landawinck, the filaments were flat and pointed, the color a bright purple, and the gloss silvery. The filaments were extremely small and flexible, and when seen through a microscope, seemed to be edged with a soft down.

* Pryce's Mineralogia Cornubiensis.

down. This singular fossil has the property of resisting fire; and the more downy kinds were by the ancients manufactured into a cloth, bearing a distant resemblance to linen. This was employed to enshroud the dead bodies of Princes, that their ashes might be preserved from mixing with those of the funeral pile. *Pliny* relates that he had seen napkins made with this substance, which, after being used, were thrown into the fire, and thereby better cleansed than if they had been washed with water. Nets, and reticulated caps for the head, were also made of this stone: it was likewise used as wicks for lamps, and proved so retentive of the fire, that a golden lamp, dedicated to Minerva by Callimachus, at Athens, continued burning for a whole year, without being extinguished, through its wick having been made of the lint of this stone.

But the fossil that is of the most importance of any found in Cornwall, is what is called the *China-stone*, which is obtained in the parish of St. Stephen, near St. Austel, and forms a principal ingredient in all the Staffordshire pottery. It is a decomposed granite, the felspar of which has lost its property of fusibility. Its qualities were accidentally discovered about forty years ago, and has since been made an article of considerable traffic, many ship loads being sent from Charles-Town every year. At Truro it has been manufactured into retorts and crucibles of an excellent nature for resisting fire. Many other Cornish stones might be employed with success in the manufacture of porcelain.

The most important objects in the history of this county, are its numerous MINES, which, for many centuries, have furnished employment to thousands of its inhabitants, and in distant ages constituted, by their produce, the chief staple of the commerce of Great Britain. The revenues derived from these subterranean sources in the present times are very considerable; and considered in a national point of view, the trade to which they give birth, is of the greatest relative consequence. "In a narrow slip of barren country," says the author of the General View of Cornwall, "where the purposes of agriculture would not employ above a few thousand people, the mines alone support a population estimated at nearly 60,000, exclusive of the

artizans,

artizans, tradesmen, and merchants, in the towns of St. Austel, Truro, Penrhyn, Falmouth, Redruth, Penzance, and some others." The number of men, women, and children, who derive immediate subsistence from the mines, by raising the ore, washing, stamping, and carrying it, has alone been calculated at 14,000.

The principal produce of the Cornish mines is tin, copper, and some lead. The strata in which these metals are found, extend from the Land's End, in a direction from west to east, entirely through the county into Devonshire, where formerly, and in the eastern parts of Cornwall, immense quantities of tin were raised; but the chief seat of mining now lies in the neighbourhood, and to the westward, of St. Austel. From this place to the Land's End, the principal mines are to be found, extending along the northern coast, and keeping a breadth of about seven miles.

> Now those profounder regions we explore,
> Where metals ripen in vast cakes of ore.
> Here, sullen to the sight, at large is spread
> The dull, unwieldly mass of lumpish lead:
> There, glimmering in the dawning beds, are seen
> The more aspiring seeds of sprightly tin:
> The copper sparkles next in ruddy streaks,
> And in the gloom betrays its glowing cheeks.
>
> GARTH'S DISPENSARY.

Most of the metals in Cornwall are found in veins or fissures, which are here called *lodes*. The direction of these fissures is *generally* east and west; but their breadth, depth, and length, are all different. The sides or walls of the fissures do not always consist of the same kind of matter, nor are they equally hard; for though one side of the fissure may be a dense stone, the other is sometimes a soft clay; yet the walls, generally speaking, are harder than the lode they inclose. The fissures are sometimes nearly perpendicular, but more frequently dip to the right or left as they descend. Their course, to whatever point they may be directed, is seldom in a straight line, but

 wavy;

wavy; and the curves they make, are commonly larger in crossing a valley. Many lesser veins branch from the great lodes like the boughs of a tree; and as they extend in distance, become less, till they terminate in threads. "The indications of a lode, or vein of metal, in a particular spot, are various. The most general are either a barren patch, or a partial deficiency of vegetation, (but this can only happen when a lode is near the surface of the ground,) or scattered fragments of ore, denominated *shodes*, when they lie contiguous to a substance of primordial formation, such as granite, or primitive schistus; or, thirdly, a metallic harsh taste in the neighbouring springs and rills. Many rich lodes have been discovered by working *drifts*,* as they are called, across the country, from north to south, and vice versa, as by either of these directions the lode will be cut at right angles."

The most valuable metal produced in Cornwall is TIN, which is sometimes found collected and fixed, and at others loose, and dilated. In the former state it is either in a lode or *floor*, which is an horizontal layer of the ore; or interspersed in grains and small masses in the natural rock. The floors are frequently deep, and very rich; but the expence of working them is generally considerable, from the quantities of large timber necessary to support the several passages of the mine. The same lode that has continued perpendicular for several fathoms, is sometimes found to extend suddenly into a floor. Tin, in its dispersed form, is either met with in a pulverized sandy state, in separate stones, called *shodes*, or in a continued course of stones, which are sometimes found together in such numbers, that they reach a considerable length, and are found from one to ten feet deep. This course is called a *stream;* and when it produces a large quantity of the metal, it is denominated *Beuheyl*, which is a Cornish word, signifying a *living stream;* and in the same figurative language, when the stone is but lightly impregnated with tin, it is said

* A *drift* is a trench, or foss, cut in the ground to a certain depth, resembling a level dug to convey water to a mill-wheel.

said to be, *just alive:* when it contains no metal, it is called *dead;* and the heaps of rubble are emphatically called *deads.* The streams are of different breadths, seldom less than a fathom, and often scattered, though in different quantities, over the whole breadth of the moor, bottom or valley, in which they are found: when several streams meet, they frequently make a very rich floor of tin. Huel-Jewell, near the Gwennap mines, is famous for producing tin-crystals, in the substance called by the miners, *growan,* which is nothing more than a decomposed granite, consisting of transparent quartz, a small portion of decomposing felspar, and silvery mica, partly in a decayed state. The crystals are rosin-colored, and are scattered throughout the whole mass in the shape of tetrahedral pyramids, and their modifications, with, and without, the intermediate prism.

Tin, though in itself the lightest of metals, is, in its ore, the heaviest. It melts with a gentle heat, and is sufficiently ductile to spread under the hammer into leaf, yet it cannot be drawn into wire. Its uses are many and valuable: it is sometimes given in medicine, and preparations from thence are employed as cosmetics: it is used in varnishing earthenware, in dying scarlet; and, in conjunction with mercury, makes the foil that is spread on the backs of looking-glasses. It is also employed in tinning, or covering the surface of copper and other vessels, by which they are rendered neater in appearance, and safer in use: it enters into the composition of bell metal, printers' types, and pewter; and is likewise of much service for a variety of other purposes.

In digging a mine, the three material points to be considered, are the removal of the barren rock, or rubbish; the discharge of water, (which abounds more or less in every mine;) and the raising of the ore. Difficulties of course increase with depth; and the utmost aid of all the mechanical powers is sometimes ineffectual, when the shafts are deep and numerous. Mountains and hills are dug with the most convenience, because adits,* or drains, may be cut to convey the water at once into the

* An adit is a conduit, or channel, cut through the earth, from the lowest ground to the bottom of a shaft, which it is intended to keep dry, by carrying off the water.

the neighbouring vallies. These adits are sometimes continued to the distance of one or two miles, and though the expence is very considerable, are found a cheaper mode of getting rid of the water than by raising it to the top, especially when there is a great flow, and the shafts very deep; yet, as it seldom happens that a level can be found near enough for an adit to be made to it from the *bottom* of a mine, recourse must be had to a steam-engine, by which the water is brought up to the adit, be the quantity what it may. As soon as a shaft is sunk to some depth, a machine, called a *whim*, is erected, to bring up either rubbish or ore, which is previously broken into convenient fragments, by pick-axes, and other instruments. The whim is composed of a perpendicular axis, on which turns a large hollow cylinder of timber, called the cage, and around this a rope winds horizontally, being directed down the shaft by a pulley fixed perpendicularly over the mouth of it. In the axis a transverse beam is fixed, at the end of which two horses or oxen are fastened, and go their rounds, hauling up a bucket or *kibbul* full of ore, or rubbish, while an empty one is descending. In some mines the whim is worked by steam.

The ore is blown out of the rock by means of gunpowder; and when raised from the mine, is divided into as many shares (or *doles*) as there are lords and adventurers, and these are measured out by barrows, an account of which is kept by a person who notches a stick. Every mine possesses the privilege of having the ore distributed on the adjacent fields. The ore is generally pounded or stamped on the spot, in the stamping-mill. If full of slime, it is thrown into a pit called the *buddle*, to render the stamping more free without choaking the grates.* If free from slime, the ore is shovelled into a kind of sloping canal of timber, called the *pass*, whence it slides, by its own weight, and the assistance of a small stream of water, into the box where the *lifters* work. The lifters are raised by a water wheel, and are cased at the bottom with large masses of

 iron,

* These grates are thin plates of iron, about one foot square, full of small holes, nearly the size of a moderate pin, but sometimes larger, as the different sizes of the tin-granules require.

iron, nearly one hundred and a half in weight, which pound or stamp the ore small enough for its passage through the holes of an iron grate fixed in one end of the box. To assist its attrition, a rill of water keeps it constantly wet; and it is carried by a small gutter into the *fore-pit*, where it makes its first settlement, the lighter particles running forwards with the water into the *middle-pit*, and thence into the third, where what is called the slime settles. From these pits, the ore is carried to a large vat, named the *keeve*, and is here washed from all its filth, and rendered sufficiently clear for the smelting-house. The foreman, or principal servant, employed by a company of adventurers, and called the *Captain*, keeps the accounts, pays and regulates the miners, and manages a variety of concerns. The *Under-ground Captains*, as they are styled, have the immediate inspection of the works below, or in the mine; survey the ladders and ropes, and generally overlook all the different objects connected with the working of the mine. One of the principal tin-mines is *Polgooth*, which is situated about two miles to the south-west of St. Austel. The famous *wood-tin*, as it was called, from the appearance of wood which some of the pebbles exhibited, was formerly found in the Poth *stream-works* in abundance, but all these works have latterly been washed away in some violent storms. It was nearly the color of *hæmatites*, with fine streaks, or *striæ*, converging to the different centres like the radiated zeolite. From the experiments of Klaproth, it was found to yield sixty-three parts in a hundred of tin. The most common state in which tin is found in this county, is the *calciform*, the greater quantity of ore being indurated, or glass-like; and its most prevalent matrix is either an argillaceous or a silicious substance, or a stone composed of both, and called, by the miners, *caple:* none of the calcareous *genus* ever appear contiguous to the ore, except the *fluors*. The oxides of iron and arsenic are those with which the tin is most frequently blended.

The tin of Cornwall, of the adjacent Isles of Scilly, and of Devon, constituted a branch of commerce between the natives of this Island and the Phenicians and Grecians, several centuries

prior

prior to the commencement of the present era. The Phenicians were the first who dealt in this article of traffic; and they are reported by *Strabo* to have been so strenuous in their endeavours to conceal from other nations, the places whence they obtained it, that the master of a Phenician vessel, who supposed a Roman was pursuing him for the purpose of discovery, chose to run upon a shoal, and suffer shipwreck, rather than permit the tract to be made known, which might enable the inhabitants of other countries to participate in the trade. How long the Phenicians enjoyed this commerce exclusively, it is not easy to determine; but in the days of Herodotus, the Greeks appear to have been acquainted with the tin-countries by name only. They knew that the tin with which they were supplied by the Phenician merchants came originally from the *Cassiterides;* (the term by which the Phenicians comprehended the Scilly Isles, and the western coasts of Cornwall;) but they were ignorant of the real situation of those places. In process of time, however, the Greeks of Marsailles obtained a considerable portion of the British trade, and tin was among the commodities which they exported from Britain. The Romans also, notwithstanding the precautions of the Phenicians, at length discovered the situation of the tin counties; and Publius Crassus, some time posterior to the first Punic war, was sent to make observations on the tin mines, and on the general disposition of the people of this country. When the Romans obtained possession of the Island, it is probable that some of the mines were worked under their direction.

During the Saxon dominion, the working of the mines was entirely neglected; the frequent intestine commotions, and the subsequent wars with the Danes, allowing no time to attend to peaceful employments. The Normans are said to have derived great emolument from working them; but this seems doubtful, as in the reign of King John, their product was so inconsiderable, that the *tin-farm* amounted to no more than 100 marks.*

 The

* Of this sum 6l. 13s. 4d. was paid to the Bishop of Exeter in lieu of his claim of one tenth of the produce, and the same sum is still paid to that See by the Duke of Cornwall. See Borlase's Natural History.

The Jews were at this period the sole managers of the mines, and memorials of them are still to be found in the names of different places in the county. The right of working the mines was then wholly possessed by the King, who being sensible of the languishing state of the manufacture, bestowed some valuable privileges on the county, by relieving it from the operations of the arbitrary forest laws, and granting a charter to the tinners.

In the time of Richard, King of the Romans, and Earl of Cornwall, the produce of the tin mines was immense; and the Jews being farmed out to this Prince by his brother Henry the Third, the interest which they possessed was at his disposal. The tin-mines of Spain being also prevented working by the Moors, and none discovered in Germany, Malabar, or the East Indies, the Earl had nearly the entire profit of the trade with all Europe. The Jews being banished the kingdom in the 18th of Edward the First, the mines were again neglected, till the gentlemen of *Blackmoor* (lords of the seven tithings best stored with tin) obtained a charter from Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, King of the Romans, with more "explicit grants of the privileges of keeping a court of judicature, holding pleas of actions, managing and deciding all stannary causes, of holding parliaments at their discretion, and of receiving as their own due and property, the toll-tin; that is, the one fifteenth of all tin raised." At this period, also, the right of bounding or dividing tin-grounds into separate portions, for the encouragement of searching for it, seems to have been first appointed, or at least adjusted, and more permanently regulated. By these laws the laboring tinner, who might discover tin in waste or uninclosed grounds, acquired a property in the land, provided he gave proper notice in the stannary court to the lord of the soil, and registered the intended boundaries without opposition. The bounds limited the particular portions of ground to which the claim was made, and were formed by digging a small pit at each angle, so that a line drawn from each marked the extent of the claim. This custom is yet in force,

and the bounder is obliged to renew the pits every year, by cutting away the turf, and removing the dirt or rubbish that might otherwise obliterate his land-marks.

In consideration of these privileges, the landholders or adventurers obliged themselves to pay to Edmund, and his successors, Earls of Cornwall, the sum of four shillings for every hundred weight of white tin; and that the payment of the tax might be the better secured, it was agreed that all tin should be brought to places purposely appointed by the Prince, and there weighed, coined, and kept, till the duties were paid. "To this charter," says Carew, in his survey of this county, "there was a seal with a pick-axe and shovel in saltire," as he was informed by a gentleman who avowed that he had seen it. The charter was confirmed in the thirty-third of Edward the First, and the tinners of Cornwall were then made a distinct body from those of Devonshire; though before they had been accustomed to assemble on Hengston Hill every seventh or eighth year, in order to concert the necessary measures for securing their respective interests. The additional privilege of having a coinage both at Midsummer and Michaelmas, was also granted at this time; and liberty given to the tinners to dispose of their tin without a particular license, unless the King determined to purchase it himself.

The privileges and laws of Cornwall were further explained in the 15th of Edward the Third, and its liberties confirmed and enlarged by Acts of Parliament made in the reigns of Richard the Second and Edward the Fourth. By these acts the society of tinners was divided into four parts, but left under the superintendance of one Warden, and reserving an appeal from his decisions, in suits of law and equity, to the Duke of Cornwall in council; or, should the title be held in abeyance, to the Crown. The Lord Warden appoints a Vice Warden to determine all stannary disputes every month: he also constitutes four Stewards, (one for each of the precincts governed by the different divisions of the society,) who hold their courts* every three weeks,

* These are called Stannary Courts from the Latin word *Stannum*, signifying Tin.

weeks, and decide by juries of six persons, with a progressive appeal to the Vice Warden, Lord Warden, and the Lords of the Prince's Council.

In the reign of Henry the Seventh, Prince Arthur, then Duke of Cornwall, made various regulations relating to the stannaries, which the tinners refused to observe: for this and some other irregularities of which they had been guilty, their immunities were declared forfeited by the King on his son's death: but Henry not finding the mines so profitable as he had expected, was afterwards prevailed on, for the sum of 1000l. to grant a charter of pardon, and also some additional privileges; the principal of which declared that no new law should be made without the consent of twenty-four gentlemen-tinners, six of whom should be chosen by the mayor and council in each of the stannary divisions. This charter was confirmed in the 20th year of Elizabeth; but as the meeting of the twenty-four stannators had been found inconvenient, it was declared that the consent of sixteen only should be sufficient to enact any law for the government of the mines, and of persons connected with them.

In complex and difficult cases, the Lord Warden, by commission, issues his precept to the four principal towns of the stannary districts, when six members are chosen from each, and the twenty-four stannators so chosen constitute the parliament of tinners. The deliberations of this body, since the reign of Charles the Second, have been generally carried on by an assistant named by each member. These assistants form a kind of standing council, and may be said to be the link that connects the landholders with the adventurers and laboring tinners. Whatever laws are enacted by the assembly are signed by each stannator, by the Lord Warden, or his deputy, and by the Duke, or King, and thenceforward, with respect to tin affairs, have all the authority of an act of the whole legislature.

The original stannary towns of Cornwall were Launceston, Lostwythiel, Truro, and Helston. To these places the tinners were obliged to convey their tin every quarter of a year; but in the reign of Charles the Second, Penzance was added, for the conveni-

ence

ence of the western tinners. All tin ores are wrought into metal in the county, and when in that state, are cast into blocks, weighing from two hundred and three quarters to three hundred and three quarters each. These are not saleable till assayed by the proper officers, and stamped by a hammer with the Duchy seal, which bears the arms of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, viz. a lion rampant, gu. crowned Or, within a bordure S. garnished with bezants: this is denominated *coining the tin*. Since the reign of Henry the Eighth, the coinages have been held regularly four times annually, at Lady-day, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. The annual produce of the tin-mines is about 25,000 blocks, which, exclusive of duties, may be estimated to afford an income of 260,000l. the value of each block, on the average, amounting nearly to 10l. 10s. The income of the Duchy of Cornwall, from this source, produces about 10,000l. annually. The trade has been in a very flourishing state, from the great exportations to China and the East Indies; but the great depth of some mines, and the advanced price of materials used, tend to depress the spirit of adventure, and have injured the business considerably.

Copper ores are found in this county in great abundance and variety. Native copper is sometimes found on the sides of fissures in thin films, deposited by the impregnated water that proceeds from the lodes. Veins of copper are frequently discovered in cliffs that are laid bare by the sea; but the most encouraging symptom of a rich ore, is an earthy ochreous stone, called *gossan*, which is of a ruddy color, and crumbles like the rust of iron. Another promising indication is, when the ground is inclinable to an easy, free-working blue *killas*, intermixed with white clay. A white crystalline stone is also regarded as very retentive of yellow copper. The ore does not lie at any particular depth; but it is a general rule, that when copper is discovered in any fissure, the lode should be sunk upon, as it commonly proves best at some distance below the surface. Copper lodes lie deeper than those of tin, and its ores are mostly of the pyritous and sulphurated kinds, with more or less arsenic. "The lodes, both of tin and copper, appear most frequently to

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have granite for their *country*, and to make an angle from 60° to 76° with the horizon." The *matrices* of copper ore are very numerous. Among the blue ores one is of an extremely fine blue earth. The grey ore is frequently spotted with yellow and purple; but is esteemed richest, when of a uniform lead color throughout. One of the Gwennap mines, named *Caharrack*, produces octahedral crystals of red vitreous copper ore, but in small quantities; and likewise some varieties of the *olivenertz*, or arseniate of copper.

The manner of cleansing and dressing the ore is partly similar to that employed for tin; but being generally raised in large masses, it requires less washing. In the smelting houses at Hale, the furnaces are all reverborators; and those which are used for the process of roasting, contain about three tons and a half of ore (reduced to small pieces) at a time. After the ore has been roasted twelve hours, it is removed into a smaller furnace, where it is melted by the aid of a certain portion of slacked lime, in a crude state, and occasionally a quantity of powdered coal. The *scoria* is removed once in three or four hours, and the same quantity of the mixture added. In the course of twelve hours it is let out by a trough, from a hole towards the bottom of the furnace, into a tub of wood, sunk into a pit full of water, by which it is reduced into small grains. This granulated matter is then roasted in a third furnace, and afterwards removed to a fourth, in which it is again roasted, and at length run into quadrangular moulds. It is not yet, however, *refined*, but must pass through further roasting and melting, until the refiner has ascertained, by the following means, whether it is in a proper state for being finally laded off. He takes out about half a pound of the liquid metal, which he immerses in water, and afterwards hammers and cuts it, to examine the grain. When it has arrived at the proper degree of refinement, the *scoria* is carefully removed, and by the help of ladles, coated over with clay, the metal is poured into oblong iron moulds, similarly coated, each containing about 150lbs. weight. These occupations employ nearly the space of a fortnight. Most cop-

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per ores contain some iron; those with variegated colors, and generally such as are mineralized by sulphur, contain the most; whilst the blue and green are often free from any ferruginous mixture. As the specific gravity of iron is less considerable than that of copper, the former metal, during the operation of smelting, rises to the surface of the mass, and is therefore easily separated. The annual produce of the copper mines has lately amounted to 40,000 tons of ore, which yields nearly 4700 tons of copper, and at a medium valuation produces about 350,000l. The principal copper-mines are the Consolidated Mines, United Mines, Poldice, Huel Unity, Huel Jewell, and Tresavan, in Gwennap; Cook's Kitchen, and Tincroft, in the parish of Illogan; Straypark, Huel Gons, Dolcooth, Camborne Vane, in Camborne; and Herland, Prince George, and Huel Carpenter, in Gwinear.

The *Lead Mines* of Cornwall are not numerous, though the ore has been discovered in many parts of the county, and is generally reputed to be incorporated with silver. The ores are extremely dissimilar; but the kind most frequently found here is *galena*, or pure sulphuret of lead, which is met with both crystallized and in masses. Its color is generally bluish grey, and its texture foliated. The primitive form of its crystals is the cube. The most common varieties are the cube, truncated at its angles and corners; and the octahedron, composed of two four-sided pyramids, applied base to base. The summits of the pyramids are frequently cuneiform, and sometimes their solid angles are wanting. The veins are very irregular, being sometimes only a few inches, and sometimes several feet, in extent. Lead, when refined, is the softest of all the metals; and its uses are so many, thas it would require a particular treatise to unfold them. Its oxides are employed in painting and dying, and likewise for medicinal purposes. The principal mines are Huel Pool, and Huel Rose, near Helston.

Gold has been frequently discovered in this county, but never in sufficient quantity to warrant the engaging in any expensive works to obtain it. The granules are generally extremely small,

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and most commonly intermixed with those of the tin-ore collected in the stream-works. Sometimes, but very rarely, it has been met with in pieces, one of the largest of which is mentioned by Borlase, to have weighed fifteen pennyweights and sixteen grains. Minute particles of gold are very often seen among the stream-tin, and some specimens have been found incorporated with tin crystals in streaks.

Silver, in the reigns of Edward the First and Edward the Third, is reported to have been raised here in such quantity, as to have enabled those Monarchs to defray many of the expences attendant on the wars in which they respectively engaged. Afterwards the produce was so inconsiderable, that the mines were entirely neglected, till some time in the sixteenth century, when the works, to a certain degree, were resumed, but with such little success, that they were again abandoned, and the search for silver discontinued. Latterly, the adventurers have been more fortunate; for about fifteen years since, a lode was discovered near the sea, between St. Agnes and St. Michael; and has been worked with some advantage. The course of the lode is almost perpendicular, in a direction from north to south; and the depth of the mine, which is called Huel Mexico, between twenty and thirty fathoms. The prevailing substance is *killas* intermixed with nodules of quartz; but the matrix of the ore is an ochraceous iron ore; and the yellow oxide covers the whole of the mine.

Huel Mexico, at the commencement of the above period, was the only mine in Cornwall known to produce silver; but Herland Copper-Mine, in the parish of Gwinear, has since been found to be impregnated with that valuable metal. The singular circumstances connected with the discovery, excited a considerable degree of public attention, and we shall therefore introduce some condensed extracts from the more detailed particulars of this event, communicated by the Rev. Malachy Hitchins, and published in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1801. "The numerous veins of lead in Cornwall," observes this gentle-

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man, "are richly impregnated with silver, and occasionally yield small quantities of silver-ore, and even some specimens of native silver; yet hitherto, no instance had been known of their yielding this precious metal in such abundance; nor had any circumstance, in the natural history of the mineral veins in this country, borne any analogy to those which accompanied the present discovery."

It appears from the account of Mr. Hitchins, that the Herland Mine is of considerable extent,* and that it was worked about twenty years ago, when it was sunk to the depth of 100 fathoms from the surface, without any appearance of silver-ores. About eight years since, it was again set to work; and during this period the silver ore was discovered in considerable quantities, but only in a particular part of the mine, in the neighbourhood of one of the intersected copper-lodes. The lode in which it occurred, was one of those cross courses which intersect and derange the copper-lodes, and consequently are of a more recent formation.

No silver ores were observable in this lode until at the depth of 110 fathoms from the surface, and at the further depth of 32 fathoms they disappeared. The richest mass was found but two fathoms above this depth. At the point of contact or intersection, the contents of the silver lode were so poor as to be scarcely worth saving; and those of the copper lode much less productive of copper than at a little distance from this point. In the vicinity of the intersection, both lodes, at a correspondent level, appeared, with respect to the improvement and declension

* "It commences in a valley on the west, and passes through a hill, which is first of steep, and then of moderate ascent, for upwards of half a mile eastward; when the principal copper-lodes which follow this direction, meet with a large cross lode, by which, and by other cross courses, and *flookans* which intersect them in their further progress, they are repeatedly *heaved*, and so disordered by these heaves, in their form and position, and so changed by them in respect to their composition, as hardly to be recognized." Transactions of the Royal Society, 1801.

declension of their ores, to have been influenced by a similar cause.

The breadth of the copper lode is about two feet on the average, and its direction is nearly east and west. The cross lode intersects it at right angles; and its medium breadth is about two feet and a half. The extent of the latter from the copper lode is no where above twelve feet on the north, nor more than thirty-two on the south. These measurements apply to the deepest level of both lodes; but their general distance from each other is not more than six feet on the north, and twelve on the south.

The copper lode is filled with layers of ore, and the stony matter here called *caple;* but the ore is usually found contiguous to the walls of the lode. The contents of the cross lode are more various, and more singular in respect to their local position. "Only the eastern side of it produces silver ore, the breadth of which is, in general, about six or eight inches; although in some places it is greater. The other part of the lode is chiefly composed of quartz, intermixed with iron, manganese, and wolfram, together with a small portion of cobalt and antimony. The silver ore, strictly speaking, is a mixture of galena, native bismuth, grey cobalt ore, vitreous silver ore, and native silver. The native silver, of which specimens of the greatest beauty have been reserved for the cabinets of the curious, was found chiefly in a capillary form, in the natural cavities of the lode." Many tons of this ore have been raised, but the produce was scarcely sufficient to defray the extraordinary expences of working and smelting. The other cross lodes produce no silver, most of them being essentially different from the argentiferous cross lode, in the nature of their component parts. The present depth of the mine is nearly 160 fathoms.*

Iron ores exist in abundance in many parts of the county; but coal being distant, the expence of working the lodes is superior

* Since the above was written, we have been informed, that the expences of this mine have so much exceeded the receipts, that the works are again abandoned.

perior to the value of the iron procured. Many tons of the ore have of late years been shipped for Wales.

Sulphuret of iron, or *Pyrites*, called *mundic* by the Cornish miners, from the resplendent appearance of its surface, and structure, exists in the greatest abundance in this county, and in almost every variety of form and combination. The outside of this mineral partakes of the various colors of blue, green, purple, gold, silver, and copper. It is sometimes found solid, in large masses; sometimes in grains, and detached lumps; and sometimes in micaceous granules, either fixed in incrustations, or loose, like sand. It crystallizes in the form of cubes.

Most copper lodes are intermixed with this mineral, which, however, from the close consistence of the copper ore, is easily separated with hammers, by washing, or by evaporation in the furnace. With tin ore it unites more intimately, especially when the former is found in a loose sandy stratum; and by impoverishing the tin, renders the produce so brittle, that its value is considerably decreased. To destroy this connection, the tin ore is pulverized in a mill, and then placed in a furnace purposely erected for roasting it, called a burning-house. A moderate fire is then made, and kept up according to the quantity and nature of the mixture, which is well raked, and stirred every quarter of an hour. By this process the mundic is evaporated. The time requisite to clear five hundred weight of the ore most strongly impregnated, is twelve hours; but, from the moderately infected ore, the mundic is thrown off in about eight. Great caution is necessary in the management of the *burning-houses;* for when the mundic has been a little burnt, its fumes are poisonous and destructive. This arises from the mundic being decomposed by the heat, and giving out the arsenic which enters into its composition. "So dreadfully deleterious," says Dr. Maton, "are the fumes of arsenic constantly impregnating the air of these places, and so profuse is the perspiration occasioned by the heat of the furnaces, that those who have been employed at them but a few months, become most emaciated

emaciated figures, and in the course of a few years are generally laid in their graves."

The principal semi-metals of Cornwall, are *bismuth*, *zinc*, *antimony*, *cobalt*, *arsenic*, *wolfram*, *menachanite*, and *molybdena*, or sulphuret of *molybdenum*. *Bismuth*, in the state of ore, is usually of a bright silvery white, and its structure irregularly foliaceous. Sometimes it appears granulated; but when found crystallized, it is mostly in a cubical form. Next to tin, bismuth is the most fusible of all the metallic bodies. It is sometimes called tin-glass; and when exposed to the air, it tarnishes, and acquires a powdery surface. A small portion of bismuth increases the brightness, hardness, and sonorousness of tin; and when mixed with it and lead in due proportion, forms pewter. It is likewise used for printer's types, foils for mirrors, imitating silver on wood, purifying gold and silver by cupellation, anatomical injections, soldering some metals, and rendering others fitter for being cast in moulds, as it greatly increases their fusibility.

Lapis calaminaris, or calamine, is an ore of zinc, produced in great abundance in Cornwall: its quality is superior to that found in most other countries. It is a spongy cavernous body, of a pale brownish grey color when it comes from the mine, and is sometimes mixed with a small portion of lead. When cemented with copper (for the calamine never melts) it makes the finest brass; and the proof of the richness of the calamine arises from the quantity taken up by the copper. To extract the zinc, the calamine is finely pulverized, mixed with about one eighth part of charcoal dust, and placed in a close retort on a violent fire, sufficient to melt copper. After some time, the zinc rises, and appears in the form of metallic drops in the neck of the retort. "This mineral," says Campbell, "has been long known to our miners by the name of *spelter*; but they knew not that spelter was zinc, or that it could be extracted from lapis calaminaris: much less had they any conception that this spelter, which they despised as an incumbrance, was, in reality, the same thing as that boasted metal from China, so highly esteemed

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under the sounding appellation of *tutenag*. These, however, are indisputable facts." This discovery was made by Dr. Isaac Lawson soon after the commencement of the last century. Zinc, combined with copper, is employed in making Prince's or Bath metal.

Antimony is found in several mines in the parish of Endeliana. It runs in veins, mixed with a small quantity of copper, and some lead. In its mineral ore, it is generally full of long shining needle-like streaks; though sometimes of an exceeding small close-grained texture, hard, brittle, and very heavy. It is easily separated from its ore, and is then called crude antimony, which seems to be composed of sulphurous and reguline substances. The latter has a bright shining metallic appearance, is extremely fusible, and runs the thinnest of any substance of this kind, but is never rendered malleable. This mineral forms the basis of many efficacious medicines. The chemists use it to facilitate the fusion of other metals; the refiners employ it to reduce gold to its utmost purity; it is used by the opticians to grind their glasses; the letter-founders find it of great utility in casting types; it is of service to the pewterers in giving hardness to their metal; and the bell-founders employ it for the same purpose, and to render their composition more sonorous.

Cobalt is met with in different mines, in various parts of the county, but is not known to exist in any large quantity. This metal is used in producing the fine blue tints in enamelling, painting on glass, porcelain, and in various other arts. "When melted with powdered flints in a furnace purposely contrived, and then sprinkled with water, it forms *zaffer;* mixed with pot-ash and sand in due proportions, it makes *smalt;* and this being beaten small, becomes powder-blue." Smalts are used in the preparation of cloths, laces, muslins, linens, threads, and various other articles. The best cobalt in England has been dug at Pengreep. Other cobalt mines are Huel-Trugo, near St. Columb; Dudnan's, in Illogan parish; and near Pons-nooth.

Arsenic is generally found combined with the ore of other metals, from which it is disengaged by roasting. In close vessels, it sublimes without alteration, and crystallizes in tetrahedral pyramids,

ramids, or octahedrons, of a brilliance resembling steel, to which metal it also bears resemblance in color, when discovered in its native state; but on exposure to the air, it soon changes to a greyish black. Its oxide, which is the substance most commonly termed arsenic, is of a glittering whiteness, and sometimes of a vitreous appearance: by a strong heat it is convertible into a metallic glass. It is sometimes employed to fuse metals, and to facilitate the fusion of glass, or to render it opake, in order to form enamel. Its preparations have been introduced into medicine, and are also of service in painting and dying.

Wolfram is found in the mine named Poldice, and in several other places. The specimen analyzed by Klaproth, contained only tungstenic calx, and slightly oxygenated calx of iron, with some traces of arsenic. Its color is generally brown, or brownish, or greyish black; but sometimes is indistinctly variegated, being nearly quite black. When thrown on red-hot nitre, it effervesces with a slight blue flame.

Menachanite was the name given by the Rev. Mr. Penrose, of this county, to a substance resembling grains of gunpowder, that was discovered in considerable quantities a few years ago in the vale of Menachan. Being analyzed by the above gentleman, it was thought to consist of a new metallic substance, but has since been discovered by Klaproth to be a species of *titanite*. It has not hitherto been applied to any purposes of art.

Molybdena, which is the only species of Molybdenum yet discovered, is commonly found in masses; but sometimes, though very rarely, it is met with crystallized in hexahedral tables. Its color is a light lead-grey, occasionally streaked with red. It feels greasy, and stains the fingers; effervesces in warm nitric acid, but is insoluble in muriatic and sulphuric acids. When rubbed on a piece of rosin, the latter becomes positively electric. If ever found in abundance, it will probably be much used in painting and dying; but the quantities yet discovered have been too small for any useful appropriation. Kirwan observes, after Pelletier, that the metallic part of molybdena is in a metallic state.

Cornwall

Cornwall possesses more parliamentary Boroughs than any other county in the kingdom, and the number of its representatives is also greater; the members returned to the House of Commons being no less than *forty-four*, and many of them from places extremely inconsiderable, either with respect to trade, wealth, or inhabitants. This pre-eminence in representation is not very ancient: it appears to have arisen from the large hereditary revenue yielded by the Duchy to the Crown, or to its immediate heir, the Prince of Wales. In the reign of Edward the First, only the county, and the five boroughs of *Launceston*, *Liskeard*, *Truro*, *Bodmin*, and *Helston*, had the right of returning members. In the time of Edward the Second, *Lostwithiel* was annexed to the number, which continued the same, with one exception, till the latter end of the reign of Edward the Sixth, when a similar privilege was granted to the boroughs of *Saltash*, *Camelford*, *West-Looe*, *Grampound*, *Bossiney*, *St. Michael*, and *Newport*. In the first year of Queen Mary, *Penryn* was admitted into the list; and about three years afterwards, *St. Ives*. Soon after the accession of Elizabeth, *Tregony* became a partaker in the same honors; in her fifth year, *St. German's* and *St. Maw s;* in the thirteenth, *East-Looe* and *Fowy;* and in the twenty-seventh, *Callington:* so that the whole number of boroughs was increased to twenty-one.

Eight of these boroughs, namely, Saltash, Camelford, West-Looe, Grampound, Bossiney, Tregony, St. Maw's, and East-Looe, had either an immediate or remote connection with the demesne lands of the Duchy; and four others devolved to the Crown on the Dissolution of the Monasteries by Henry the Eighth. These were Newport, which rose with Launceston Priory; Penryn, which chiefly depended on the rich Abbey of Glasteney; St. German's, which, next to Bodmin, was the principal Priory in Cornwall; and Fowy, belonging to the Priory of Trewardreth. St. Michael's was possessed by the *Arundels* of Lanherne; and St. Ives and Callington, by the noble family of *Paulet*.

The names of many of the ancient towns of Cornwall, its castles, rivers, mountains, manors, seats, and families, are derived from the Cornish tongue; and most of the technical appellations in the arts of mining, husbandry, and fishing, may be traced to the same source; but the language itself is no longer remembered. The last person known to speak it was an old woman, of whom some account was given by the Honorable Daines Barrington in the year 1768, and printed in the third volume of the Archæologia. In the fifth volume of the same work is a letter written in Cornish and English by an old fisherman.

" The Cornish tongue," says Mr. Borlase, " is a dialect of that language, which, till the Saxons came in, was common to all Britain, and more anciently to Ireland and Gaul; but the inhabitants of this Island being dispersed, and driven into Wales and Cornwall, and thence into Bretagne in France, the same language, for want of more frequent intercourse, became variously pronounced, spoken, and written, and was in different degrees mixed with different languages. Hence came the Welsh, the Cornish, and the Armoric dialects, whose radicals are so much alike, that they are known and admitted by the inhabitants of either country; but the grammar so varied, that they cannot converse." The Cornish dialect is regarded as the most pleasing of the three, having the character of being more harmonious and expressive.

This language, continues Borlase, " was so generally spoken in Cornwall down to the latter end of the reign of Henry the Eighth, that Dr. John Moreman, Vicar of Menhynnet, is said to have been the first who taught his parishioners the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in English." At the Reformation, the natives of this county desired that divine service might be performed in English; and by this means, and their contiguity to Devon, with whose inhabitants they began gradually to associate, their own peculiar dialect was at length forgotten; though in some parishes it was retained so long, that even in the year 1640, the sacrament was obliged to be adminis-

tered to the elder people in the Cornish language, from their inability to understand English.

The *Waste Lands* of Cornwall may be estimated at nearly one fifth of the whole county; and though a considerable part consists of marshy grounds, intermixed with rocks and mountains, yet there are some very extensive level tracts, which, under proper culture, might be made to yield an abundant produce. The woodlands are not numerous; but the face of the country, in this respect, will in a few years be greatly improved, as many of the resident gentlemen have began to embellish their estates with plantations. Many of the vallies on the Tamar, the Looe, the Camêl, the Fal, and the Fâwy, are furnished with considerable quantities of timber and coppice wood. The Duchy lands are mostly held on leases for lives, renewable for a fine certain, or calculated upon their improved value. The other farms are held for terms of years, or leases for lives. They are in general very small; and forty years ago, even in the eastern and more fertile parts, the rents were seldom more than thirty or forty pounds per annum; the greater part were not above ten or fifteen, though some few were as high as 100l. and from that to 200l. yearly. Latterly their size has been increased, by the general, but destructive, system of throwing several into one.

The Landed property of Cornwall is very much divided; and few estates, excepting those annexed to the Duchy, produce an annual rental of more than 3000l. exclusive of the underground revenues, which defy estimate, by their continual fluctuations. The Duchy lands are far more extensive than those belonging to any proprietor in the county. The income derived from them, and from the duty on the coinage of tin, are the only parts unalienated of the immense hereditary revenues which formerly constituted an independent provision for the Heir-Apparent to the Crown. This provision was originally bestowed by Edward the Third, in the eleventh year of his reign, on his eldest son, Edward the Black Prince, whom he created Duke of Cornwall, by the "investiture of a wreath, a ring, and a silver rod." By the special act then passed, the title and Duchy were

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limited to the first begotten son of the Prince, and of his heirs, being Kings of England, for ever; and from that period the eldest son of the Sovereign is presumed to be of full age on the very day of his birth, and immediately has entire livery of all the possessions connected with the Duchy. Some portion of the revenues have, at different times, been distributed in a manner unauthorized by the original grant; and though the latter expressly provides against the alienation of any of the estates, yet several have been disposed of under an act made in the present reign. It appears also, from a recent debate in the House of Commons, that, during the minority of the present Heir-Apparent, upwards of 300,000l. arising from the products of the Duchy, had been appropriated to the augmentation of the Civil List, and other public services.

The principal *Rivers* of Cornwall are the Tamar, the Lynher, the Looe, the Fâwy, the Camêl, or Alan, the Fal, the Loe, the Hêl, and the Hêyl. The TAMAR is one of the most considerable rivers in the west of England. Its banks are richly diversified with rocks, woods, and meadows; and the scenery in various parts of its course is extremely interesting and beautiful. The views about the Cater-marther Rocks, Tavistock-Newbridge, the Morwell Rocks, Cotehele, and Pentilly, are peculiarly picturesque and interesting, combining a fine variety of woods and rocks. This river rises in a moor* near Morvinstow, the most northern district in the county, and, with some inconsiderable variations, pursues a southerly course by Tamerton to the vicinage of Launceston, at a small distance from which, its current is increased by the little river *Attery.* It then inclines eastward, till it effects a junction with the *Lyd*, and the *Tavy*, and afterwards resuming its southern direction, unites with *Lynher Creek*, and continually increasing in importance as it winds along, forms, between Dock and Saltash, the spacious bason called the Hamoaze, where a large proportion of the British navy rides in complete security. Then issuing between Mount Edgecumbe and the Devil's Point, it unites with the waters

* The river Torridge has its source in the same moor, though it runs in an opposite direction, flowing to the Northern Sea by Biddeford.

waters of the Plym, and the conflux of these rivers with the sea produces the noble road for shipping named Plymouth Sound.

The LYNHER derives its source from the hills in Alternon parish, and flowing to the south-east, passes within one mile of Callington, and thence winding through a varied country, continues its course between the parishes of Shevioc and St. Stephen's. Soon afterwards it receives the waters of the *Tidi*, and between Trematon Castle and Anthony, spreads into the form of a lake, named Lynher Creek, which empties itself into the Tamar about a mile below Saltash.

The LOOE is composed of two branches, one of which descends from the high lands of St. Cleer, and taking a southerly course, flows about a mile west of Liskeard: the other rises in the parish of St. Pinnoc, and is sometimes called the Trelawny River. They unite at some distance below Trenant Park, and flowing between the towns of West and East Looe, empty themselves into the British Channel.

The FAWY rises in an elevated tract between Bodmin and Launceston, at a place denominated Fawy-Well. For some miles its direction is southerly; but suddenly turning to the west, it meanders through a varied and beautiful country, till it reaches Lostwithiel, a little above which it resumes its southern course; and its current being afterwards swelled by several small rivulets, expands into a deep and wide haven, and about one mile below the town of Fowy opens into the sea. The river is navigable nearly to Lostwithiel; and the scenery on its banks is particularly beautiful, and picturesque.

The CAMEL, or ALAN, rises near the rocky hills of Rough-Tor, on the north-east side of the county, and passes Camelford in a southern direction; thence inclining to the west, it flows in a very circuitous channel to the north of Bodmin, below which it turns northwards, and becomes navigable for barges near Egloshêl. Its stream is afterwards increased by several smaller rivers, and flowing onward, pours its congregated waters into the harbour of Padstow, which about two miles below the town opens into the Bristol Channel. The present name of this

 river

river is a corruption from the Cornish term *Cabm-alan*, indicative of its crooked course.

The FAL is the most considerable river in the central part of Cornwall. It rises at a place called Fenton-val, about two miles west of Roche Rocks, and flowing southerly, is expanded by various tributary rills into a plentiful stream near Grampound. Thence running more to the west, it swells into a large bason near Truro, to which place one of its curving branches extends. In this neighbourhood its waters are increased by several streams, and its receding and deeply indented banks form several small creeks and bays. Flowing afterwards to the south, all its branches unite in the capacious reservoir called Carreg Rode, and extending onward to the sea, forms the spacious harbour of Falmouth.

The LOE and the HEL have their origin among the hills of Weldron Parish, and flowing towards Helston, descend from that borough in different directions to the sea. The former runs southward to Mount's Bay, and the latter eastward to the gulph in which the Fal opens. The estuaries of both these rivers are very extensive.

The HEYL is formed by four brooks, which unite near Relubbas, and pursue a westerly direction through the lower part of Cornwall to St. Hilary, whence flowing to the north, it forms the noble estuary which opens into the Bay of St. Ives.

Cornwall is in the diocese of Exeter, in the western circuit. It sends 640 men to the militia, and pays eight parts to the land-tax. The assizes are held alternately at Launceston and Bodmin.

LAUNCESTON

Is a populous town, pleasantly situated on an eminence and steep declivity, near the central part of the eastern side of the county. Its ancient name was *Dunheved*, the *Swelling Hill;* but its present appellation, according to Borlase, signifies, in mixed British, the *Church of the Castle*. The latter structure is the most important object in the town, to which, in all probability, it gave origin.

origin. Its mouldering walls surround and cover a considerable extent of ground, and prove it to have been a very strong and important fortress. The principal entrance was from the south-west, through a fortified passage upwards of 100 feet in length, and ten in width. At the end of this stood the great gate, the arch of which was pointed, but is now in ruins. This led to a smaller gate, with a round arch, opening into the base-court, which formed nearly a square of 136 yards. This was surrounded by thick strong walls, and additionally fortified with a deep ditch, except on the north side, where the ground declines precipitously into a deep valley. At the south-west angle was a very strong round tower, whence a terrace continued to the keep, or citadel, at the south-east angle of the court. This consisted of an immense artificial conical hill, nearly ninety feet in perpendicular height, about 300 feet diameter at its base, and ninety-three at its summit, which was occupied by three thick walls. The ascent to this keep originally commenced at a semi-circular tower, and continued to the top through a covered way, seven feet wide, now in ruins. The keep consists of three wards, each surrounded with a circular wall. The thickness of the outer wall, or parapet, is not more than three feet. The second wall is about six feet from the former, near four times as thick, and also considerably higher. Through this wall, a stair-case, with a round arch at the entrance, leads to the top of the ramparts. About eight feet within this wall is another, ten feet in thickness, and thirty-two feet high from the floor of the inclosed area, the diameter of which is about eighteen feet. This space was divided into two rooms, above which was another floor, where two large openings to the east and west served, apparently, both as windows, and as passages to the innermost rampart, to which also a winding stair-case leads, that commences near the entrance to the centrical ward. The county gaol, a spacious assize hall, a chapel, and other buildings, formerly stood in the base-court; but these have all been taken down, except the Gaol, which retains its situation near the bottom of the hill. At the east side is another entrance gateway, protected by a square tower.

The building of this castle has generally been attributed to William, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, the son and heir of Robert, Earl of Moreton, to whom 288 manors in this county were given by William the Conqueror. But this opinion is most probably erroneous, as the style of workmanship exhibited in several parts of the remains, is apparently of a much earlier date. The walls of the keep, in particular, have every appearance of being considerably more ancient; and, from a retrospective view of the events that have happened in this county, the conjecture appears to be fully warranted, that its foundation is as remote as the time of the Britons, who would undoubtedly endeavour to defend their territory both from Roman and Saxon usurpation, by fortifying the more advanced and important situations. The most, therefore, that can with certainty be attributed to the above Earl, is the repairing and extending the fortifications. *Carew*, in his Survey of Cornwall, published in 1602, mentions the finding, about sixty years before, "of certain leather coins in the castle walls, whose fair stamp and strong substance till then resisted the assaults of time." These singular coins, if they had either been preserved, or their impressions had been copied, might have thrown some light on the age of the building, as money of similar *substance* was employed by Edward the First in erecting Caernarvon Castle in Wales, "to spare better bullion."* Some Roman coins have likewise, according to Borlase, been found in this neighbourhood; so that it is not unlikely that the Romans had possession of this fortress, which, from its situation near the ford of the river Tamar, was a post of great importance. The earliest historical documents that are known concerning the castle, mention the displacing of Othomarus de Knivet, its hereditary constable, for being in arms against the Conqueror. It was then, as before mentioned, given to Robert, Earl of Moreton, whose son William kept his court here. From him it reverted to the Crown, but continued attached to the earldom of Cornwall till the eleventh of Edward the Third, when it was constituted, and still continues, part

* Kennet's Parochial Antiquities.

part of the inheritance of the Duchy. In Leland's time several gentlemen of the county held their lands by *castle-guard*, being bound to repair and defend the fortifications of this castle. During the late Civil Wars, this fortress was garrisoned for the King, and was one of the last supports of the royal cause in this part of the country.

The era in which the town was founded, or, at least, began to assume a regular form, is better determined. This was about the year 900. Its foundation is ascribed to Eadulphus, brother to Alpsius, Duke of Devon and Cornwall. No remains of its antiquity are, however, extant; but a Saxon arch, or doorcase, which now forms the entrance to the White-Hart Inn, and displays some neat ornamental carving: this was removed from the castle. On the north side of the town was a Priory, belonging to monks of the order of St. Augustine, said to have been establised by Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter.

As this town was a principal residence of the Earls of Cornwall for many years after its foundation, its consequence continually increased, and many liberties and privileges were bestowed on its inhabitants. Soon after the Conquest, the market, which, from the time of Edward the Confessor, had been held at *Lanstuphadon*, or the *Town of St. Stephen's Church*, about a mile distant, was transferred to Launceston; and in the reign of King John, the townsmen paid five marks for the privilege of removing the market-day from Sunday to Thursday; but it has since been changed to Saturday. In the reign of Henry the Third, the town was made a free borough by Richard, Earl of Poitiers and Cornwall, and brother to the King. He also granted the inhabitants some additional immunities, which were confirmed by subsequent charters: and in the reign of Richard the Second, the assizes, on petition of the burgesses, were ordered to be held at Launceston, and "no where else." This regulation was observed till the first year of George the First, when an act was passed, that empowered the Lord Chancellor to appoint any other place in the county to hold them at, which he thought proper.

By

By an act made in the thirty-second of Henry the Eighth, for the repairs of decayed Cornish Boroughs, the privilege of a sanctuary was bestowed on the Priory in this town; but it does not appear that it was ever claimed. In the charter of Philip and Mary, (granted in 1555,) the several prior charters of Edward Prince of Wales, Richard Earl of Cornwall, Richard the Second, Henries the Fourth, Fifth, and Eighth, and Edward the Sixth, are mentioned, and confirmed. This charter vests the government in a Mayor, Recorder, and eight Aldermen, who, with the free Burgesses, have the right of electing the parliamentary representatives. The whole number of voters is about twenty. This borough made its first return in the twenty-third of Edward the First; and had a Mayor as early as the time of Edward the Fourth.

Near the center of the town is the church of St. Mary Magdalen, a handsome fabric, built with square blocks of granite, every one of which is enriched with carved ornaments, executed in a very singular manner. At the west end is a lofty tower; and a figure of the Magdalen in a recumbent posture, is placed in a niche at the east end of the building. This church was originally only a chantry chapel; but, in the reign of Henry the Fourth, was re-edified, considerably enlarged, and embellished with elegant sculpture. The streets are narrow; but many of the houses are well built. The town was formerly surrounded by a wall, some parts of which still remain. And on the south side is a fortified gateway, containing an apartment used as the town gaol. The children of the poor are educated in two charity-schools, maintained by voluntary subscriptions; and a free-school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth.

The houses of Launceston are connected with those of the borough of NEWPORT, which appears like the suburbs of the former town, and was anciently under the same jurisdiction; but having been granted to the Priory of St. Stephen's, it obtained some distinct privileges. These, soon after the Dissolution, occasioned its inhabitants to challenge the right of returning Members to Parliament; and the property of the borough being then

vested



vested in the Crown, the privilege was awarded with very little examination. The first return was made in the sixth year of Edward the Sixth, and the right has ever since been exercised. The power of electing is vested in two officers, called Vianders, (who are annually chosen at the court-leet held by the lord of the manor,) and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot; the whole number scarcely amounting to thirty.

CALSTOCK Church is built of granite, and stands on the top of a very steep woody hill, which forms one of the banks of the Tamar. The most rocky and romantic part of the river about Tavistock-Newbridge, and the Weir-head, is seen from the church-yard. The Church is a neat Gothic building, consisting of a nave and two aisles. The tower is high, and handsomely ornamented with lofty pinnacles. At the east end of the north aisle is a small inclosed chapel, or burying-vault, of the Edgecumbe family, in which, among others, are the tombs of Richard Edgecumbe, "qui dormitorium hoc primus extrui curavit, Anno Dom. 1588;" of Pearsey Edgecumbe, who died sixth Jan. 1666; and of Jemima, Countess of Sandwich, who died tenth Nov. 1674.

The Parsonage-house was built about the year 1710, by Launcelot Blackburn, then rector of the parish, and Bishop of Exeter, who was afterwards Archbishop of York. In an orchard close to this structure is a small well, which, like many others in this county, is denominated holy. It is inclosed within four walls, which support a low roof, all of granite.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, the seat of J. P. Foote, Esq. is a handsome modern building, situated at the distance of one mile from the above church. From his grounds, which form the most eastern extremity of the county, the Tamar is seen sweeping with uncommon beauty through the most varied scenes of wood, rock, and pleasing cultivation.

COTEHELE or CUTTAYLE HOUSE, in the parish of Calstock, is an ancient mansion, which formerly gave the name of Cotehele to a family, whose last heiress having married an Edgecumbe upwards of three centuries ago, it has, with the other possessions of the Coteheles, devolved to their descendant, the present Earl of

*Mount

Mount Edgecumbe. It is from the "winding vale" of the Tamar, of which his Lordship's seats at this place and at Mount Edgecumbe are regarded as two of the principal ornaments, that his Lordship's title of Viscount Valletort is derived.* Cotehele is situated on a bold knoll on the western bank of the river; but it is so surrounded with wood, that the water can only be seen from some of the higher apartments. It is an irregular stone building, inclosing a small quadrangle, the entrance to which is through a square gateway tower on the south. Beyond the buildings which form the north side of the quadrangle, there is a large square tower, in which are the more spacious apartments. The windows towards the east and south are narrow, arched at the top, and darkened with iron gratings; those towards the quadrangle, and those in the north tower, are wide and square. The buildings probably underwent some alterations about the year 1627, as that date appears carved in stone over the gateway.

This mansion is an obeject of much curiosity, from the antiquity of the furniture, which is reported to have been of the workmanship of the days of Henry the Eighth and Queen Elizabeth, and to have remained in the house ever since the time of the latter Sovereign. The Hall contains a great collection of ancient armour, arquebusses, pikes, and other implements of war, ranged against the walls in various forms. The horns of a large stag, some elephants' tusks, and the heads of two antelopes, are also preserved here. At one end of the hall is the complete figure of a man, armed cap-a-pee; and in the windows are painted some coats of arms. The chairs are most curiously carved and ornamented.

The stair-case from the hall leads through a stone door-way into a chamber where Charles the Second slept for some nights. In a second bed-chamber are some ancient books; amongst which is a manuscript music-book, with the date 1556. In another apartment, more splendidly fu:nished, is a rich cabinet; an ancient sopha, covered with embrddery; a pair of ornamented brass dogs,

* Valletort was once the title of anoher noble Cornish family, but this has long beenextinct.

dogs, upwards of four feet in height; and several antique ebony chairs, rudely carved. From inscriptions on brass plates on the backs of two of them, it appears that their present Majesties, with the Princess Royal, and the Princesses Augusta and Elizabeth, on the 25th of August, 1789, "honoured this old mansion with their presence, and condescended to take a breakfast with the Earl and Countess of Mount Edgecumbe."

Several of the rooms are hung with tapestry; and in one of them, ornamented with the figures of Romulus and Remus, is a singular antique cabinet, with innumerable figures carved in wood. In another are a great variety of ancient drinking vessels, in glass and earthenware, of the most grotesque forms. The Chapel is small, and was ornamented with painted glass windows, but these are greatly damaged. The altar furniture is extremely rich. On one set is embroidered, in gold, the figure of the prophet Jeremiah; and several coats of arms in gold and purple. Another set is of royal purple velvet, embroidered with gold, and powdered with fleur-de-lis in silver, and still farther ornamented with the figures of the twelve Apostles in stalls. Over the west end of the chapel is a small turret, surmounted with battlements and pinnacles, and containing two open compartments for bells. Over the east end is a small cross.

The woods, particularly those between the house and the river, are embellished with some very noble trees. The Spanish chesnuts, in particular, have here attained immense size; spreading out their huge massy limbs, they are scarcely inferior in grandeur to the proudest oaks, and form, amidst the beautiful scenery of rock and wood which overhangs the river, such foregrounds as recall to the recollection the romantic works of Salvator Rosa. At the bottom of one of the grand sweeping hills, whose luxuriant covering embellishes this domain, stands a small Gothic Chapel, situated, with picturesque beauty, upon a little rocky eminence, rising very steeply from the river, and discovering its east end from amongst the trees, which shroud the other parts of the building.

Upon

Upon one of the walls within side is painted the following account of its foundation, extracted from Carew's Survey of Cornwall. "Sir Ric: Edgcumbe was driven to hide himself in those his thicke woods, which overlook the river; what time being suspected of favouring the Earl of Richmond's party against King Richard the Third, hee was hotely pursued, and norrowly searched for, which extremity taught him a sudden policy to put a stone in his cap, and tumble the same into the water, while these rangers were fast at his heels, who looking down after the noyse, and seeing his cap swimming thereon, supposed that he had desperately drowned himself, gave over their farther hunting; and left him liberty to shift away, and ship over into Brittaine; for a grateful remembrance of which deelivery, hee afterwards builded in the place of his lurking a chappel." This in the year 1769 was repaired by George Lord Edgecumbe, his lineal descendant. In the east window is some painted glass, representing the figure of a female saint; St George and the Dragon; the Crucifixion; and the arms of Edgecumbe. On the altar stands a neat gilt crucifix of wood, and a small image of a bishop in pontificalibus, in wood, intended for Thomas a Becket. On each side of the altar is an ancient painting; one represents a female figure, with a book in her hand; the other an angel, holding in its hands a sceptre, on the top of which is a bird. A painted tablet, affixed to one of the side walls, seems to represent a monument of Sir Richard Edgecumbe, the founder of the chapel, and comptroller of the household to King Henry the Seventh, who having been sent to France on a public embassy, appears, by the inscription, to have died on his return at Morlaix, in Bretagne, on the Eighth day of Sept. 1489; and to have been buried before the high altar of some church in that place. He is here painted as a knight in armour, kneeling on one knee before a desk; his helmet and gauntlets lie by his side: before him stands a bishop of the same design as the wooden figure which is placed on the altar.

PENTILLY CASTLE, the property of Mrs. Tilly, is beautifully situated on the swelling banks of the Tamar, about three miles below Cotehele. The declivities towards the river are most luxuriantly

riantly wooded, and fine tall elms and limes, picturesque from age, stretch their broad branches over the approach to the mansion, which obtained the appellation of Castle from its embattled form. This, however, is its only point of resemblance, for the building is modern. The back ground of the scenery of Pentilly, when viewed from the river, is a lofty bank, adorned with a tower, with which a singular history is connected. This we shall relate in the very appropriate language of Mr. Gilpin, who has thus narrated the circumstances in his Observations on the Western Parts of England.

"Mr. Tilly, once the owner of Pentilly-House, was a celebrated atheist of the last age. He was a man of wit, and had by rote all the ribaldry and common-place jests against religion and scripture, which are well suited to display pertness and folly, and to unsettle a giddy mind; but are offensive to men of sense, whatever their opinions may be; and are neither intended nor adapted to investigate truth. The brilliancy of Mr. Tilly's wit, however, carried him a degree further than we often meet with in the annals of prophaneness. In general, the witty atheist is satisfied with entertaining his *contemporaries;* but Mr. Tilly wished to have his sprightliness known to *posterity.* With this view, in ridicule of the resurrection, he obliged his executors to place his dead body, in his usual garb, and in his elbow chair, upon the top of a hill, and to arrange on a table before him, bottles, glasses, pipes, and tobacco. In this situation he ordered himself to be immured in a tower of such dimensions as he prescribed, where he proposed, he said, patiently to wait the event. All this was done; and the tower, still inclosing its tenant, remains as a monument of his impiety and prophaneness. The country people shudder as they go near it.

——" Religio pavidos terrebat agrestes
Dira loci:—sylvam saxumque tremebant."

The fear-struck hind, with superstious gaze,
Trembling and pale, th' unhallow'd tomb surveys,
And half expects, while horror chills his breast,
To see the spectre of its impious guest.

CALLINGTON.

CALLINGTON.

The situation of this town is low and unpleasant; and its buildings, with the exception of the church, are mostly mean and insignificant. It is, however, of considerable more importance than many other of the Cornish boroughs, for its manufactory of cloth furnishes employment to many poor people. It has a weekly market on Wednesday, and two annual fairs. Callington being only a member of the parish of South-hill, has a chapel of ease within the precincts of the town, but the parish church is at the latter place. It is a spacious and towering fabric, and was almost wholly rebuilt, about the middle of the fifteenth century, by Nicholas de Asheton, serjeant at law, who lies buried under an ancient marble tomb in the chancel. In the church-yard is a shaft of an ancient cross, having a representation of the crucifixion carved on the top. The houses are chiefly disposed in one broad street.

The earliest mention of this town occurs in the time of Henry the Third, who, in the fifty-second year of his reign, granted the privilege of a market to Reginald de Ferrars, then lord of the manor. From this family it passed by marriage to Sir Alexander Champernoun, Knt. whose grand-daughter married Sir Robert Willoughby, Lord Brook, who was installed Knight of the Garter by Henry the Seventh. This nobleman died about 1502, at Newton Ferrars, but was buried in a small chapel on the north side of the chancel in Callington Church, where his figure, arrayed in the habit of the Garter, was placed on the tomb erected to his memory. The daughter of Robert, his successor, married Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, from whose family, in the reign of James the First, this manor descended by marriage to the *Rolles*.

This town was constituted a borough in the twenty-seventh year of Elizabeth, when it obtained the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament, which right has continued to the present time.

This

This borough is governed by a Portreeve, chosen at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; but it does not possess any charter of incorporation. The elective franchises of the inhabitants are not clearly ascertained; but the present custom limits the right of election to the burgage-tenures, paying scot and lot. The number of voters are about fifty.

On the highest part of Hengeston Downs, near Callington, is St. Kit's Hill, which consists entirely of granite, and partakes of the mountainous character from the massive craggs which project from its sides. On the top a shaft has been sunk for digging tin; the quartz which seems to adjoin the lode is impregnated with wolfram. The prospect from the summit of this hill embraces a vast extent of country, comprehending both banks of the Tamar, the Hamoaze, Mount Edgecumbe, and various other places.

In the chancel of the Church at the village of LLANDULPH, a few miles from Callington, is a mural monument, with the following singular inscription on a large brass plate. The letters are in Roman characters. The original spelling is here preserved.

"Here lyeth the body of THEODORO PALEOLOGUS of Pesaro in Italye, descended from y^e imperyall lyne of y^e last Christian Emperors of Greece, being the sonne of CAMILIO, the sonne of PROSPER, the sonne of THEODORO, the sonne of JOHN, y^e sonne of THOMAS, y^e second brother to CONSTANTINE PALEOLOGUS y^t raygned in Constantinople untill subdewed by the Turks, who married with MARY the daughter of WILLIAM BALLS of HADLYE in SOUFFOLKE, Gent. and had issue 5 children—*Theodoro*, *John*, *Ferdinando*, *Maria*, and *Dorothy*, and depted this life at Clyfton the 21st of January 1636."

Above the inscription is the imperial eagle; and in the register of Llandulph, which is very imperfect about that time, is an entry of one of this family buried in the year 1674. In the register of Hadleigh, the *Balls* at that period appear to have been very numerous.

SALTASH

Is situated on the side of a steep hill, near the banks of the Tamar, from which the principal street runs at right angles.

The foundation of the town is a solid rock, and the buildings are composed of the native stone. The houses rise one above another, in a quick ascent, to the summit of the hill, on which stands the Chapel and the Mayoralty-Hall. The latter was erected about thirty years ago, and is supported on several pillars: the market is held in the space beneath. On the brow of the hill is an old conduit, or covered spring. The streets are narrow, and the houses but indifferently built. The inhabitants are chiefly fishermen.

Saltash was originally constituted a Borough by the immediate ancestors of Reginald de Valletort, who was lord of the honor of Trematon, within which this town is situated, in the reigns of King John and Henry the Third. The last branch of this family sold the castle of Trematon, and its appurtenances, to Richard Earl of Cornwall, Henry the Third's brother; and these estates being afterwards vested in the Crown, were by Edward the Third made part of the Duchy of Cornwall, to which inheritance Saltash is still attached.

The charter by which the town was first incorporated, was bestowed by Charles the Second, who granted the inhabitants the privilege of being governed by a Mayor who is Water Coroner, six Aldermen, and thirty-three Burgesses; but the number of the latter is at present indefinite. The last charter was granted on the 7th of June, 1774, through the petition of the members of the corporation, whose numbers at that time were less than twenty. This charter was similar in principle to that bestowed by Charles the Second, which reserved a power to the Crown of displacing any of the corporation at pleasure. The right of electing members is possessed by the burgage-holders, whose number is about seventy. The first return was made in the reign of Edward the Sixth.

Saltash is one of the principal entrances into Cornwall, and is approached from the Devonshire side by a ferry over the Tamar. The rent of this ferry forms part of the revenues of the coporation, who let it in 1802 for the annual rent of 341l. For the same year they let the oyster fishery for 325l. and the markets for 15l.

Carew

Carew relates a singular story, to which he appears to attach unlimited credit, of the sagacious actions of a dog belonging to an inhabitant of this town. This animal, says our author, "as I have learned by the faithful report of Master Thomas Parkins, used daily to fetch meate at *his* house there, and to carry the same unto a blinde mastiff, that lay in a brake without the towne: yea, hee would upon *Sundayes* conduct him thither to dynner, and the meale ended, guide him back to his couch and covert againe."

St. Stephen's is a small village, about one mile west of Saltash, which, though of so much superior magnitude and consequence, is only a member of this parish. The Church is a spacious fabric, built with thin layers of stone, and covered with slate. It consists of three aisles, and has a high tower attached to the west end. Here all the christenings and burials of Saltash are performed. It contains several monuments to the memory of the Buller family of Shillingham. Nearly three hundred years ago, a leaden coffin is said to have been dug up in the chancel, containing the body of a very large man, who, according to some writing engraved on the lead, was one of the ancient Dukes of Cornwall. In the porch, at the entrance of the church-yard, is a stone bearer, called a *leach-stone*, where bodies are rested when brought hither for interment. Its shape is somewhat similar to that of a coffin. Many of the Cornish church-yards are provided with the same kind of bearers.

Trematon Castle occupies the summit of a high hill, a small distance to the west of St. Stephen's. The remains of this once formidable structure are still very considerable, and when seen from the east, have an aspect of great boldness and grandeur. From some points the tufted scenery, which surround it, and the encircling ivy, which envelopes its battlements, give it an air of considerable picturesque beauty. The area inclosed by the outer walls, which are about six feet thick, is nearly circular, and contains somewhat more than an acre of ground. The walls are embattled, and are in many parts still perfect, though several massive fragments have fallen into the

deep ditch, which surrounds the whole fortress, excepting at the gateway. This is in good preservation. The entrance is under a square tower, supported by three strong arches, between which are the grooves for portcullisses. This leads into the area, at the north-west corner of which stands the keep, consisting of a conical mount, considerably elevated, with a circular wall on its summit ten feet in thickness, and rather more than three times that height. The space inclosed is of an oval form, measuring about twenty-four yards by seventeen. This is now a kitchen-garden, but was originally distributed into apartments, which must have been wholly lighted from the top, as the walls of the keep does not contain any windows. The entrance was by a round-arched door-way, opening towards the west. On the north was a sally-port, and probably some buildings, the surface of the ground being in this part very uneven. The view from the ramparts commands a fine prospect of the Hamoaze, Dock, Mount Edgecumbe, and Maker Heights. A branch of the Lynher Creek flows near the foot of the hill.

This castle was erected before the Conquest, and was the head of a barony belonging to the ancient Dukes of Cornwall. The Conqueror bestowed it on his half brother, Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall, on the attainder of whose son William, his successor, it reverted to the Crown, and was afterwards, according to some authors, restored to Cadoc, a British Prince, who was re-instated in the earldom of Cornwall. His daughter and heiress conveyed it by marrriage to Reginald Fitz-Henry, natural son of Henry the First, and their daughter to Walter de Dunstanville, whose issue male failing, it went by marriage to Reginald de Valletort, and was afterwards, as was mentioned in the account of Saltash, made part of the Duchy of Cornwall. It now belongs to the Prince of Wales, who has a court held here twice every year, for receiving rents, and other purposes.

ANTHONY HOUSE, the seat of Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. member for Lostwithiel, is a large square modern building, pleasantly situated on a branch of the Lynher Creek, and nearly opposite Trematon Castle. It contains a collection of old portraits, and some paintings.

RICHARD

RICHARD CAREW, ESQ. the learned author of the Survey of Cornwall, was born in the year 1555, on this estate, which he inherited from his father. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford; and at the age of fourteen was chosen, from the uncommon vigor of his understanding, and brilliancy of his genius, to dispute extempore with Sir Philip Sydney, whom the writers of his age have denominated *incomparable*. The persons before whom the youthful disputants were engaged to display their powers, were the Earls of Leicester and Warwick, and some other noblemen. He afterwards studied at the Middle Temple, and attained great proficiency in many branches of knowledge. In 1589 he was elected member of the Original Society of Antiquaries; and on that occasion made an ingenious oration in praise of the study of antiquity. In the year 1602 he published his Survey of Cornwall, which is one of the very best early County Histories ever printed. It displays a vigorous understanding, improved by comprehensive study; and a very lively fancy, whose flights are generally agreeable, from being exercised under the restraints of judgment. This work has been twice reprinted, and is justly held in high estimation. The author died in the year 1620.

INTZ, an ancient seat of the Killegrews, is seated on the Lynher Creek. The house is a large square brick building, with four towers at the angles. It is now occupied by a farmer.

RAME-HEAD, generally called *Ram Head*, is the appellation of that singular promontory which juts into the British Channel, and is the most south-eastern point of this county. On the summit are the ruins of a small vaulted chapel, forming a good landmark to seamen navigating the Channel, it being visible at many miles distant.

ST. GERMAN'S

Is an inconsiderable borough-town, pleasantly situated near a branch of the Lynher Creek, on the ascent of a hill, which rises to a considerable height on the south side. The houses, not exceeding sixty, are disposed in one street, which, from the nature

of the ground, runs nearly parallel with the roof of the church. The inhabitants derive their principal support from fishing: their numbers, as ascertained under the Population Act, amount to 235 males, and 273 females. The householders, who have resided a year within the town, are nominally invested with the privilege of returning two members to Parliament; but the actual right is possessed by the proprietors of what are denominated the burgage-tenements. The present number of voters, we believe, is not more than twenty. The only officer of this town is the Portreeve, who is annually elected at the court-leet held by the lord of the manor: he is also bailiff of the borough, and is empowered to make any house in it the prison of the person whom he arrests. Here is a small free-school, supported by the bounty of the Eliot family.

The only objects that render this town of importance, are the remains of its ancient Cathedral Church, and the seat of Lord Eliot, which is in the immediate vicinity of the former structure, and was originally the site of the priory. The Church is the more particularly interesting to the antiquary, as there is probably no county in England where fewer remains of Saxon architecture are to be met with than Cornwall. This Church was originally conventual, and was included within the body of a priory, which, according to the most ancient records, was founded by King Athelstan, and dedicated to St. Germaine, Bishop of Auxerre in France, a famous preacher, and strenuous opposer of the Pelagian heresy; for which purpose he came over into Britain, with Lupus, Bishop of Troy, in the year 429.

"Here were at first secular canons; and King Athelstan is said to have appointed one Conan to the bishopric of their see in 936; but Tanner and Borlase both think it more probable, that the episcopal see for Cornwall was not fixed here till after the burning of the bishop's house and [illegible] church at Bodmin, in the year 981; after which, King Canute more amply endowed this church: and about 1050, [illegible], Bishop of Crediton; then the only see for the counties of Cornwall and Devon, having united both bishoprics in the church of St. Peter at Exeter,



Exeter, changed the seculars here into regular canons." The yearly revenues of this Priory were valued, in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, according to Dugdale, at 243l. 8s. Its site was granted by that Monarch to Kath. Champernoun, John Ridgeway, and others. Robert Seymour, the last prior, surrendered his convent on the 2d of March, 1538. Part of their church had previously been used for divine service by the inhabitants; but after this event the whole structure was made parochial. All the tythes belong to the dean and chapter of Windsor, who allow a small salary to the officiating clergyman.

This church was originally more extensive than at present; but the necessary repairs having been neglected, the ancient chancel fell suddenly to the ground in the year 1592, only a short time after the celebration of divine service. It now consists of two aisles, and a nave; the latter, and the south aisle, are of nearly equal proportions; but the north aisle is lower, and more narrow.

The west front* is furnished with two towers, both of which have apparently been once octagonal. The upper part of the south tower is now square, and surmounted with embrazures; though the lower part exactly corresponds with that on the north, which is nearly enveloped with ivy. Between the towers is the ancient entrance door-way, which is a very fine circular receding arch, in shape and ornament somewhat similar to that at Dunstable.† Its whole width is twenty feet; of this space six feet are allotted to the door, and the remainder to the pillars and sides of the arch. The pillars are four on each side, having plain square bases and capitals, and are contained in semi-circular niches. The arch contains seven mouldings: the two innermost are plain and round; the third and fourth have a zig-zag ornament; the next is round; the sixth and seventh are zig-zag. A sculptured ornament of leafage surrounds the whole, and is terminated at each end with some rude ornament resting on the capital of the outer pillars. Between the pillars is a zig-zag ornament, in

* The annexed Print represents this Front in perspective.

† See Vol. I. page 20.

alternate succession. The height of the pillars is seven feet, six inches; that of the door, ten feet. The whole height of the arch is about sixteen feet. Over the arch is a pediment, with a cross at the top, resembling an heraldic cross patée within a circle; on each side is a small pointed window; and above these are three small, narrow, round-headed windows. The north aisle is divided from the nave by five short, thick, round columns, each connected with a half pillar opposite to it in the north wall, by a low surbased arch. All the capitals of the columns are square, and curiously ornamented with Saxon sculpture. The third from the west end is embellished with grotesque figures, having bodies resembling dogs, opposed to each other, with their fore parts meeting at the angle of the capital in one head; the upper part human, but the lower like a scollop-shell. Above these range six plain arches, some of them apparently of the same age and style with those in the nave of St. Alban's Abbey Church, Hertfordshire. In several windows of this aisle are a few coats of arms on painted glass. The architecture of the south aisle is very dissimilar from that in the north. Here we discover the ornamented niches and the pointed arch windows. The six arches which divide it from the nave are pointed: the two western arches are quite plain, and very sharp: the pillars that support them are round, massive, and clumsy: the four eastern are higher, and less pointed, having round capitals, ornamented with mouldings; the pillars sustaining them are more slender. The windows of this aisle are large and handsome: they are divided into compartments by stone mullions; but all are dissimilar in their tracery. In the south wall, near the middle of the aisle, is a niche ornamented with sculpture, supposed to have belonged to some ancient monument of an abbot, but no particulars relative to it are now extant. The table of the recess in the wall is covered with a stone seven feet six inches long, which appears to have had some figure let into it, but the form of the outline cannot be distinguished. The length of the church within the walls, is 104 feet, six inches; its breadth, sixty-seven feet, six.

In

In that part now employed as the chancel is a rude ancient seat, generally called the Bishop's Chair, but more probably nothing more than a stall-seat of one of the monks; several of the same kind being yet preserved in the church at Bodmin. Its height is about three feet. Beneath the seat is carved the figure of a hunter, with game on his shoulder, and accompanied by dogs. The chair is now "placed on part of a tesselated pavement, found about fifty yards from the present east window. This pavement was about ten feet square. Nearly ten feet east of it was the foundation of a wall, which, from its thickness, and materials, seems to have been the original extent of the building."*

Leland, in his account of this fabric, observes, that, "besyde the hie altare, on the ryght hand ys a tumbe yn the walle, with an image of a bishop; and over the tumbe a xi bishops painted with their names and verses, as token of so many bishops buried ther, or that ther had beene so many bishops of Cornwall that had theyr seete ther." Not any vestiges of these paintings are now to be seen; but on the wall, behind the gallery, is the underwritten inscription. The list of bishops it contains is in all probability a mere fabrication.

"In this Church presided over the diocese of Cornwall these following Bishops, styled Bishops of St. German's, who continued here till thirty years after William the Conqueror's time, when the see was removed to Exeter, and both dioceses of Devonshire and Cornwall united.

St. Patroc	Athelstan
Athelstan	Wolfi
Conanus	Woronus
Ruidocus	Wolocus
Udridus	Stidio
Britivinus	Aldredus

Burwoldus."

This fabric contains several monuments to record the memories of the Eliots', Scawens', and Glanvills', all of whom had considerable

* Grose's Antiquities.

siderable property in this neighbourhood, and which is still possessed by their surviving branches. The most considerable is a magnificent tomb to the memory of Edward Eliot, (the present Lord Eliot's uncle,) by his widow. It was executed by the celebrated Rysbrack, who copied part of the design from the monument to John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, in Westminster Abbey. The figure of the deceased is represented in a Roman habit, reclining upon a couch; the right-hand placed on his breast, the left grasping a sword. Near him is his wife, seated in a contemplative posture, with a book in her hand. In the back-ground are two cherubs, holding a medallion of a lady, and the figure of an hour-glass. Near the monument hang two helmets, two banners with the family arms, and a gauntlet.

On a monument belonging to one of the Glanvills' is a Latin inscription in eight lines, so contrived, that the initial letters of the words at the commencement and in the middle of the lines, form the words JOHANNES GLANVILL, and the terminating letters the word MINISTER. A white marble tablet, in memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Glanvill, Esq. is inscribed with this epitaph, which we have been induced to insert, from the delicate thought of the concluding couplet.

> While faithful earth doth thy cold relics keep,
> And soft as was thy nature is thy sleep,
> Let here the pious humble place above
> Witness an Husband's grief, an Husband's love;
> Grief, that no rolling years can e'er efface;
> And love, that only with himself must cease;
> And let it bear for thee this hearfelt boast—
> 'Twas he that knew thee best, that lov'd thee most!

Near the west end is a neat modern font of white marble, presented by Lord Eliot. The ancient Saxon font, which appears to be as old as the church, lies in a dark corner, under one of the towers. The pulpit is curiously veneered and inlaid. The altar-piece is of oak, and very fine. It was given by one of the Eliots. The burial-ground was formerly attached to the church; but about the year 1780, Mr. Eliot (now Lord Eliot) procured

a faculty

a faculty from the Bishop for levelling the church-yard, and making a new cemetery at a little distance west of the church. Since that time the ancient burial-ground forms a kind of lawn between the mansion-house and the sacred structure, which is not more than fifty yards from the former, and is included in Lord Eliot's gardens. Before the removal of the church-yard, the curious ornaments and columns of the western entrance were obscured by earth and rubbish, which had been suffered to accumulate to the height of several feet round the door-way. This is now protected by iron pallisadoes, put up at the expence of his Lordship, who takes every possible precaution to prevent any injury being done to the walls and ornaments of this building. The entrance-door for the parishioners is on the south side of the edifice.

Among the particulars respecting this town and priory, related by Carew in his History of Cornwall, are the following, which we shall transcribe in his own words. The singular manner in which the priory is reported to have been acquired by Champernoun, has never, we believe, been contradicted.

"The church town mustreth many inhabitants, and sundry ruines, but little wealth, occasioned eyther through abandoning their fishing trade, as some conceive, or by their being abandoned of the religious people, as the greater sort imagine; for in former times, the Bishop of Cornwall's see was from St. Petrocks, in Bodmyn, removed hither, as from hence, when the Cornice Dioces united with Devon, it passed to Crediton. But this first losse received reliefe through a succeeding *Priory*, which, at the general suppression, changing his note with his coate, is now named *Port Eliot*; and by the owners charity distributeth, *pro virili*, the alms accustomably expected and expended at such places. Neither will it (I thinke) much displease you to heare how the gentleman's ancestour, of whom Master Eliot bought it, came by the same.

"John Champernowne, sonne and heire apparent to Sir Philip, of Devon, in Henry the Eighth's time, followed the court, and, through his pleasant conceits, of which much might be spoken,

won

won some good grace with the king. Now, when the golden showre of the dissolved Abbey Lands rayned wel nere into every gaper's mouth, some two or three gentlemen, the king's servants, and Master Champernowne's acquaintance, waited at a doore where the king was to passe forth, with purpose to beg such a matter at his hands. Our gentleman became inquisitive to know their suit; they made strange to impart it. This while, out comes the king: they kneele down, so doth Master Champernowne; they prefer their petition; the king graunts it; they render humble thanks, and so doth Champernowne. Afterwards, he requireth his share; they deny it: he appeales to the king: the king avoweth his equall meaning in the largesse; whereon the overtaken companions were fayne to allot him this priory for his partage."

St. German's parish is the largest in this county, its circumference being upwards of twenty miles. It consists principally of arable lands. The farmers particularly excel in the cultivation of turnips; and though a few years ago hoeing the young crops was never employed, yet its great utility has been latterly admitted, and it is now very generally and successfully practised. The chief manure used in this district is lime and sea-sand: the former is very cheap, being procured in abundance from the lime-stone rocks near Plymouth, and the banks of the Tamar. Many agricultural improvements have been introduced into this part of Cornwall by Lord Eliot, whose attention to this important science, and zeal in promoting the best methods of cultivation, is entitled to much praise.

PORT ELIOT, the seat of Edward Craggs, Lord Eliot, occupies the site of the ancient priory of St. German's, the refectory of which included the space now used as the dining-room. This mansion is externally very irregular, but many of the apartments are convenient and spacious. In its exterior, magnificence has been avoided; and "perhaps its simplicity," says a late tourist, "is more correspondent to the scenery by which it is surrounded, and which is rather to be called pleasing, than either picturesque or grand." Most of the apartments are decorated with paintings, by ancient and modern masters. In

In the Dining-Room is a series of portraits of the Eliot family, who have possessed this estate since the year 1565, which, as appears by the title-deeds, was the time when Mr. Champernoun, the original grantee, exchanged it for Cotelands, in Devon, with John Eliot, Esq. The names are as follows:

John Eliot, Esq. 1574, son and heir of Edward Eliot, Esq. of Cotelands; three quarter length; the head very fine.

Richard Eliot, Esq.

Sir John Eliot, Knt. 1628. This gentleman was a Member of the House of Commons in several succeeding Parliaments; but having offended the ministers of the time, by the freedom of his animadversions on the illegal practices of the court, was frequently confined, and at last died in the Tower, in the year 1632. While in prison, he was treated with great rigor and barbarity.

John Eliot, Esq. son and heir of the above, 1664.

Daniel Eliot, Esq. 1687. This gentleman having no male issue, bequeathed his estate to Edward Eliot; said, by Browne Willis, to be great-grandson of the Sir John Eliot before mentioned.

Edward Eliot, Esq. 1719.

James Eliot, Esq. 1734.

Richard Eliot, Esq. uncle and heir of James, 1742.

Edward Eliot Craggs, the present Lord Eliot, Receiver General of the Duchy Court of Cornwall, 1783. This is a three quarter length, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds. The coloring is clear and fine; the back-ground is a rich landscape. Besides the above, here are several more portraits by this admirable artist, who was particularly encouraged by Lord Eliot previous to his excursion to London. Among the other pieces in this collection, whose merit or curiosity render them deserving attention, are the following:

John Locke, Esq. 1697. The same as was engraved for the last edition of his works; half length.

John Hampden, 1643, half length, said to be the only original portrait extant of this distinguished asserter of the liberties of his country.

Cardinal

CARDINAL BENTIVOGLIO, in his robes, full length. The head bald, and very fine.

MAJOR GENERAL RICHARDS, the brave governor and defender of Aliçant.

View of Alicant at the time of the siege.

MRS. HESTER BOOTH, a beautiful portrait, delineated with peculiar sweetness of countenance.

A family picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds, with eleven figures, representing the portraits of RICHARD ELIOT, ESQ. HARRIOT his wife, and their children; with MRS. GOLDSWORTHY, and the Honorable CAPTAIN HAMILTON. This was executed in 1746, and we are assured was the first family group that Sir Joshua ever painted. The colouring is tolerably good; but the whole performance seems deficient in those great points which our artist afterwards so particularly excelled in, and strenuously recommended to others—grouping, composition, incident, and harmony.

The Right Honorable JAMES CRAGGS, Secretary of State, 1718.

CAPTAIN HAMILTON, father of the Marquis of Abercorn, painted for the Kit-cat Club.

RUBENS, half length, and very fine.

Nine ancient pictures, supposed to have belonged to the Priory, representing various events in the life of our Saviour. The coloring and the draperies are well executed, but the drawing is inaccurate.

View in Holland, by Moonlight; very fine: the sky is painted with considerable judgment.

View on the Rhine, with many figures, by R. Griffeir.

Two Landscapes, with Cattle, well painted.

A small and beautiful cabinet picture, by Rembrandt, from the apochryphal story of Bel and the Dragon; representing Cyrus showing Daniel how the victuals were eaten by Bel. "Then said the king unto him, thinkest thou not that Bel is a living God? Seest thou not how much he eateth and drinketh every day?"—Bel and the Dragon, verse 6.

An exceeding fine Portrait of an Old Man, which is curious as being the production of two artists of distinguished talents. This is affirmed on the authority of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who declared that the head, which was cut out of another picture, and fastened to this canvas, was painted by Quintin Matsys; and the drapery and background by Rembrandt. The style, coloring, and pencilling of the different parts, seem perfectly to justify Sir Joshua's opinion.

The estate of Port Eliot, which, under the appellation of Port Priory, originally belonged to the Priors of St. German's, has been very much increased and improved since it came into the possession of the *Eliots*, who are one of the most respectable families in this part of England. The present noble proprietor, in particular, has effected many alterations and improvements. Among the peculiar objects which characterize the contiguous scenery, may be noticed a branch of the river Tidi, which spreads its waters into a lake-like expanse to the north front of the house, and, with the outline of the hills, and the tower of Landrake Church, compose a fine view from the windows. On the banks of this river is a place called the *Craggs*, which has been appropriated to pleasure grounds. The peculiarity and contrast of the neighbouring rocks and woods render its appearance singularly romantic.

LISKEARD

Is partly situated on rocky hills, and partly in a bottom, and through this inequality of the ground, the streets have the appearance of being disposed with studied irregularity. The basement stories of the houses are as much diversified as the streets, the foundations of some buildings being on a level with the chimnies of others. On the eastern side of the ascent to the town stands the church, which is dedicated to St. Martin, kept in good repair, and particularly clean. Its consists of three spacious aisles, which have lately been new paved: the pews are also new. The tower attached to the west end is built mostly of granite, and the date 1627 is cut in relief over the western door.

The

The south side of the church is ornamented with pinnacles and battlements, and over the porch are three Gothic niches. The battlements are all of granite; but the greater part of the church is composed of slate-stone, which also constitutes the foundation of the town. In the church are two inscriptions, recording benefactions bequeathed for charitable purposes: and a few widows are supported in a small building, endowed as an alms-house. The Town-Hall was erected about the year 1707; but the upper part has been recently rebuilt. This is a handsome structure, supported on granite columns, in the space between which the market is held, and much frequented.

On an eminence north of the town are the crumbling foundations of a castle, but every trace of its shape and architecture is nearly obliterated. Contiguous is a large field, still called Castle Park; but no fragments appear of the "Chapel of our Lady," mentioned by Browne Willis to have stood "therein," and "famous for the frequent pilgrimages made to it." There is, however, a house yet standing near the bottom of the town, which, from its windows, gateway, and sculptured ornaments, appears to have been connected with some religious establishment. Near this building is a spring called the Pipe Well; which supplies the town with water, and which, by some of the credulous inhabitants, is mistakenly supposed to possess extraordinary qualities. It divides into four streams; one of which, by a still further stretch of credulity, is imagined to have more potent virtues than the others. These circumstances seem too insignificant to notice, but for the ignorance of some writers who have represented the above absurdities as real facts. Before the late war, the clothing business flourished here; but the chief business now carried on is tanning, and that to no great extent.

Liskeard, at the time of the Domesday Survey, was possessed by Robert, Earl of Moreton and Cornwall; but was first constituted a free-borough by Richard, brother to Henry the Third, by charter, dated June Fifth, 1240. Edmund, Earl of Cornwall, son and successor of Richard, granted the whole burgh, with its rents, tolls, and perquisites, to the townsmen, or corporation,

at

at the annual rent of 18l. Queen Elizabeth, in the year 1580, granted a charter of re-incorporation, by which the government was vested in a Mayor, Recorder, eight capital Burgesses, and fifteen Assistants, who, with the other freemen of the borough, were empowered to elect the members of parliament.

From this time the history of the borough is involved in some degree of obscurity; and though it is generally considered, that the town enjoys its privileges under Elizabeth's charter, the fact is, that none of its clauses are now valid, excepting those repeated in the charter granted by James the First. This circumstance will be better understood by the following statement, communicated to us as authentic.

"The corporation, in the reign of Charles the Second, was served with a *Quo Warranto;* and thereupon Elizabeth's charter was surrendered by the Mayor, Recorder, capital and inferior Burgesses, under their town seal, and with the consent and approbation of the inhabitants. From thence, and till after the accession of James the First, it should seem, that this town remained unchartered; yet the surrender of Elizabeth's charter was not enrolled during the residue of King Charles's reign, nor till after James's accession, who granted another charter, and named in it the Earl of Bath, Recorder. But soon a party arose in favor of Elizabeth's charter, and proceeded even to elect a Mayor under it. On the same day another Mayor was chosen under James's charter; and both parties prosecuted their several claims at the general assizes held at Launceston, when the verdict was given in favor of James's charter, and Elizabeth's declared null and void, it having been so fully surrendered, and that surrender actually enrolled.

"At present it is reported that both charters are in esteem again; and it is generally understood, that the Mayor, Recorder, capital and inferior Burgesses, are elected under Elizabeth's charter, (ludicrously termed the *grey mare,*) and to perform certain acts of judicature under it; but the greater acts of the corporation, such as their holding two sessions of the peace an-

 nually,

nually, are said to be exercised under that granted by King James, Elizabeth's charter investing them with no much power."

The parish of St. Cleer (to the north of Liskeard) is interesting from its handsome church, its consecrated fountain, and various druidical and other antiquities. The church is very spacious, and consists of a nave and two aisles; each aisle is separated from the nave by four uncommonly large pointed arches, supported by elegant columns, with rich and ornamented capitals; and from the chancel by a pointed arch of less extent, and lower than the others. In the north wall is a small round Saxon door-way, ornamented with a zig-zag moulding on the outside; but the architect, in pursuit of that variety which seems to have been always the principal aim of his contemporaries, has formed the fossite withinside by the two straight sides of a triangle, thus giving it rather the appearance of a roof than of an arch. It is ornamented with a sort of quartrefoil. The tower is ninety-seven feet high, surmounted with four large and lofty pinnacles; and the buttresses which support it are ornamented with purfled fineals at three several stages.

St. Cleer's Well is situated about a quarter of a mile from the church. It appears to have been covered, and inclosed within four walls, having two windows or openings, one on each side, and in front an entrance under two very low round arches. The front, now covered with bushes and ivy, is all that remains of the building. The water which flows from the holy spring forms a large pool before it, and seems to have been likewise surrounded with a low wall. Like St. Nun's Well, described by Carew, it was probably used for what he calls a "Bowssening Pool;"* and in the times

* The practice of *Bowssening* is related by Carew in words to the following purport: "The water which run from the well, fell into a square and close-walled plot, that might be filled to any depth thought necessary. The insane person was made to stand on the wall with his back towards the pool, into which, by a blow on the breast, he was suddenly plunged headlong. While here, "a strong fellowe, provided for the nonce, tooke him, and tossed him up and down, alongst and athwart the water, untill the patient, by forgoing his strength, had somewhat forgot his fury. Then was he conveyed to the church,

times "when devotion as much exceeded knowledge, as knowledge now cometh short of devotion," it may have been considered, by our ignorant and superstitious ancestors, as a bath of sovereign virtue. Very near the well stands a stone cross, ornamented at the top with some rude sculpture.

In the vicinity of this village are several objects that have often excited the attention of antiquaries, and the curiosity of travellers. These are the *Hurlers*, the *Cheese-Wring*, and the *Other Half Stone*. The *Hurlers* is attributed to druidical origin, and when perfect, consisted of three contiguous circles of upright stones, from three to five feet in height. Several of the stones have been removed; but those that remain, prove the centre of the circles to have been on a line with each other. Their diameters are not the same, the middlemost circle being larger than the end ones, which appear of similar size. Their name was obtained from the general persuasion existing among the common people, that the stones were once men, who were thus transformed as a punishment for pursuing the diversion of *hurling** on the sabbath-day.

church, and certaine masses sung over him; upon which handling, if his right wits returned," the patroness of the well "had the thanks; but if there appeared small amendment, he was bowssened againe and againe, while there remayned in him any hope of life, for recovery."

* *Hurling* was formerly one of the most favorite diversions of the natives of this county; but this diversion has very much declined during the last thirty years, probably through the many accidents occasioned by the violence of the exercise, and the severe blows given in the course of the play. The game consisted in throwing or *hurling* a ball of wood, about three inches in diameter, and covered with plated silver, sometimes gilt. On the ball was frequently a Cornish motto, allusive to the game, and signifying that fair play was best. Success depended on catching the ball dexterously when *dealt*, and conveying it away, through all the opposition made by the adverse party; or if that was impossible, to throw it into the hands of a partner, who, in his turn, was to exert his utmost efforts to convey it to his own gaol, which was often three or four miles distant from that of his adversaries. The number of players was indeterminate, but generally from forty to sixty on a side. Some other curious particulars of this exercise may be found in Carew's Survey, page 74.

The *Cheese-Wring* is a natural pile or combination of rude rocks, rising to the height of thirty-two feet, and standing near the top of a hill. The stones are placed one above another; and from the shape of some of them resembling a large cheese, the group obtained its name. It consists of eight stones: the uppermost, as Borlase was informed, was formerly a logan, or rocking-stone; but part of it having been broken off, the equipoise was destroyed, and it is now immoveable: on the top were two hollows, or basons, one of which remains. The great weight of the upper part, and the slender bearing between the third and fourth stones, have excited astonishment "how such an ill grounded pile could resist the storms of such an exposed situation for so many ages." On the same hill are several other similar groups of granite stones, one of which is of the enormous measurement of eleven yards in length, and nine in breadth; the thickness, on a medium, little more than two feet. The hill is of a conical shape; and the diameter of the summit about 100 yards. Round the top is an immense number of small stones, seemingly ranged by art, and forming a rampart or wall. Within the circle are many large masses of rocks, with excavations on the tops of some of them, called *rock-basons*: these are mostly regular and uniform, and generally two together, with a spout or channel between them.

The *Other Half Stone* appears to have been the shaft of a cross, and originally stood upright, but has latterly been thrown down, from an idle curiosity to ascertain whether any concealed treasures were beneath its base. On one of its sides are some ornamental asterisks, but no letters of any kind. Its present length is almost eight feet; yet it seems to have been once longer, as the upper part is broken, and displays part of a mortice. Near it is another stone, nearly square, which appears to have been the plinth of a monumental cross, having the words *Doniert rogavit pro anima*, inscribed on it, in similar characters to those used about the ninth century. *Doniert* is supposed to mean *Dungerth*, who was King of Cornwall, and accidentally drowned about the year 872.



To the above objects of curiosity may be added a *Cromlech*,* which we believe has not hitherto been mentioned by any writer, but Norden, though it is more curious, and of greater magnitude, than that of Mona, or any other we are acquainted with. It stands about one mile and a half north-east of St. Cleer, on an eminence commanding an extensive tract of country, particularly to the east, south, and south-west, and is provincially denominated *Trevethey Stone*. On the north the high ground of the moors exalts its swelling outline above it. It is all of granite, and consists of six upright stones, and one large slab, covering them in an inclined position, with another reclining under it. The impost measures sixteen feet in length, and ten broad, and is at a medium about fourteen inches thick. It rests on five of the uprights only, and at its upper end is perforated with a small circular hole. No tradition exists as to the time of its erection; but its name at once designates its being a work of the Britons, and sepulchral. The term *Trevedi (Trevethi)* signifying, in the *British* language, *the place of graves*.

In the midst of *Carraton-Down* is a single upright stone, about ten feet high, having a disk with the figure of a cross in relief cut on the west front. Many rude obelisks of this kind are remaining in different parts of the county, but they are not all

 figured

* *Cromleç* (Cromlech) is a popular name among the Welsh for any incumbent flag or flat stone. The English antiquaries have adopted the term from the supposition of its having been anciently applied by the Britons to denote an altar, and as such the cromlech has generally been regarded. But the inference is wrong, and the fanciful hypothesis it is intended to support, without foundation. We have no hesitation in declaring that all these kind of works, consisting of upright stones supporting incumbent ones, were sepulchral monuments, and *mostly* raised by the Britons; though Mr. Gough has advanced several arguments to make them appear of Danish workmanship. We assert this, *generally*, on the broad grounds of such works not being common in Denmark, when compared with the numbers in Britain: and even if these kind of monuments were more frequently found in the former country, that would still be insufficient to establish the opinion of those in the latter being of Danish erection, as many cromlechs exist in the most hidden recesses of the Welsh mountains: and some of the most ancient records in the language of that nation, name several British chieftains who were interred under stones so raised; some of which have been dug up, and indisputable remains of sepulture discovered beneath.

figured with the cross. Borlase considers them as the symbols of Phenician deities, raised long before the introduction of Christianity, though afterwards inscribed with the cross, and associated in some mode with religion: more probably, however, they were erected only as guides and mementos to the pilgrims passing the mountains.

St. Neot's, a small village about four miles west of St. Cleer. was originally denominated *Neotestov*, from Neotus, the reputed brother of the Great Alfred. Its Church, according to Camden, (who quotes Asser as his authority,) was anciently called *St. Guerrier's*, or the *healing* saint's; so entitled, he adds, through the recovery of Alfred from a dangerous sickness, by here offering up his prayers. Neotus, who obtained the appellation of saint from his holy life, and the miracles wrought through his peculiar sanctity, was buried in this fabric, which from that time was called St. Neot's; though history records two removals of his body; first to *Arnulphsbury* (now St. Neot's) in Huntingdonshire, and subsequently to Croyland.

It appears, from the Domesday Survey, that there was a monastery at this place in the time of Edward the Confessor; but whether founded by Neotus, by Alfred, or by Edward himself, is uncertain. Its inmates, there named the Clerks of St. Neot, held Neotestov, "formerly consisting of two hides of land," all which, says the Survey, "except one acre, which the priests still have, the Earl has taken away." Thus dispossessed of its lands, the monastery decayed, and only its name has descended to the present age. All remains of its ancient Church have likewise been destroyed; but as the present structure contains some curious memorials of its patron saint, and displays some singular specimens of the credulity of our forefathers, we shall somewhat enlarge our description.

The Church is a handsome fabric, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a tower at the west end, and apparently not older than the reign of Henry the Sixth. The roof is of timber, ornamented with lozenges, in which are initial letters, knots, and other embellishments. This seems more modern than the

rest

rest of the building, the date in the western lozenge of the nave being 1593. The nave is separated from the aisles by pointed arches. Near the east end is a stone-casket, eighteen inches by fourteen, said to contain such remains of St. Neot as were not carried into Huntingdonshire. Over this is a wooden tablet, inscribed to his honor and memory with the following uncouth rhymes.

> Hic (olim noti) jacuere relicta Neoti
> Nunc præter cineres, nil superesse vides:
> Tempus in hâc fossâ carnē cōsumpsit et ossa;
> Nomen perpetuum, sancte Neote, tuum.

Consuming Time Neotus' flesh and bones to dust translated;
A sacred tomb this dust inclos'd, which now is ruinated.
Tho' flesh, and bones, and dust, and tomb, thro' tract of time be rotten,
Yet Neot's fame remains with us, which nere shall be forgotten;
Whose father was a Saxon King; St. Dunstan was his teacher;
In famous Oxford he was eke the first professed preacher,
That then in schools, by quaintest terms, the sacred themes expoũded,
Which schools by his advice the good King Alfred well had founded;
But in those days the furious Danes the Saxons' peace molested,
And Neot forced was to leave that place so much infested
With hostile spoils: then *Ainsbury* his place of refuge was,
Within the shire of Huntingdon, where since it came to pass,
That for his sake the place from him doth take its comon name;
The vulgar call it now St. Need's, their market town of fame.
There Alfric built a monastry, to Neot 'twas behested;
And Rosey, Wife to the erle of Clare, with means the same invested,
For maintenance in after times: where long he did not stay,
But thence, enforc'd by furious Danes, he forward took his way
To *Guerriers-Stoke* for his repose; this place so call'd of yore,
But now best known by Neot's name, more famous than before.
For why, a college here of clarks he had, whose fame encreased
When as his corpse was clad in clay, and he from hence diceased.
Some say his bones were carried home; St. Need's will have it so,
Which claims the grace of Neot's tomb; but hereto we say No.

Neotus floruit año Dom 896.

The windows of this church are seventeen in number, and seem to be full as ancient as the building. Two of them contain representations in painted glass of the principal events in the Old Testament, from the Creation to the Death of Noah; a

third displays a series of compartments, expressive of the events contained in the legend of St. George; and a fourth of a similar series from the lengendary history of St. Neot; the remaining eleven either are, or have been, embellished with full-length figures of saints; but most of the windows are very much damaged, and the broken panes repaired with plain glass, so that the designs in some instances can hardly be traced.*

The window in which the principal events of the legendary life of St. Neot are delineated, is situated in the north aisle, and under each compartment is a Latin sentence explanatory of the subjects, which are twelve in number. They appear, with the exception of the first, wherein the saint is represented as resigning his crown to a younger brother, to have been taken from Capsgrave's *Nova legenda Angliæ*, published in the year 1516. The story of St. Neot represents him as "endowed with every Christian virtue, eminent for his learning, eloquent in speech, intelligent in giving council, and of countenance truly angelic;" but so dwarfish in his stature, that when he performed mass, he was obliged to be exalted on an iron stool. His fame, while he resided at Glastonbury, where he first became a monk,† was so extensive, that he was visited by immense numbers of people, who sought his prayers, either for the relief of bodily infirmity, or for the influx of spiritual comfort. The saint, however, became wearied with the concourse of multitudes, and with one adherent, named Barius, retired to a hermitage on this spot; and having spent seven years here in great sanctity, went to Rome, received the Pope's blessing,* and* obtained

* A remarkable instance of the inattention of general writers is exhibited in the accounts given of these windows: in *Bishop Gibson's* Edition of *Camden*, in *Steven's* Supplement to *Dugdale*, in the *Magna Britannia*, the *Description of England*, and some other works. The substance is, that "the windows of this Church have many *Jewish traditions* painted in them; the explication of which traditionary stories is preserved in a Cornish book, now in the Bodlcian Library at *Oxford*." The subjects really connected with Jewish legends are only *two*; viz. Seth shooting an arrow at Cain, and the death of Adam, under whose tongue Seth is placing three eggs.

† All the events in this quotation distinguished by an asterisk, are represented in the paintings.

tained permission to build a monastery near his place of residence. Accordingly, continues the legend, "on his return, he erected a suitable edifice, and filled it with monks, and was thought worthy of frequent consolation from angelic visitors. Near the spot on which his monastery stood, there was a spring of clear water, which in the driest seasons never failed. In it this man of God perceived there were three fishes; but not presuming to touch them till it was revealed to him for what purpose they were placed there, an angel appeared to acquaint him,* that every day, or as often as he should find occasion, he might take one, and one only, of these fishes for his use; leaving the other two untouched. This condition being observed, he was assured, that, on his next return to the well, he should always find three fishes, as at the first.

"It happened soon after this, that our saint was afflicted with a grievous disorder, and unable for some days to take any sustenance.* Barius, his faithful and affectionate servant, being alarmed at his long abstinence, went to the well, and caught *two* fish, which he cooked* in different ways, boiling one, and broiling the other, and brought them to his master in a dish.* The good saint immediately took alarm, and enquired with much earnestness whence these two fish came. Barius, with honest simplicity, told him he had taken them from the well, and had dressed them in different ways, hoping that if one did not suit his sickly palate, the other might. Then said the saint, "Why hast thou done this? How, in opposition to an express command, hast thou presumptuously ventured to take from the well more than one fish at a time?" He then commanded his trembling servant instantly to carry back the two fishes to the well; and throwing himself prostrate upon the floor, he continued in prayer, till Barius returning, acquainted him, that the two fishes, after having been drest, were now in the well, alive and active, and disporting in the water as usual.* Neotus then commissioned him to go again, and catch one fish only, and to dress that for his use; which order being complied with, no

sooner

sooner had he tasted of the fish, than he was restored to perfect health.

"Afterwards it befell, that the oxen belonging to the monastery were stolen,* and for want of them, the servants of the holy monks could not plough their grounds." In this difficulty "many stags from the adjoining woodlands, forgetting their savage nature, came, and offered their necks to the yoke, and continued obediently to perform all the labours necessary for the support of the monastery,* until the robbers who had carried off the oxen, hearing of this miracle, brought them back to Neotus,* and expressing their repentance, framed their future lives by his council. It is said, that, from that day to the present, these deer, and all that are descended from them, are marked with white wherever they were touched by the yoke, or by the harness. It happened also, that this same servant of heaven standing in the well, in which he was daily wont to repeat the whole psalter throughout, a hind, whom the dogs were pursuing, broke from the wood adjoining, and running toward him, fell at his feet; nor could it by any means be brought to rise, till he had assured it of protection and security.* The dogs presently afterwards advancing towards it in full cry, were checked and reproved by Neotus, on which they immediately turned tail, and fled hastily away from their prey. The huntsman, beholding this wonder, fell prostrate before the saint, and took upon him the habit of a monk, in the priory of St. Petroc, in which priory his horn is preserved as a memorial of this adventure."

In the legend several other miracles are related of this saint; but as they are not noticed in the paintings, we shall forbear to relate them, and only observe, that whatever fables are attached to the history of this personage, he was undoubtedly a man of learning and ability. Leland remarks, that, "he was nearly allied in blood to the great Alfred; and is also believed to have induced him to rebuild the English School at Rome, founded by King Ina, and augmented in its revenues by Offa; and from

the

the same pious zeal for learning and religion, to have prevailed on him to found the *New School* at the *ford of the Isis.*"*

In St. Keyne's parish, south-east of this, is *St. Keyne's Well*, classed by Carew among the Cornish natural wonders, and perhaps, from the peculiar properties attributed by tradition to its waters, more distinguished by conversation than most other springs, however renowned for their sanative effects. "He who caused this spring to be pictured," says Carew, "added this rhime for an exposition."

In name, in shape, in quality,
This Well is very quaint;
The name to lot of *Keyne* befell,
No over holy Saint.

The shape four trees of divers kinde,
Withy, Oak, Elme, and Ash,
Make with their roots an arched roof,
Whose floore this spring doth wash.

The quality, that man or wife
Whose chance or choice attaines,
First of this sacred stream to drinke,
Thereby the mast'ry gains.

The trees mentioned in the verse have been long since dead; but five others of similar kinds were planted, about sixty years ago, by Mr. Rashleigh, father of Philip Rashleigh, Esq. of Menabilly, and still continue to flourish over the wonder-working stream. The pleasing tale named the Well of St. Keyne, written by Southey, and published in the first volume of the Anthology, was founded on the above lines.

Bake, the seat of Sir Lionel Copley, Bart. is pleasantly situated about three miles from the sea, between Looe and St. German's, and has for upwards of three centuries been the residence of

* The chief particulars of the above description of St. Neot's were derived from a quarto pamphlet, entitled, "Some Account of the Church and Windows of St. Neot's, Cornwall," written by the Rev. Mr. Forster, Rector of Boconnoc, in this County.

of the ancient family of the *Moyles*, who were originally settled in Kent, but obtained possessions in this county by marriage. Thomas Moyle, Esq. was Speaker of the House of Commons in the 34th year of Henry the Eighth; but the name is now extinct; though the male line still subsists in the present possessor of the family estate, whose father, Sir Joseph, changed the name of Moyle for that of Copley, on his accession to a large estate in Yorkshire.

Among the family portraits at Bake, is one of the learned WALTER MOYLE, who was born at this place in the year 1672. After receiving his academical education at Oxford, he was entered at the Temple; but possessing a taste too refined to submit to the drudgery of what he termed *law-lucrative*, he applied himself to the study of general jurisprudence, and then probably laid the foundation of those sound political principles, which he afterwards displayed in parliament, and which procured him the esteem of all his contemporaries most noted for their attachment to the cause of the Revolution, and of rational liberty. In the 10th of William the Third he was made representative for Saltash; but the latter years of his life were passed in studious retirement at Bake, where he died in 1721. His essays on various topics of polite literature, which he modestly witheld from the world during his life, have since his decease been published; and received from Gibbon, and other eminent scholars, that tribute of praise to which the profound erudition, the acute and liberal spirit of criticism, and the correct and solid judgment by which they are distinguished, so justly entitle them. His letters, printed with his works, bear testimony to the wit and vivacity of expression which rendered his company interesting to the men of letters who assembled at Will's Coffee House, to Dryden, Congreve, Wycherly, and Fletcher of Salton.

MORVAL, is a fine old seat of the *Buller* family, and was, we believe, the birth-place of the late Judge Buller. The situation is pleasant, and the neighbouring views are picturesque and beautiful. Of Shillingham, the more ancient seat of this family, little remains, except the ruins of an elegant Gothic Chapel, now covered with ivy.

The

The church of St. Martin's, about one mile south of Morval, contains some small remains of Saxon architecture. On one of the walls of the chancel is an oval marble tablet, inscribed to the memory of its late rector, the Rev. Jonathan Toup, whose great knowledge, and singular critical sagacity, are well known to the learned throughout Europe. He was born at St. Ives, in this county, in the year 1713; and after taking his degree of bachelor of arts at Exeter College, Oxford, he took his master's degree at Cambridge in 1756. The rectory of St. Martin's was procured for him by his uncle, Mr. Busvargus. For the vicarage of St. Merryn, in this county, and a prebend in the cathedral church of Exeter, he was indebted to his zealous patron and friend, Bishop Warburton, at whose solicitation both benefices were bestowed on him by Dr. Keppel, Bishop of Exeter. His Annotations on Suidas, and on Theocritus, his edition of Longinus, and the notes which he contributed to almost every distinguished work of classical criticism published during his time, evince deep learning, and in general great ingenuity. He censured freely, and praised sparingly; but, by a peculiar felicity in discovering the places to which the author alludes or quotes, he has explained difficulties, and illustrated obscurities, with greater plausibility, and more undoubted success, than any of his predecessors. He was rector of the parish thirty-four years, and died in the 72d year of his age, on the 19th of January, 1785. The boroughs of

EAST and WEST LOOE

Are situated at the mouth of the river which bears the same name, and are connected by a long, narrow, irregular bridge of fifteen arches. East Looe is a labyrinth of short, narrow, dirty alleys, above which rises the low embattled tower of a little chapel: it is mostly built on a small flat piece of ground, having the river on the west, and the sea on the south. The port is protected by a small battery and breast-work. West Looe lies in a bay on the opposite bank, which rising immediately

ately from the water, presents a long street of mean irregular houses, creeping up the side of a hill, with a small Town-Hall, anciently a chapel, and a few other buildings on the brink of the river. The appearance of both towns, encircled with very steep, high hills, the sides of which are covered with gardens, hanging one over another, and trees through which are seen other straggling cottages, is remarkably picturesque. Neither of these boroughs give name to the parish of which it forms a part; West Looe being in that of Talland, and East Looe in that of St. Martin's. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by the pilchard fishery, and the trade connected with the port.

East Looe, in the reign of Edward the First, as appears by the claim of Henry de Bodigan, then lord of the manor, possessed a market and fair, a ducking-stool and a pillory. In the reign of Edward the Third, in conjunction with Fowy, it deputed a merchant to a Council of trade held at Westminster, but was not admitted to a full share of the legislature till the thirteenth of Elizabeth. This Princess granted the borough its first charter of incorporation in the year 1587. It vests the government in nine Burgesses, one of whom is annually chosen Mayor; and they have jointly the power of electing a Recorder. The number of voters is about 50. The corporation hold the manor of the Duchy of Lancaster, by a fee-farm rent of twenty shillings per annum. The houses are about 200, and built with slate.

West Looe, originally named *Portpigham*, was first incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and the government vested in a Mayor and twelve capital Burgesses, who, at the yearly rent of twenty-four pounds, hold the manor of the Duchy of Cornwall, to which it was annexed by Henry the Eighth, on the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter, to whom it then belonged. The voters are about 50, the number of houses 100.

Opposite the mouth of the Looe River is Looe Island, a small tract belonging to Sir Harry Trelawny, whose chief inhabitants are various kinds of sea-fowl, which resort to the rocks in the spring, for the purpose of incubation. At this period, says Carew, " you shall see your head shadowed with a cloud

of old ones, through their diversified cries, witnessing their dislike of your disturbance of their young." On this Island was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. George, of which nothing remains but the foundations.

POLVELLAN, the seat of Colonel Lemon, stands at a small distance from West Looe, on the north; and when the tide is in, commands a beautiful view over the confluence of the Looe and Trelawny rivers, both of which are seen from the house, retiring in perspective for several miles amidst steep broken banks, principally covered with wood.

TRELAWNY HOUSE, a seat of the *Trelawny* family, is a venerable mansion, apparently of the age of Elizabeth, situated in the neighbourhood of some very beautiful scenes, about three miles from the Looe River. The valley in which is Trelawn Mill, is one of the most delightful in the west of England. In the Drawing-Room is a fine portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of SIR JONATHAN TRELAWNY, Bishop of Winchester, who was born here.

DULOE is a small village, a short distance north-east of Trelawny. In its church, which is a plain Gothic structure, dedicated to S. Cuby, is a handsome stone monument, sustaining a recumbent plaister figure of a knight in armour, with an inscription to the memory of Sir John Colshull of Tremadart, who died the 17th of March, 1483. Near it are several monuments of the *Arundels* and *Killiows*, sculptured in slate;* and on a tablet

* Similar monuments are found in many churches of Cornwall and Devon: they appear to have been much in fashion in this part of the Kingdom during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but seem peculiar to these counties. They consist of slate slabs, of various sizes; and are sometimes formed into tables or altar-tombs: at others they are fixed as tablets against the walls. The large slabs are from five to seven feet long, and are frequently ornamented with a figure carved in high relief, and as large as life, or perhaps with smaller figures, representing a man, his wife, and their children. The figures are in some instances raised full three inches out of the stone. They have seldom much beauty; but the ease with which the work was executed upon the fine close-grained blue slate of Cornwall, has frequently induced the sculptor to mark many more minutiæ of dress, than are seen in most other monuments of the same age.

tablet of the latter kind of substance is the underwritten inscription, in which the name of the female, whose remembrance it records, forms the anagram, *Man a dry Laurel.*

MARIA ARUNDELL.
Man a dry Laurel.

Man to the marigold compar'd may bee,
Man may be likened to the laurell tree;
Both feede the eye, both please the optic sense,
Both soone decay, both suddenly fleet hence.
What then inferre you from her name, but this,
Man fades away, man a dry laurell is.

In a vault in this church are deposited the remains of several of the *Anstis* family, who possessed considerable property in the parish. John Anstis, whose "Register of the Most Noble Order of the Garter," in two volumes folio, and other works, are well known to all lovers of heraldry, was born at St. Neots, in this county, in Sept. 1669. He was made Garter King at Arms, 13th Anne; died the fourth of March, 1744; and was interred in this vault. Besides the books which he published, he left in manuscript a History of Launceston, a Treatise on the Antiquities of Cornwall, and many other works and collections now dispersed in various hands. His son John, who, in 1725, was joined to his father in the office of Garter King at Arms, and had likewise the additional offices of Genealogist and Register of Bath, died fifth of December, 1754; and was also buried in the family vault. The heraldic regalia, both of the father and son, are still preserved at Westnarth, in this parish, where they resided.

DR. JEREMIAH MILLES, Dean of Exeter, and formerly President of the Society of Antiquaries, was born at the parsonage house of Duloe, of which his father, who died the thirty-first of January, 1745-6, was vicar forty-two years. Within a furlong north-east of the church, is a small Druidical Circle, that has not hitherto been noticed. It consists of seven or eight stones, one of which is about nine feet in height: four are upright; the others are either broken, or concealed by a hedge, which divides the circle; part being in an orchard, and part in an adjoining field. We are

unable

unable to state its dimensions accurately, but its diameter does not appear to exceed twenty or twenty-five feet.

St. Cuby's. or, as it is vulgarly called, *Kibby's Well*, is situated somewhat more than a mile from Duloe Church, on the left side of the road which leads to Sandplace, and which probably derives its name of Kippiscombe *(St. Cuby's Combe)* Lane from this little consecrated spring. The water flows into a circular bason, or reservoir, of granite, two feet four inches at its extreme diameter at top, and about two feet high. It appears to have been neatly carved, and ornamented in the lower part with the figure of a griffin, and round the edge with dolphins, now much defaced. The water was formerly carried off by a drain, like those usually seen in fonts and piscinas.

BOCONNOC. This manor in the time of the Conqueror was held by Robert, Earl of Moreton,* but was seized on the attainder of William, his son and successor, who had aided the rebellion of Robert, Duke of Normandy, against Henry the First. Afterwards it appears to have been annexed to the possessions of the Earls of Cornwall; yet early in the fourteenth century it became the property of the *Carminowes*,† who resided here, and were the first family that possessed it independent of the earldom. From the Carminowes it passed, by the marriage of Margaret, daughter and coheiress of Thomas Carminowe, to Sir Hugh Courtenay, who was killed at the battle of Tewkesbury. Sir Edward, his heir and successor, was created Earl of Devon, by Henry the Seventh, in the year 1485. His son, Sir William, who married Catherine, daughter of Edward the Fourth, should have succeeded to the earldom, but being attainted in his father's life-time, the title was bestowed on Henry, his son, who was created Earl of Devon and Marquis of Exeter. This nobleman

* Or rather *Mortaigne*, (in Normandy,) the term Moreton being a modern corruption.

† One of this family presented to the rectory in the year 1318; but the earliest patron that appears on the bishop's books, was Thomas Kent, who presented 53d of Henry the Third, but by what authority is uncertain.

was beheaded in 1538-9, and his possessions and honors reverting to the Crown, were not restored till the liberation of his only surviving son, the accomplished but unfortunate Edward,* in the year 1553.

On the death of Earl Edward, who died unmarried at Padua, in 1556, the estates of the Courtenays devolved to the heirs of the four daughters of Sir Hugh, and Boconnoc became the share of —— *Mohun*, descended from Isabel, the third daughter.† This family, whose ancestor, *William de Mohun*, came to England with the Conqueror, was originally settled at Dunster, in Somersetshire; but appears to have had property in Cornwall in the reign of King John, and afterwards resided at Boconnoc. In the year 1713, Charles, Lord Mohun, the last of the name, was killed in a duel with Duke Hamilton, and his possessions were soon afterwards conveyed by his dowager to a *Mordaunt* whom she had married, of a baronet's family in Warwickshire. This Mordaunt sold Boconnoc, and all Lord Mohun's other manors in this county, to *Thomas Pitt, Esq.* who had been Governor of Madras, and has since been so much celebrated for having brought to Europe the famous Pitt-diamond. In his family it yet continues, and is at present held by Thomas, Lord Camelford, Baron of Boconnoc, who succeeded his father in the year 1793.

BOCONNOC HOUSE, the seat of this nobleman, is a convenient but not magnificent structure, situated in a lawn of nearly one hundred acres adjoining the park. No traces of the ancient castle-

* Some particulars of this Earl are related in Vol. I. page 45, et seq.

† Mr. Hals, in his Parochial History of Cornwall, relates the descent of this manor differently. He supposes it to have been forfeited to the Crown on the attainder of Henry Courtenay, Marquis of Exeter; to have been purchased from the Crown by *Carmynowe*, of Fentongollan, and from him, by Francis Russel, Earl of Bedford, and to have been sold by the latter to Reginald Mohun in 1566. What authority he had for supposing this manor ever to have been possessed by the Russels we know not: but it was certainly in the *Carminowes* anterior to the *Courtenays*, and (as appears from the presentations to the rectory) was possessed by the *Carminowes* at the very time he gives it to the *Dawneys*.

castle-like mansion of the Carminowes and Courtenays can now be seen, though a portion of the walls remains in the present building, which was new modelled from the old fabric by Governor Pitt, and an additional wing made. The late Lord Camelford added a second wing, containing a handsome Gallery, 110 feet in length, opening into a Drawing-Room, and a Library. The gallery, and several apartments, are ornamented with portraits: the following are the best entitled to observation.

SIR REGINALD MOHUN, half length, probably by Cornelius Jansen.

An old Lady of the MOHUN family, supposed to be Sir Reginald's grandmother. Both these are dated 1636.

GOVERNOR PITT: Kneller: full length, very fine.

SIR RICHARD LYTTLETON, brother to the first Lord Lyttleton, and to Christian, mother of the late Lord Camelford: Pompeio Battoni.

DUCHESS OF CLEVELAND: Sir Peter Lely. This is a very fine painting it was presented by the Duchess to her relation, Harriet Villiers, who married Robert Pitt, eldest son of the Governor. The expression and character are wonderfully great.

MRS. STEWART and MRS. VILLIERS, sisters to the above Harriet.

CHARLES LYTTLETON, Bishop of Carlisle: Cotes.

GEORGE GRENVILLE, ESQ. father of the Marquis of Buckingham: Sir Joshua Reynolds. In his robes as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

LORD LYTTLETON: Caltz. The above five are Kit-Cats.

RICHARD, late EARL TEMPLE: Three-quarter length: Sir Joshua Reynolds.

FREDERICK, late Prince of Wales: full length: the head and breast by Vanloo, but indifferently finished by one of his scholars. This was presented by his Royal Highness to Thomas, grandson of Governor Pitt, when the latter was Lord Warden of the Stannaries.

GENERAL EARL STANHOPE, related to the Pitts by marriage: Kneller.

In the Billiard-Room is a bust of the late Lord Camelford, executed by an artist at Rome in 1790; and another of the Great Earl of Chatham, by Wilton. Beneath the bust of Lord Chatham are the following panegyrical lines, written by Frederick Montague, Esq. and engraved on a plate of copper.

> Her trophies faded, and revers'd her spear,
> See *England's* Genius bend o'er CHATHAM'S bier;
> Her sails no more, in ev'ry clime unfurl'd,
> Proclaim her dictates to th' admiring world:
> No more shall accents nervous, bold and strong,
> Flow in full periods from his patriot tongue;
> Yet shall th' historic and poetic page
> Thy name, Great Shade, devolve from age to age;
> Thine and thy country's fate congenial tell—
> By thee she triumph'd, and with thee she fell.

Among the rare and choice furniture preserved in this mansion, is a rich antique cabinet of tortoise-shell, inlaid with silver, representing all the principal subjects in Ovid's Metamorphoses; a small table, and a pair of carved chairs of ebony, made out of the cradle belonging to the children of James the First; and a very elegant and tastefully disposed collection of old china.

In the Park are some vestiges of ancient lead mines, one of which was worked in the reign of Charles the First, and again about the year 1750, but was not rich enough to defray the charges of the adventure. The neighbouring grounds are varied and broken, and possess considerable beauty, from being adorned with woody scenery, and retired vales, each watered by a babbling but pellucid brook, forming by their confluence the little river Lerryn. Through these woods and vales the late Lord Camelford had a pleasant ride carried, of about six miles in circuit, and so judiciously disposed, that easy access was given to the simple but pleasing scenery of nature, while the intrusions of art were concealed; the shrubbery, the green-house, and the parterre, which are of necessity trim and formal, being hidden from the sight, and almost from the imagination. The tree most congenial to the soil is the beech: though some oaks have here attained

attained considerable size, yet they do not possess that majesty, and stateliness of form, which distinguish them in some other parts of the kingdom.

On an eminence at some distance from the house is an obelisk, elegantly proportioned, and rising to the height of 123 feet, with the underwritten inscription carved on the pedestal.

In Gratitude and Affection
To the Memory of
SIR RICHARD LYTTLETON,
And to perpetuate the Remembrance
Of that peculiar Character of Benevolence
Which rendered him
The Delight of his own Age,
And worthy the Veneration of
Posterity.
1771.

This column stands in the centre of a square entrenchment, which, in all probability, was raised during the civil wars of the seventeenth century. On a neighbouring hill is another entrenchment, which the former one very much resembles, called St. Nighton's Beacon, and appears, from the Historical Discourses of Sir Edward Walker, to have been made by the King's forces in 1644. In this year, on the fourth of August, Sir Bernard Gascoigne surprised and took possession of Boconnoc House,* then garrisoned by some of the Parliament's forces under the command of the Earl of Essex, several of whose officers being carousing there, were made prisoners. Five days afterwards, the King took his quarters at Boconnoc; and on the day succeeding his arrival, the second ineffectual attempt was made to corrupt the fidelity of Essex. On the fourth of September Charles

 quitted

* A particular account of the seizure of this house by the King's party, and of the transactions of the King's and the Parliament's forces during the time Charles resided here, may be found in the Historical Discourse above mentioned. The writer was here with the King, and his manuscript was corrected by the Monarch's own hand. The account in Clarendon is neither consistent nor accurate. See his History Vol. 4. Pages 518 to 526, and 532, 533, Octavo Edition.

quitted Boconnoc, and marched to Liskeard, and the day following left Cornwall. Near the gate of the Rookwood-Grove, leading to the Parsonage, still remains the stump of an aged oak, in which tradition says the King's standard was fixed. The upper part of this tree was broken off by the wind in March 1783, about nine feet above the ground. Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants of this county, it had produced scarcely any other than variegated leaves, which the tradition further reports, to have originally changed color from an attempt having been made to assassinate the King while receiving the sacrament under its branches. The ball is said to have passed through the tree; and a hole made by the woodpeckers was shown to confirm the tale, which probably arose from the King having been actually shot at, when in the *Hall-Walk*, and a fisherman killed who was gazing at him. The retirement and repose which now distinguish Boconnoc, render it difficult for the visitant to conceive it as having been the residence of a court, and surrounded with contending armies.

The church of Boconnoc is apparently of the age of Henry the Sixth, in whose reign many of the Cornish churches appear to have been built. It consists of a small aisle of two arches only, and two larger aisles of equal dimensions, separated by clustered columns, and six pointed arches. This fabric once abounded with ancient monuments; but almost all of them, on repairing and new paving the church, some years ago, were torn down, and confusedly deposited in a vault, which was at the same time filled up, as if it had been decreed that every memorial of the Carminowes and Mohuns was to be extinguished with their families. When the church was repaired, the mullions and tracery-work were also removed from the windows, and the screen or rood-loft taken away.

In the lunette, between the first and second arches, on the north side of the wall that divides the aisles, within a small arch, is some ancient sculpture, representing a gigantic figure standing beside a cradle, in which is an infant sleeping. Near the foot of the cradle is Death; and at the head, an hour glass in the

act of falling: in the hands of the large figure is a rude scythe. No memorial of the intent of this monument exists; but it has been supposed to be a votive tablet, offered for the recovery of a sick infant, and the gigantic personage to represent St. Christopher. The font is handsome: the bason is supported by a piccina and four columns. The belfry is singular; it being only eight feet high from the ground to the springing of the roof. The bells, three in number, hang within two feet of the ground, and are rung by the foot.

This parish is but small: its length is about two miles and a half, and its breadth one mile and three quarters. The number of houses is between fifty and sixty; the inhabitants about 250. The manor is not bounded by the parish, but extends into the parishes of Bradoc, St. Winnowe, St. Veep, and Ladock: it also claims rights of seignory over the manors of Tregrilla and Menheniot.

LOSTWITHIEL.

THE *Uzella* of Ptolemy is generally reputed to have been on the site, or in the vicinity, of this town; and both Camden and Borlase have expressed themselves in favor of this opinion; but neither Roman remains, nor the discovery of antiquities, have been adduced by either to support their arguments. Camden supposes the ancient town to have stood on the high hill now occupied by the very strong fortress of Restormel, and the voice of tradition is correspondent; yet no remnants of walls, nor foundations of buildings, can be found to confirm the conjecture; and whether Lostwithiel was a Roman station, or originally seated at a distance from the place now bearing its name, is equally uncertain.

The present town is situated in a narrow valley, on the western banks of the river Fâwy, which receives the tide, and is navigable at some distance below the town. The houses are principally disposed in two streets, running parallel from the river to the

bottom of a steep hill, which rises to a great height on the west. All the buildings are of stone, and mostly covered with slate, which is obtained in great abundance, and large slabs, in the neighbourhood. The number of houses is about 120; the streets are narrow, and roughly paved. This was anciently the shire town; and the county members are still elected, and the county weights and measures kept here.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and consists of one large and two small aisles, with a tower at the west end, terminating in a singular open spire. In the church is a very curious octangular Font, composed of one large block of free-stone, supported on five clustered columns, and charged with rude and ill-executed sculpture. In the different compartments are represented a huntsman accoutred in a short jacket, with a sword by his side, a horn in his mouth, and a hawk on his finger; two lions; an ape's head, with a snake twirled round it; a dog seizing a rabbit; a bishop's head; and the crucifixion, with a figure standing on each side. This was probably executed by some provincial mason; and though the badness of drawing, proportion, and drapery, render it contemptible as a work of art, it deserves notice from its singularity. In the south aisle is an ancient monument of the time of Elizabeth, with eight small figures, in basso relievo, kneeling, erected in memory of Temperance, wife of William Kendall, Esq. who died in the year 1579.

At a little distance south of the church are the external walls of an old building called the Palace, which was anciently a residence of the Dukes of Cornwall, but is now converted into the stannary prison. This fabric was once very extensive; but great part of its site is occupied by timber-yards. The walls are extremely thick, and, like many ancient castles, seem to have been constructed with small stones, fixed by a liquid cement, now become harder than the stone itself. The principal building is supported on a wide stone arch; and the whole is strengthened by large butresses.

This

This town has been incorporated many centuries: numerous privileges were conferred on it by Richard, King of the Romans, who, by charter, made Lostwithiel, and Penknek, (a place adjoining, and now part of the borough,) one free burgh, and granted its Burgesses the liberty of a guild mercatory. They also possess the anchorage dues of Fâwy Harbour, and various duties on coal, salt, corn, malt, and other commodities brought into that port. The corporation consists of a Mayor, six capital Burgesses, and seventeen Assistants, or Common-councilmen, who are chosen annually by the Mayor and Burgesses. The right of electing the representatives is confined to these twenty-four persons.

On the summit of a very high hill, about one mile north of Lostwithiel, are the mouldering remains of RESTORMEL CASTLE, a fortress magnificent in ruin, and proudly exalting its ivy-clad walls above the contiguous narrow-winding vallies. This was one of the principal residences of the Earls of Cornwall. Richard, King of the Romans, kept his court here: and his son Edmund was also an inhabitant of this castle: and though it is now only tenanted by the owl, the bat, and the daw, yet the grandeur of its ruins, and the importance they communicate to the surrounding scenery, render it peculiarly interesting. The hill on the north side is remarkably steep, having its base swept by the rapid waters of the Fâwy River. This side, and, indeed, the greater part of the hill, is covered with a thick mass of wood, of different character, and variegated foliage.

The rampart, or outer wall of the castle, is nearly a circle, surrounded with a wide and deep ditch, having a raised terrace on the outside, which commands many views, singularly beautiful from the combination of wood, water, lawn, and meadow, the contour of the hills, and the variety of the receding distances. The entrance to the castle is beneath the ruins of a square tower, and an arched gateway. It leads into an open area, between which and the embattled wall of the ramparts are a number of different apartments, extending round the whole inside. These were subdivided into lesser chambers, disposed

into

into two stories, and originally covered with a circular roof, which, however, did not extend over the inner area, the diameter of which, from east to west, is sixty-eight feet; and from north to south, sixty-five. The various apartments occupied two stories: the uppermost seems to have contained the state rooms, and to have had small openings, or windows, in the outer wall, but the spaces are now filled up: most of the apartments were lighted from the inclosed court. Just within the entrance to the area are two stair-cases, leading between the rooms, and the embattled outside walls, to the parapet, which is seven feet higher than the top of the rampart, and two feet and a half in thickness. The rooms of the upper story were entered by a third and *descending* stair-case, which led through the wall from the former. This floor communicated with a small chapel, (twenty-five feet, six inches, by seventeen feet six,) which projected from the outer circular wall, nearly as far as the centre of the ditch, and seems, with the windows and the gateway, to have been more modern than the other parts of the building: in the southern wall are two small niches, where holy water was kept. The thickness of the rampart of the outer wall is nine feet; and its height, from the bank to the parapet, about twenty-seven. The depth of the ditch from the outer bank is nearly nine yards. The castle and honor of Restormel was part of the inheritance of the Dukes and Earls of Cornwall, and was annexed by Edward the Third to the Duchy; but the mansion formerly connected with the estate, and named the Trinity House, is now the property of Lord Mount Edgecumbe, of whom it is rented by John Hext, Esq. and called *Restormel.*

FOWY

Is situated on the western banks of the river Fawy, which, near this town, expands its waters into a secure and spacious harbour. The rocks on both sides the river are composed of a hard bluish slate, containing broad veins of what is generally called, by mineralogists, fat quartz, from its appearance, and greasiness



greasiness to the touch.* Some of the contiguous scenery is extremely grand. On the Polruan side of the river, where is a ferry for foot passengers, the rocks rise to a vast height, and are rudely broken into cliffs and promontories of uncommon boldness; above which are the ruins of St. Saviour's Chapel, which are seen at a vast distance. On the Fowy side, the jutting craggs, the swelling outline of the neighbouring hills, and the picturesque wildness of the distant country, unite their respective characters in the composition of some very pleasing landscapes.

On the rocks, on the opposite sides of the harbour, are the ruins of two square stone towers, that were erected about the reign of Henry the Fourth to protect the entrance. Both towers were provided with port-holes and cannon, and had apparently four floors, each about five yards square: the walls are six feet in thickness. Between these forts, as an additional security to the town, was originally a chain, which extended across the entrance of the harbour; but was removed, according to Leland, in the reign of the above Monarch. Some links, however, probably belonging to this chain, were taken up here in the year 1776, by some fishermen, in a trawl-boat, and are preserved at Menabilly. The harbour is now defended by two small batteries of modern erection, and St. Catherine's Fort, built by the townsmen in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The latter fortress stands on the summit of a steep and magnificent pile of rocks, that bounds one of the creeks of the river.

Fowy, by a late traveller, has been denominated a colony of fishermen, and not unaptly; for though it contains many respectable inhabitants, most of them are concerned either immediately, or remotely, with some branch of the pilchard fishery, which employs many vessels belonging to this town. Upwards of 28,000 hogsheads of fish are generally brought into this port every season. The refuse of the salt and broken fish are commonly sold at about half a guinea a cart-load. When the pilchards are expected, people, called *huers*, are frequently stationed on the rocks, to watch

* Observations on the Western Counties, by Dr. Maton.

watch the course of the shoals, and give notice to the fishermen. Sail-boats are likewise employed for the same purpose.

The houses of Fowy extend along the bank of the river for somewhat more than a mile; but the streets are so irregular, narrow, and full of angles, that a carriage can scarcely pass through any of them. Most of the buildings are of stone. The Church is a spacious and lofty fabric, having one large and two smaller aisles, with a handsome tower on the west, decorated with many carved ornaments, and strengthened by buttresses terminating in purfled pinnacles. This edifice, from its style of architecture, and the rose observable on the key-stones of several arches, seems to have been raised about the reign of Edward the Fourth. In the inside are various monuments of the Treffry, Rashleigh, and Graham families; some of them are of sculptured marble, but the workmanship is in general very indifferent. The roof is embellished with carvings in wood, of angels sustaining armorial shields, and other devices; several of the beams and pews are similarly ornamented. The church is dedicated to Fimbarras, an Irish saint, reputed to have been Bishop of Cork in the fifth century.

On the north side of the church, and close to the burial-ground, on an eminence connected with the latter by three flights of steps, is an ancient mansion, called PLACE, or *Treffry-House*, which originally belonged to the Treffry family, and was their residence for many generations. Leland mentions it in the following terms. "The Frenchmen diverse tymes assailed this toun, and last most notably about Henry the VI. tyme, when the wife of Thomas Treury *(Treffry)* the II. with her men, repelled the French out of her house in her husband's absence; whereupon Thomas Treury buildid a righte faire and strongly embatled towr in his house, and embatteling al the waulles of the house, in a manner made it a castelle, and unto this day it is the glorie of the town building in Fowey." Several parts of this house have since been rebuilt; but its castellated aspect still remains, though the whole is now falling a victim to time and neglect. The Hall has a flat oaken ceiling, richly carved; and other parts of the ancient

building

building are particularly curious from the style of architecture, and sculptured ornaments. The chief entrance is from the church-yard, through a ruined gate, with a strong wicket, flanked by a lodge pierced with loop-holes. Near it, on the eminence, is a public walk, overlooking the town and harbour. Besides the information contained in the foregoing extracts, Leland has related some particulars of Fowy, which we shall repeat, as they mark, in a certain degree, the progressive steps through which the town obtained its consequence. "When Cardinham," says our author, "gave Fawey to Tywartrarth Priorie, it was but a small fischar toun. The glorie of Fawey rose by the warres in King Edwarde the First and Thirde, and Henry the V. day, partely by feats of warre, partely by pyracie, and so waxing riche fell al to merchaundice, so that the toun was haunted with shippes of diverse nations, and their shippes went to al nations. The ships of Fawey sayling by Rhie and Winchelsey about Edward the III. tyme, would vale no bonet beyng required; whereupon Rhy and Winchelsey men and they faught, when Fawey men had victorie, and thereupon bare their arms mixt with the arms of Rhye and Winchelsey, and then rose the name of the *Gallants of Fawey.*

"When warre in Edward the 4 days seased bytwene the French men and Englisch, the men of Fawey usid to pray *(prey)* kept their shippes and assalid the French men in the sea, agaynst king Edwardes commandement, whereupon the captaines of the shippes of Fawey were taken and sent to London, and Dartemouth men commanded to fetche thir shippes away, at whyche tyme Dartmouth men toke away, as it is sayde, the greate chaine that was made to be drawen over the haven from towr to towr."

The account of Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, agrees with the above in substance, and adds, that the inhabitants prospered so much by war, and "the more civil trade of merchandize, that it is reported sixty tall ships did at one time belong to the harbour;" and that they assisted at the siege of Calais with thirty-seven sail. The indignation of Edward the Fourth, as we have

have seen from Leland, bereaved the town of this force, and its trade afterwards decayed greatly; but was once more revived through "the commendable deserts of Master Rashleigh the elder, (descended from a younger brother of an ancient house in Devon,) whose industrious judgment and adventuring," continues Carew, "in trade of merchandize, first opened a light and way to the townesmens newe thriving, and left his sonne large wealth and possessions." This family have ever since continued to be great supporters of the commerce of the town, and have large estates in the neighbourhood.

The Market-house is spacious: over it is the Town-Hall, erected a few years ago, by Philip Rashleigh, Esq. and Lord Viscount Valletort, who then represented the borough in Parliament. The charitable establishments are two good Free-schools, an Alms-house for eight decayed widows, and a Poor-house.

Fowy, in the time of the Conqueror, was the property of Robert, Earl of Mortaigne; but in the reign of Richard the First, was possessed by Robert Dinham, or Cardinham, who bestowed it on the Priory of Trewardreth, of which he is by some authors reputed to have been the founder. In the reign of Edward the Second, the Priory obtained a grant of a weekly market, and two annual fairs, to be held in this town. On the suppression of religious houses, Henry the Eighth annexed the whole manor, with other estates, to the Duchy of Cornwall, in lieu of the honor of Wallingford, which he had separated from the latter. We believe it is now held of the Duchy by the Corporation, at a small quit-rent.

The Corporation consists of a Mayor, eight Aldermen, a Recorder, and two Assistants. The Mayor and Aldermen are Justices of the Peace. The Recorder was first chosen under a charter granted by James the Second, before whose time the chief Magistrate was a Portreeve.* The right of election is understood to reside in the Prince's tenants admitted to the homage,

* Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, Vol. II.

homage, and in all the inhabitants paying scot, and lot; the number of voters is about sixty.

During the wars between Charles the First and his Parliament, this neighbourhood was at diffent times occupied by the soldiers of both parties. Lostwithiel, Fowy, and the intermediate places, became, in the year 1644, the quarters of the troops commanded by the Earl of Essex, who here, by unskilful management, was at length pent up by the King's forces, and driven to the disgraceful expedient of abandoning his army to their fate, and, with the Lord Roberts, and some other officers, escaping in a small vessel to Plymouth. He embarked at Fowy; and though his cavalry made a safe retreat, his infantry were obliged to surrender almost at discretion.

MENABILLY, the seat of Philip Rashleigh, Esq. member of parliament for Fowy, is situated about three miles west of that borough, on an eminence at a short distance from the sea. The mansion is built with stone, and commands an extensive prospect over the British Channel. It contains the most rich and magnificent collection of minerals* of any in Cornwall, or perhaps in the whole kingdom. The most rare and curious specimens are here preserved, and their number and variety is in all probability unequalled by any cabinet existing. Some idea of their extent may be formed by observing, that the varieties of copper alone amount to nearly 1000. This collection also exhibits some other curiosities; and is not only highly interesting to the mineralogist, but likewise to the antiquary. Among its stores are several British instruments found at Bennalack; on opening the barrows on St. Austel Down; and in the different stream-works

* The mineralogical world have been lately favored with a valuable work, entitled, "*Specimens of British Minerals*," from the cabinet of Philip Rashleigh, Esq. This contains a specific description, with very beautiful engravings, of a considerable number of the most rare species found in this county. The drawings of the minerals were made by Mr. T. R. Underwood, and Mr. Bone. They are minutely correct, and executed with strict fidelity and great taste. The minerals themselves are, with the highest liberality, shown by Mr. Rashleigh to every person of science.

works of this vicinity. Some models in glass are also preserved here of the remarkable hail-stones which fell in the neighbourhood on the twentieth of October, 1791, and of which an account was given by Mr. King, in his Essay on Stones fallen from the Clouds. Among the most remarkable Cornish mineralogical specimens in this cabinet, "are green carbonate of lead and apatite, with quartz, from near Helston; blende, in twenty-sided crystals, and green fluor in crystals of twenty-four sides, from St. Agnes; crystallized antimony, with red blende, on quartz, from Huel Boys, near Port Isaac; yellow copper ore, with opal, from Roskeir; and arseniate of copper, in cubes of a bright green color, from Huel Carpenter."

A few years ago Mr. Rashleigh built a most beautiful Grotto near the shore, in the little cove of Polredmouth, at the end of a narrow valley, whose western side is decorated with a fine hanging wood, and terminated by a creek, where the surge is in constant agitation, and continually dashing against the beetling cliffs. The form of the grotto is octagonal. The materials employed in its construction and decoration are mostly crystals, pebbles, and shells. Two of the sides internally are appropriated to the door and the window, which front each other. The remaining six are disposed in niches; four of them contain collections of ores found in the county, of tin, lead, iron, and copper, each kind being classed separately. The two others are filled by organic fossils, polished agates, jaspers, &c. The intermediate spaces are covered with shells, coraloides, specimens of quartz, fluors, and various other substances. Here also are preserved the two links of the chain found in Fowy Harbour, which are of a triangular form, incrusted with shells, corals, &c. The diameter of the link is about sixteen inches; the iron is nearly decomposed. The size and beauty of one of the specimens of chalcedony contained in this singular buidling excites the admiration and wonder of every one. In the middle of the grotto is a table with polished specimens of thirty-two species of granite, all found in Cornwall

TREWARDRETH,

TREWARDRETH, or rather TYWARDREATH, a term signifying a House on the Sands, is situated about five miles south of Lostwithiel, on the borders of St. Austel or Trewardreth Bay. At this place a Benedictine monastery was founded about the middle of the twelfth century, and made a cell to St. Sergius, at Angiers in France. When dissolved, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, its revenues were valued at 123l. 9s. 3d. per annum. In the church are some very ancient oak seats, curiously carved, and a handsome monument, erected by Philip Rashleigh, Esq. to the memory of his wife, who died on the ninth of September, 1795. The free Chapel belonging to this priory at Menacuddle, in the parish of St. Austel, was granted by Edward the Sixth, in his third year, to the brothers Thomas and Hugh Pomeroy. The Well, termed a baptistry, inclosed in a small building, and said to have been included in the precincts of the chapel, is yet remaining, about half a mile north-west of St. Austel. At Trewardreth numerous Roman coins have been found of the Emperors Valerian, Gallienus, Victorinus, Tetricus, Claudius, Aurelian, and others: many of them are preserved in the cabinet at Menabilly.

THE POTH STREAM-WORKS, classed in Dr. Maton's Observations on the Western Counties with the most considerable of the kind in Cornwall, were situated near the shore of Trewardreth Bay, but were all washed away by the sea in the year 1801. The ore was of the purest kind, and contained rather more than two thirds of metal. The pebbles from which the metal was extracted, were in size from sand-like grains to that of a small egg; they were included in a bluish marl mixed with sand, and containing various marine *exuviæ*. The depth of the principal bed was nearly twenty feet, and its breadth about six or seven. This appears to have been worked at a very remote period, probably before iron tools were employed, as large pickaxes, made of oak, holm, and box, have been found in it. The soil in this vicinity is supposed by Dr. Maton to have been partly formed by deposit from the sea, and partly by mould and fragments washed from the surrounding mountains.

St. Blazey is a small village, celebrated for having been the landing-place of the renowned Bishop Blaize, from whom it derives its name, and whose effigy is preserved in the church, which was dedicated to his memory. An annual festival is also held in the parish in honor of this distinguished patron of the wool-combing trade, at the same period which is observed for his commemoration by all the wool-combers in the kingdom.

Near *St. Blazey* turnpike is a slender inscribed stone, seven feet six inches high, and one foot and a half wide, to which the absurd tradition has been attached, of the Saxons having never penetrated further into Cornwall. The characters are defaced, but were legible when Borlase collected the materials for his Antiquities of this county, and are supposed by him to have formed the words, *Alroron*, or *Alsoson*, *Vilici filius:* the purpose of the stone he regards as monumental.

Porthmear, or Charles Town, as it is now generally denominated, from the name and in honor of Charles Rashleigh, Esq. of St. Austel, is situated on the north-west side of St. Austel Bay. Its whole importance, if not its entire origin, is to be attributed to the spirited and meritorious exertions of the above gentleman, under whose vivifying patronage, from a poor hamlet, too contemptible for description, it has become, within a very few years, a place of considerable magnitude, and is still increasing both in extent and consequence. In the year 1791, as will be more particularly seen in the ensuing statement, wherein the various stages of its growth are progressively marked, it possessed only nine inhabitants; but these have since been increased to nearly three hundred, and will, in all probability, be multiplied with still increasing rapidity. A new and commodious pier has been built for the security of shipping, and the convenience of the daily augmenting trade which Porthmear possesses. In forming this haven, the expensive and injudicious practice of raising embankments, and carrying the works into the sea, has been abandoned; and far greater security obtained, by excavating the soil and rocks inward, as the vessels by this means are better sheltered from the fury of the raging elements.

elements. The progress of the town is distinctly traced in the following account, the accuracy of which is unquestionable.

Porthmear, in the year 1790, was only a small place with nine inhabitants, near the sea, and quite open on the south-east to the ocean. In the summer season small vessels were brought there with coals, and other articles, and likewise to convey china-stone and clay to Liverpool, &c. for the use of the china-works in Staffordshire, and the few places where it was then in request. In the course of this year four vessels were wrecked on the beach.

In the year 1791, a pier was began to be built, and extended so as to secure the fishing-boats in bad weather. This proved very useful to small vessels. Three new houses were erected, and the inhabitants increased to twenty-six.

In 1792 a new pilchard sean was put on; a dwelling house, sheds, and work-shops, for a rope-maker's yard, twine manufactory, &c. built; the pier carried on so as to be more useful to small vessels and fishing-boats; a bason began to be cut out of the solid ground; five new dwelling houses, new fish cellars, and store-houses, erected; and the inhabitants increased to ninety-seven.

Another new sean was put on in the year 1793; a shipwright's yard, sheds, and other buildings, raised; some vessels built and launched; part of the adjoining common inclosed; seven dwelling-houses built, and the inhabitants increased to 109. The inner bason was this year opened for small vessels and sean-boats.

A third new pilchard sean was put on in the year 1794: the inner bason was cut large enough for the reception of vessels of 200 tons burthen; the shipwright's yard was enlarged, and made convenient for building and launching vessels of 400 or 500 tons; a new pilchard cellar, and store-houses, six new dwelling-houses, and a lime-kiln, were built; in the latter 11,000 bushels of lime were burnt for the land; the inhabitants increased to 163. Seventy acres of the inclosed common were cultivated for wheat; and a battery of four long-eighteen pounders was erected on Crinnis Cliff, for the security of Trewardreth, or St. Austel Bay.

 In

In the year 1795 the inner bason was much enlarged, and vessels of 500 tons were admitted into it; two new dwelling-houses were built; the inhabitants increased to 175; six additional acres of the inclosed common adapted to wheat; a brick-maker's yard made, and excellent bricks manufactured; and 15,000 bushels of lime burnt for the purposes of agriculture.

In 1796 the inner bason was much enlarged, and flood-gates fixed to keep it full of water; a dry dock was began to be cut out of the rock for repairing vessels of any size; three new dwelling-houses were built; the inhabitants increased to 190; and 21,000 bushels of lime burnt.

The bason and dry dock were much enlarged in the year 1797; various store-houses and fish-cellars were commenced building; great improvements made on the inclosed common; the farmers supplied with 2700 bushels of lime for manure; two new vessels built, and launched into the inner bason; and the inhabitants increased to 205.

In the year 1798 many new dwellings were began building, and some store-houses completed; the dry dock was much enlarged, and several vessels repaired in it; the lime burnt for ameliorating land was 2900 bushels; and the inhabitants were increased to 220.

In 1799 the gates of the dry dock were put up; the bason was enlarged; several dwellings completed, and some others began building; the lime delivered for dressing land was 3500 bushels; the inhabitants were 234.

In the year 1800 the dry dock and bason were further enlarged; some cellars, warehouses, and dwellings, were commenced building; 3700 bushels of lime burnt for manure; fifty additional acres of common land were inclosed, and the inhabitants increased to 252.

In 1801 various dwellings and store-houses were completed, and others began; the bason and dry dock were enlarged; a [illegible] lime-kiln built; eighteen more acres of common inclosed; 4200 bushels of lime supplied for dressing; and the inhabitants increased to 286. During the present year the improvements have

have been equally progressive, and a proportional increase taken place of dwellings and inhabitants.

The chief inclosures in this neighbourhood are Gwallon Downs, held for three lives, under the Prince, by Mr. Charles Rashleigh, and parts of St. Austel Moor, where within a few years much fine land has been inclosed on leases for lives.*

The article of most importance in the commerce of Porthmear, is St. Stephen's *china-stone*,† whose properties were first observed by a Quaker named Cookworthy. This gentleman was present at the founding of some bells at Fowy, and, from observing the appearance of some of the stone which had been contained in the mould, was induced to commence a manufactory of porcelain at Plymouth, which failed soon afterwards. A second attempt was made at Bristol, but proved equally unsuccessful. The late Josiah Wedgewood then took a tract of ground in which the china-stone was found, and by his superior skill employed it with complete success. Upwards of sixty carts are now employed in the carriage of the stone from the quarry to the harbour of Charles Town.

On the downs, between Porthmear and St. Austel, are nearly twenty round *barrows*, several of which are in a line, and not far distant from each other. These are probably of British origin, as, in making the new road between the above places, some of them were cut through, and several of the British instruments found that are now preserved at Menabilly. Near them is a huge unhewn stone, standing upright, and almost fourteen feet in height.

* The improvement of waste lands in this county is much retarded by the exaction of tythes, and by the tin stream-works; as the tinner pays no attention to the preservation of the soil, unless compelled to it by a clause in the agreement under which he holds the land. When leases are granted by the Lord of the Manor, a covenant is always made to prevent the earth, &c. being washed away; but when the owners of tin-bounds grant setts, over land in which they have no interest, they do not regard the soil, leaving the tinner to act as he pleases. By the law of the Stannaries, the bounder can grant without the concurrence of the land-owner, who in this stannary is obliged to accept the fifteenth dish for his toll.

† See Page 333.

ST. AUSTLL

Is a market, but not a borough-town, though of considerably more importance than many places that depute representatives in this county. It occupies the eastern side of a hill, which slopes gradually to a small rivulet that babbles along a narrow valley. This stream, as well as the inequality of the ground, have been rendered exceedingly useful to the tin manufactories of the neighbourhood, as the water has been conducted round the side of the hills, and in its course impels the machinery of several stamping-mills, which have been erected on different levels. It is also employed to cleanse and separate the tin from the pounded matrix, by passing through several *buddles.*

This town, through its vicinity to the great tin-mine of Polgooth, and some others, has within the last fifty years considerably increased in the number of its houses and inhabitants. The holding of the Blackmore Court here, which is the most considerable of the stannary courts, has also contributed to augment its prosperity. The old town, or rather village, was at some little distance to the east; and its site is still marked by a few cottages. The present town had the turnpike-road carried through it between thirty and forty years ago, and has since been the regular thoroughfare for travellers from Plymouth to the Land's End. The streets are very narrow, and not having any pavement for foot-passengers, are somewhat unsafe.

The Church is a handsome fabric, dedicated to St. Austin, consisting of three aisles. The tower, and some other parts of the structure, are fancifully ornamented; various carvings, monstrous heads, angels, and other figures, appear on the cornices. Round the second story of the tower are eighteen statues in richly ornamented niches; six on the west side, and four on each of the others. Those on the west are imagined to represent God the Father, with the crucified Saviour resting on his knees: below them are Joseph, Mary, and other figures. The remaining twelve are supposed to be designed for the Apostles. Over the

south

south porch is an inscription* in relief on a stone, one foot nine inches long, by one foot two inches. The first line appears to be the Cornish words *Ry Du*, and to signify, *God is a King;* the second contains the initial letters of *Jesus Nazarenus Rex Judæorum*. Various other explications are, however, given of this inscription; and the best-informed antiquaries seem undetermined as to its true meaning. Various shields of ornaments are carved on the outside of this fabric, and also on several of the seats. From the repetition of the shovel, pick, hammers, and other tools, it seems probable that the miners were the principal contributors towards the expences of the building.

Several of the *Mains* family, who once had considerable possessions in the neighbourhood, are buried in this fabric, as appears by a flat stone in the south aisle. Their crest was the pelican; and from the figure of that bird being carved in stone at the south-east corner of Truro Church, it seems probable, that some of them contributed towards the charges of that building. On the font are some rudely sculptured figures, in relief, of the crocodile, and some other animal. This Vicarage was formerly appendant to St. Austel Manor, as parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall; but the Crown having successively presented, and the Duke being unable to prove a presentation, the gift is now considered as belonging to the King.

The original charter for holding a weekly market here was granted by Queen Elizabeth, who directed that the tolls should be applied to the relief and maintenance of the poor: they are now set at about 150l. a year. The charter is said to have been afterwards confirmed by Oliver Cromwell, as a reward for the gallantry displayed by one of his partizans, named May, who had a seat near the town. An annual market is also kept here on Holy Thursday, which, from the concourse of people attending it, and other ciscumstances, resembles a large fair. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the pilchard fishery, in mining, and in a small manufactory of coarse woollens. The prin-

 cipal

* This has been engraved in Borlase's Antiquities, and in the Additions to Camden, but more accurately in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, Vol. III.

cipal religious sects are Calvinists, Arminians, and Quakers, who have each a distinct meeting-house. The population of St. Austel, as retur under the late act, amounts to 3888; of these 1991 are ma nd 1874 females: the houses are 707.

At the west d of the town are the only Blowing-Houses in Cornwall. These are three in number, and very spacious. In two of them cylinders are employed instead of bellows; and this mode of fluxing the ore is considered by the workmen as far preferable to the other. The old smelting-houses are supplied with coals, and are reverboratory; but in these blowing-houses the fire is made of charcoal, and ignited by air impelled through tubes by the cylinders.

The size of the Farms in this parish is in general small; none of them exceed 150l. per annum. The ground near the town is chiefly let in separate fields, which are rented at a very high rate, varying from 3l. to 5l an acre. From the increase of inhabitants, the value of the land has been doubled within the last ten years. The great tythes are the inheritance of Lord Camelford and Mr. Tremayne; they are rented by Mr. Charles Rashleigh: the usual composition is 6s. an acre for wheat, and 4s. for oats. The small tythes belong to the vicar, who has always been content with the reasonable sum of ninepence in the pound. The value of a lease for three lives is here estimated at sixteen years gross rent. The average duration of these kind of leases in Cornwall is about forty, or forty-five years.

A little to the north of this town is a place called *Menacuddle*, the property of Mr. Charles Rashleigh, who has here made a large plantation on a coarse hill, though not without a very considerable degree of persevering exertion. Before his attempts were successful, he had tried almost every size and species of tree, and great part of the ground was sown with acorns, beech-mast, and the seeds of ash and sycamore; but the grass proved too strong for the seedling plants, and the expence of constant weeding was too considerable to be pursued. The bleak north winds, to which the plantation is much exposed, were also considerable agents in retarding its growth; and it might possibly have

have never reached maturity, but for the pine-aster fir, which has been found sufficiently hardy to resist the most cutting blasts. By planting this fir in the highest and most exposed places, the more tender trees were protected till they had obtained strength to counteract the disadvantage of situation. The pine-aster grows faster than any other fir; yet, from the experiments here made, it seems necessary that it should be once or twice transplanted when very young, previous to its being placed out for standing. This fir was intermixed with forest trees all over the hill; and, from the strong blasts to which the plantation is exposed, was placed very thick. In thinning the wood, when too close, great caution was observed, the boughs only of the trees intended to be removed, being taken off the first season, it having been found much more beneficial to leave the boles standing for two, or even three years longer. In the middle of this plantation is an hermitage, built with unwrought elms: near it are two ponds, replenished with gold and silver fish; and in a sequestered spot, on the skirts of the wood, is the small building inclosing the holy well mentioned in the account of Trewardreth.

About two miles south-west of St. Austel is POLGOOTH, particularly distinguished by its extensive and rich tin mines. The surrounding country appears for many miles bleak, desolate, and barren; but its bowels contain vast treasures; though, as a modern writer has observed, "like the shabby mien of a miser, its aspect does not correspond with its hoards." The shafts by which the miners descend, and through which the ore is raised to the surface, are scattered over a considerable extent of sterile ground, whose dreary appearance, and the sallow countenances of the miners, concur to excite ideas of gloom, apprehension, and melancholy.

The number of shafts are not less than fifty, from twenty to thirty of which are constantly in use. The descent* into the mine

* "When a stranger is induced to descend, he is previously accoutred in a flannel shirt and trowsers, a close cap, an old hat to shelter his face from droppings,

mine is by means of ladders, placed almost perpendicularly: at the foot of each ladder is a narrow break, or landing-place; and at certain intervals, are openings into different beds of ore. "The main vein of ore, which is about six feet thick, runs from east to west, and dips to the north at the rate of about six feet in a fathom. Towards the east it divides into two branches; and there is another that cuts the former nearly at a right-angle, and consequently runs north and south, dipping to the east."* The depth of the engine-shaft is one hundred and twenty-four fathoms; and the machine draws up a column of water at each stroke, fifty-six fathoms deep, and fifteen inches in diameter. "The ore is disseminated in general through a matrix of *caple*,† accompanied with a yellow cupreous pyrites, and sometimes a ferruginous ochre. It is of the vitreous kind, but rarely found in crystals; the color for the most part is greyish brown. The country of the ore is chiefly a greyish killas.‡

At about fifty or sixty feet below the surface of this mine, the water that percolates through the different strata begins to form small streams, which would soon increase, and overflow the lower part of the mine, if not constantly conveyed away. This process is performed by the stupendous steam-engine noticed above, which raises the water to the adit-level like the fountain of a river. The quantity of coals requisite to fill the fire-place beneath the boilers of this immense machine is sixty bushels; and the

droppings, and a thick pair of shoes. A lighted candle is put into one hand, and a spare one suspended to a button of his jacket. Every part of the ordinary dress is laid aside, and the flannel dress worn close to the skin, in order to absorb the profuse perspiration which the closeness of the mine, or the labor of mounting the ladders, may occasion."

* Maton's Observations on the Western Counties. † Ibid.

‡ "The miners are directed solely by the *externa facies* of a metal, and even about the name applicable to *that* scarcely two can agree. *Caple* is one of their vague terms, sometimes given to the crust or coating of the ore, sometimes to an argillaceous substance, and sometimes to a quartzose one. They have pretty generally determined, however, that caple must be black; and at Polgooth they mean a heavy kind of quartz, which is perfectly opake, and contains a large portion of argill." Maton.

the consumption every twenty-four hours is about three *weigh* and a half, or 144 bushels. The expences of erecting the engine were nearly 20,000l. The whole operation of the machine may be suspended by a slight pressure on a sort of bolt attached to a large valve. Borlase mentions that in his time the produce of this mine was so great, that the proprietors gained 20,000l. annually for several successive years. The revenues now obtained from it are very great: but it has not always been so productive. Once, about the year 1754, it stopped working, the receipts having exceeded the charges only ten pounds in the preceding ten years! though the expenditure during that time was 100,000l.

MEVAGISSEY is a large, populous village on the western shores of St. Austel Bay, whose inhabitants are almost wholly supported by the pilchard fishery. Some years ago they experienced a considerable scarcity, through the fish neglecting to visit the coast for several seasons; and the miseries of hunger were augmented by a putrid fever, which proved fatal to many persons. In this distress the fishermen employed themselves in procuring limpets, on which they entirely subsisted, though previously this kind of food had been regarded with contempt. When the pilchards re-visited the bay, a great quantity was taken; and the opening of the vaults, or salt-cellars, immediately checked the fever, so that in a few days the inhabitants were completely recovered. The tythe of fish taken here in 1769 amounted to 485l. 1s. 8d.

Near Mevagissey is HELIGAN, the residence of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne: the grounds are extremely fine, and parts of the contiguous scenery very beautiful. This family is, we believe, descended from the Mains noticed in the account of St. Austel Church.

GRAMPOUND

Is a decayed borough and market-town, situated in the parishes of Creed and St. Probus, which are separated from each other by the river Fâl; so that the eastern part of this borough is in the former parish, and the western in the latter. Borlase imagines

imagines it to have been the *Voliba* of Ptolemy, but only supports his conjecture by a reference to the custom of the ancients in building their cities at some distance from the mouths of navigable rivers, and by supposing that the Greek Historian commenced his list of Danmonium cities with the one furthest to the west. No conclusion can be founded on this evidence; but it seems highly unlikely that Grampound should have been the site of the ancient station, as neither coins nor antiquities have ever been discovered here. We believe that its origin, if it could be clearly traced, would be found posterior to that of Creed.

The name of this town is supposed to be a corruption of *Grand Pont*, (Great Bridge;) but this is evidently absurd, if applied to the present structure; and even in Carew's time, was observed to be *nomen sine re*. The principal street is situated on the declivity of a hill, at whose base the river Fâl winds through a fertile but narrow valley. The church is about half a mile from the town, in the parish of Creed; but the inhabitants have a small chapel of ease near the middle of the borough. The number of houses is about eighty.

The privilege of holding a market was granted to this town by John of Eltham, Earl of Cornwall, and brother to Edward the Third, who, after the death of John, confirmed the first charter, and made the town a borough; but no representatives were returned to Parliament till the reign of Edward the Sixth. The Corporation consists of a Mayor, eight Magistrates, a Recorder, and Town-Clerk. The members are elected by the magistrates, and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot; the whole number of voters is not more than twenty-five. The manor is held of the Duchy of Cornwall, by the Corporation, at a small fee-farm rent. In the returns made under the late act, the inhabitants of the parish amounted to 525.

TREWITHAN, the seat of Sir Christopher Hawkins, is situated between Grampound and Probus. The mansion is spacious, and stands on a high spot of ground, which commands some very extensive views to the north and east.

PROBUS,



PROBUS, situated about three miles west of Grampound, is a small village, where a collegiate church for secular canons was established before the Conquest. The manor appears to have been granted to the canons by Edward the Confessor: it was afterwards attached to the bishopric of Exeter; and at the period of the Dissolution had five prebendaries. The tower of Probus church is extremely elegant, and generally esteemed the first architectural ornament in Cornwall: and whether its form and proportions are contemplated at a distance, or its individual members inspected more closely, we are inclined to admit its pre-eminence. The character and architecture of the church, however, do not correspond with the tower, which rises to a great height, and seems more elegant and beautiful from being contrasted with the thatched and mud-walled cottages that surround it, and the insipid and un-ornamented hills and vales which succeed each other with a monotonous sameness in its vicinity. The Church stands on the brow of a hill, having the tower attached to its west end. The tower is wholly built of granite, and covered with lichens, which, either from the nature of the stone, or its exposed situation, seem to thrive with wonderful vigor. Its height to the battlements is 108 feet. Each angle is sustained by a double buttress, diminishing in size as they ascend, and ornamented at each stage by a foliated pinnacle. The top of the tower is embellished with embrasures, and no less than forty pinnacles, disposed in eight clusters. The plinth, cornices, and upper story, are decorated with a variety of sculptures, consisting of small figures, foliage, fleur de lis, animals, and other objects. On the north and south sides are three tabernacle niches. In the south wall, towards the east end of the chancel, are several stones ornamented with different figures, and implements, that were probably designed as emblematical allusions to the trades of the persons concerned in erecting the tower, which, says Carew, "within compasse of our remembrance, was builded by the well-disposed inhabitants." The church, which is neat and commodious, consists of two long aisles, and a short one. Here is a large marble monument to the

 memory

memory of Thomas Hawkins, Esq. of Trewithan. It represents a female figure reclining on an urn of variegated marble, and holding a medallion in her left hand.

TREGONY

Is an ancient town, situated on the river Fâl, and was probably the first settlement on this branch of the harbour. Its situation and name correspond with the Itinerary of Richard; and there seems good reason to believe that it was the Roman *Cenio*, as the harbour was named *Cenius*. Some small traces of Roman workmanship may still be found, but the more prominent characteristics of a military station are obliterated. The old town was seated on the low ground at the bottom of the hill on which the present one was built; but even this exhibits strong symptoms of depopulation, as many of the houses are in ruins.

Tregony occurs in the Domesday Book among the lands held by the Earl of Mortaigne, but very early it came into the possession of the ancient family of the *Pomeroys*, who appear to have obtained many manors in this county by the marriage of Joel de Pomeroy with an illegitimate daughter of Henry the First. In this family it appears to have continued till about the reign of Charles the First, when, either by descent or purchase, the chief part became the property of the *Boscawens*, one of whom, the present Viscount Falmouth, transferred his right about fifteen years since to Sir Francis Basset, now Lord de Dunstanville, who in return withdrew his opposition to Lord Falmouth's interest at Truro, and afterwards disposed of the whole property at Tregony to Richard Barwell, Esq. of Stansted Park, in Sussex. Sir Christopher Hawkins likewise possesses considerable property in this borough, and at the last election the members were returned on his interest.

This town was formerly a place of some consequence, but fell to decay when Truro began to flourish, and attract its trade and population. When the market was established is unknown; but its Lord, Henry de Pomeroy, so early as the reign of Edward

the

the First, certified his right to a market, fair, and other privileges. By the charter granted in the nineteenth of James the First, it appears to have been anciently governed by a Portreve, or Mayor. It was then incorporated under a Mayor and eight Burgesses. The right of election is in all the householders that boil a pot, but the number of voters has of late been decreasing, and is now about one hundred. The houses are chiefly disposed in one long street. Of the castle mentioned by Leland, and belonging to the Pomeroys, scarcely any thing remains.

TREWARTHENICK, the seat of Francis Gregor, Esq. representative for the county, is on the opposite bank of the Fál. The house is charmingly seated on an elevated piece of ground, which abounds with fine groves, and commands several rich prospects, interesting from their variety of outline, and picturesque, from the diversity of wood, lawn, and water, which enter into their composition.

About two miles south-west of Tregony is RUAN LANYHORNE, a village seated on the banks of the Fál, and rendered interesting to the Christian, Philosopher, and Antiquary, from having now been the residence of the Reverend John Whitaker* for nearly thirty years. Here, secluded from the tumultuous revels and oppressive cares of the fashionable and busy world, has this acute critic and able historian pursued his literary studies; and while the interests of letters and of truth have been nobly enforced by his public labors, the practice of every virtue that can adorn domestic life, has been equally advanced by his private conduct.

TREGOTHNAN HOUSE, the seat of Lord Viscount Falmouth, stands on a rising ground near the Fál, over which river, and the adjacent harbour of Falmouth, it commands several fine views; the prospects on the land side are extensive. The lawn, the plantations,

* A critical investigation of some parts of the ROMAN and Ecclesiastical History of this County, with a variety of novel and interesting particulars on those subjects, may be shortly expected from the pen of this gentleman: the work is now ready for the press, and will be entitled, "The ancient Economy of our Churches exemplified in the ancient Cathedral of Cornwall."

plantations, and the pleasure grounds, are modern. Through the timber and coppice woods in the park, a pleasant ride of several miles has been formed on the banks of the river.

TRURO,

THOUGH of no very remote antiquity, may now be denominated the metropolis of Cornwall. Its central situation with respect to the commerce and chief products of the county, its improved and improving state, the regularity and handsome appearance of its buildings, its advanced population, and the similarity of its local regulations to those of our principal cities, equally contribute to justify its title to pre-eminence.

Truro is situated in a vale, at the conflux of the two small rivers Kenwyn and St. Allen, which direct their streams on each side of the town, and at the bottom unite with a branch of Falmouth harbour: at every spring tide they form a fine lake, or body of water, two miles in length, and of sufficient depth to be navigable for vessels of one hundred tons. This advantage of situation has doubtless been a principal cause of its rapid progress; and it may not be uninteresting to review a few of the particulars connected with the different stages of its improvement.

"Ther is a castille," says Leland, "a quarter of a mile by west out of Truro longing to the Erles of Cornwalle, now clene down. The site thereof is now used for a shoting and pleying place, out of the town of Truro." This castle is not mentioned in the Domesday Book, and was therefore erected after the Conquest, and most probably by some of the Norman Earls of Cornwall, as a kind of rural palace, smaller and subordinate to their grand residences at Launceston, Trematon, and Restormel. From this castle the town appears to have derived its origin; for wherever an ancient Earl's house was situated, and however small its extent, or occasional its use, it naturally attracted the traders of the county, and became for a season the little centre to which the venders of merchandize directed their attention, and near which they would chuse their residence.

The

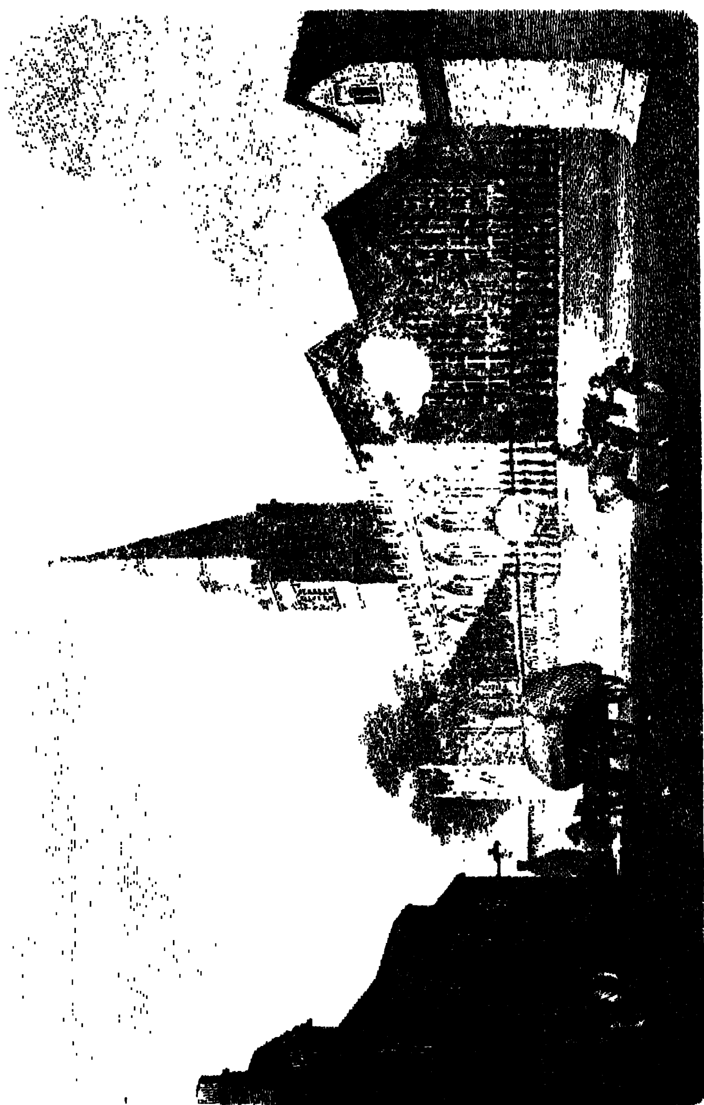
The castle stood on an eminence on the more westerly side of the two currents; but its only remains are the name, a waste area, and the artificial mount or keep, the earth of which is daily decreasing by being applied to other purposes. On this it is probable the main tower was situated; but its smaller wards must have occupied the natural ground. From the increase of buildings since the time of Leland, its site is now included within the town, and united with St. Pancras Street. It commands the whole place, with some pleasant views of the adjacent country, and particularly of the arm or branch of the harbour.

The original and primitive parts of the town would, on this scheme, be its westerly sides, as being nearest to the castle; and we accordingly find that the most ancient building of which there is any account, the White Friar's House, stood on the west. "The creke of Truro," says Leland, "afore the very town, is devided into two parts, and eche of them has a brook cumming down, and a bridge, and this town of Truro bytwixt them both. The *White freres house* was on the west area in Kenwyn Streat." From this current it extended, as it enlarged, easterly; and the peninsulated ground between the currents was formed into a parish of itself, including a district taken out of Kenwyn parish, on which side a church was erected. The town probably, at first, consisted only of the street running from the foot of the hill, on a part of which the castle stood, and extending backwards, with its yards and gardens, to the western current, and this part of course adopted the *previous* appellation of the Castle, and was called with it, Tre-ve-reu; Tre-urea, or Treru; Tre-uro, or Truro; *the House* or *Castle upon the Uro*, or *Uru;* the same denomination of a river with that of the *Vere* in Hertfordshire, the *Veru*-lamium of the Itineraries, the *Uro*-lanium of Ptolemy, and with that of the *Eure* in Yorkshire, the *Ebur*-acum and the *Is-ur-ium* of the Geography and the Itineraries.

Though the town, as we have seen, emanated from the castle, yet it was so nearly coeval with it, that it is noticed as existing within a century after the Conquest. "Truro, Truru, or Trivereu,"

Trivereu," says that best investigator of our constitutional antiquity, because the most founded on the evidence of records, Dr. Brady, "was some time in the possession of Richard de Lucy, a person of great note in the reigns of Stephen, and Henry the Second." This Richard actually resided at the castle, as he is styled in an instrument of Henry the Second's, "Richarde de Lucy *de Trivereu;*" and he encouraged the growing town, by granting it a charter of incorporation; and even proceeded to allow it that highest privilege of a borough, an exemption from toll: nor was this confined to the borough itself, it extended beyond it; it was commensurate with the whole county; and Richard must therefore have acted with a power not merely of the Lord of the borough, but of the Earl of the county, as no one possessing less power could have granted such an ample clause of exemption. The proof of all this was in the original charter of this town, which, though not now in existence, is so particularly referred to in a succeeding charter, that no doubt of the facts can be entertained.

This town was in all probability incorporated between 1130 and 1140, as in the latter year, Lucy resigned the possessions of the earldom to Reginald de Fitzroy, the illegitimate son of Henry the First, who confirmed Lucy's charter, as Henry the Second confirmed Reginald's; and all were re-confirmed by Edward the First, in the thirteenth of his reign. But in all these charters there is no intimation of that grand privilege that Truro certainly possessed, and which is thus referred to in the last visitation of the county, (Herald's Office.) "We find that the Mayor of Truro hath always been, and still is, *Mayor* of Falmouth, as by an ancient grant now in the custody of the Mayor and Burgesses doth appear." The superiority of Truro over all the harbour of Falmouth, is here attested by a record of 1622, and an ancient grant now "in the custody," &c. appealed to by the record. This distinguishing privilege had been ceded to Truro by a grant of a particular nature; but, from the manner the visitation refers to it, the grant must have been so



early as to have been without a date, and was probably, there-fore about the same age as Reginald's and Lucy's charters; but the privilege had in all likelihood been transferred from another town, and possibly from Tregony, as that was the first town on the river of the harbour.

The charter granted by Elizabeth, states, that the Mayor "is, and has long been reputed to be Mayor of Falmouth;" but this is not now the fact. The rights of Truro being contested by the inhabitants of Falmouth, and its privileges violated, the Mayor and Corporation, on the 1st of June, 1709, proceeded to establish their claim, by perambulating the borough, and including within its bounds all the country as far as the Black Rock at the mouth of Falmouth harbour. The cause was afterwards tried, and decided in favor of the inhabitants of Falmouth, who now enjoy the advantages connected with the jurisdiction of their own port, which formerly belonged to Truro.

This town is situated in the three parishes of St. Mary, St. Clement, and Kenwyn, the former occupying its central parts, and portions of the two latter its eastern and western sides. The Church, now St. Mary's, but we apprehend originally dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a spacious fabric, of that elegant kind of architecture which flourished in England about the reign of Henry the Seventh. It consists of two aisles of equal size, and a smaller one, and has a modern steeple, of very inharmonious proportions, and by no means correspondent with the body of the church, the south aisle of which is very similar in its architecture to that at Launceston.

In the windows are several fragments of painted glass; and in one of them, on the south side, is the date 1518, the year when

* It is a general remark with the inhabitants of Truro, that their church and Probus tower ought to be united, as they would better assimilate than the new steeple of Truro does with the old church, the latter being elegantly light in all its parts, while the former is formal, and wholly devoid both of symmetry and beauty.

when the church was erected. On the north side of the chancel is a monument with the following inscription:

To the pious and well-deserved memory of Owe[ne] Fitz Pen[als] Phippe[n] who travelled over many parts of the world, and on the 24th of March, 1620, was taken by the Turks, and made a captive in Argier. He projected sundry plots for his liberty, and on the 17th of June, 1627, with 10 other christian captives, Dutch and French, (persuaded by his counsel and courage,) he began a cruel fight with 65 Turks in their own ship, which lasted 3 hours, in which 5 of his companions were slain, yet God made him conquer, and so he brought the ship into Cartagena, being of 400 tons and 22 ord[ce]. The King sent for him to Madrid to see him; he was offered a Captain's place, and the King's favour, if he would turn papist, which he refused. He sold all for 6000l. returned into England, and died at Lanoran, 17th March, 1636.

Melcombe in Dorset was his place of birth,
Age 54, and here lies Earth in Earth.
George Fitz Pen[als] Phippen—Ipsius frater et hujas Ecclesiæ Rector.

Another very large marble monument in this structure commemorates John Robarts, Esq. of Truro, who died March, 1614, aged 70, "or thereabouts." This is decorated with several figures, and has been lately repaired* by the orders of Miss Hunt, a descendant from the Robarts', afterwards created Lord Radnors, a family now extinct.

Truro, as we have before mentioned, is one of the original coinage towns; and here only, and at Penzance, with the exception of a few times at Helston, for the convenience of the merchants, have the coinages of late years taken place. Most of the tin is coined here, and more is exported hence than from any other port in the county. The blocks lie in heaps about the

* On this occasion the following singular Bill was delivered by the Mason. "To putting one new foot to Mr. John Robarts, mending the other, putting seven new buttons to his coat, and a new string to his breeches knees. To two new feet to his wife Phillipa, mending her eyes, and putting a nosegay in her hand. To two new hands and a new nose to the captain. To two new hands and mending the nose of his wife, repairing her eyes, and putting a new cuff to her gown. To making and fixing two new wings on Time's shoulders, and making a new great toe, mending the handle of his scythe, and putting a new blade to it."

the streets, and are left entirely unguarded, as their great weight renders it difficult to remove them without immediate detection. Here is a Coinage Hall; and Hals, in his Parochial History, mentions the town possessing one so early as the reign of King John. There is also a manufactory for converting block-tin into bars and ingots: the weight of the former is from eight ounces to one pound; that of the latter, from sixty to seventy pounds each. The bars are exported to the Mediterranean and Baltic; the ingots are sent to the East-Indies. Considerable quantities of copper ore are exported from this town to Wales. In addition to the different branches of trade connected with the mines, a new source of business was established here, about ten years ago, by some tradesmen of the town. This is a manufactory for carpets, which is now carried on with considerable success. Over the Town-Hall and Market-Place is this inscription:

T: B: JENKIN DANIEL, MAIOR.

Who seeks to find eternal treasure,
Must use no guile in weight or measure.—1615.

The improvements made in Truro of late years have been very considerable, and particularly since the lighting and paving act was passed at Midsummer, 1794. The principal street was formerly very narrow, and disfigured by a row of houses stretching along the middle from the Coinage-Hall to the Market-Place. These have been removed, and a spacious opening formed, from which a new street is now building, diverging from the other at right angles; through this proceeds the road to Falmouth. The charges of paving, &c. are defrayed by a small assessment on each house. Among other objects which diversify the town, and reflect credit on its inhabitants, and the gentlemen of Cornwall, is a Literary Society and County-Library, established here in the year 1792. This was originally instituted, and is still patronized and supported, by the Cornish nobility and gentry. A Theatre and Assembly-Room have also been erected in that part of the town called the High Cross; and on the 12th of August, 1799, a County-Infirmary was opened in Kenwyn Parish,

 under

under the patronage of the Prince of Wales. The expences are defrayed by subscription; the regulations for the management of the sick, and for an active superintendence over the persons employed to attend them, are conceived with much judgment. The Infirmary is a new and spacious stone building.

The government of Truro is vested in a Mayor, four Aldermen, and twenty capital Burgesses. The right of returning members is in these twenty-five persons only; though the number of inhabitants in the three parishes, as ascertained under the late act, is 4542. The houses were enumerated at 775. The interest of the borough, since the exchange of Tregony with Lord de Dunstanville, has been wholly possessed by Lord Falmouth. On the election of a Mayor, the town-mace, by the custom of the borough, must be delivered to the Lord of the Manor, who retains it till he is paid sixpence for every house as an acknowledgment.

About one mile from Truro, on the road to Falmouth, is a large smelting-house for tin, called *Calinnick*. It consists of ten reverboratory furnaces, six feet in height, and about twelve feet in length, each. "Culm-coal is used as the flux, in the proportion of about one eighth to the ore, of which nearly 600 cwt. is smelted within six hours, and yields about 350 cwt. of tin."

The CARNON *Stream-Works* are situated near an arm of Falmouth Harbour, called Restorguet Creek, into which flows a number of rivulets from the hills eastward of Redruth. They occupy a portion of ground nearly one mile in length, and 300 yards broad, and are by far the most rich and extensive of any stream-works in the county. The pebbles from which the metal is extracted, are embedded in a marl, mixed, like that at Poth, with sand and marine shells: indeed, the whole space now occupied by the stream-works, appears to have been gained from the sea; the mud and other matter washed down by the streams, having raised a sort of embankment, which, by its continual extension, and some assistance from art, has gradually contracted the boundaries of the tide. The bed of tin-pebbles is about thirty-

thirty-six feet below the surface of the ground; its thickness is from four to six feet. Immediately on the bed of tin several stags-horns have been found, one of which measured three feet from the root to the point. Skulls and other bones have likewise been discovered here; and what renders it apparent that these works were known at a very early period, a wooden shovel, and various picks made of deers' horn, have also been found here. The present works commenced in 1785, and have already been attended with a profit of 30,000l. Minute particles of gold are frequently observed among the tin-grains. A little above Carnon-Stream an Adit commences, which has been drove to the western part of North Downs, a distance of nearly ten miles. This, by its various branches, drains the mines named Chace-Water, North Downs, Huel Unity, Huel Garland, Huel Pink, Huel Jewell, Huel Hope, Huel Daniel, Poldice, Huel Virgin, the United Mines, &c. The water that issues from the adit drives the wheel in Carnon-Works, and is likewise directed to other useful purposes.

On a branch of Falmouth Harbour, near Mepal Passage, in the year 1747, such vast numbers of Roman brass coins were discovered, that their weight amounted to twenty pounds. About 3000 of this parcel were examined by Dr. Borlase, who found them, " all from Galienus, who began his reign in the year 253, to Carinus, who, with Carus and Numerian, reigned about two years; i. e. from 282 to 284."

CARCLEW, the seat of Sir William Lemon, Bart. is pleasantly seated on a gentle eminence, rising from the valley through which the Carnon-Stream Works are conducted. The house is a neat, uniform, modern building, of the Ionic order, faced with granite, having a regular portico. The centre is connected with wings by two uniform colonnades. Sir William inherits this estate from his grandfather, and has made very considerable improvements in the grounds by various plantations; these become peculiarly beautiful and interesting from the contrasted scenery of the wide and open moors in this part of the county. Here are a few good

 paintings,

paintings, and the house is fitted up with much taste and convenience.

St. Gluvias, so named from an Irish Saint, is a small village, situated near the upper end of a branch of Falmouth Harbour, opposite Penryn: though now of little importance, it appears to have had an endowed church or chapel before the Conquest, and is rated in the Domesday Book. The Church is a spacious and handsome building, rendered interesting from its woody accompaniments; and the beauty of the grounds and scenery which attach to the annexed vicarage, will amply repay the admirer of the picturesque for deviating from the common road to observe them. Among the monuments in the church are some belonging to the Pendarvis family, and some inscriptions commemorative of charitable donations. About half a mile north of this church is a Barn, which occupies the site of a mansion, wherein, tradition affirms, was acted the cruel tragedy that furnished Lillo with a plot for one of his plays. This was denominated the Penryn Tragedy; but the title has since been changed by Colman to Fatal Curiosity. The inhabitants of this parish, not included in Penryn, returned under the late act, were 284 males, and 340 females. The houses were enumerated at 96.

PENRYN

Is a large town, pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill,* on the opposite side of the water to St. Gluvias, in which parish it is

* Some of our antiquaries have contended that this town occupies the site of a wood, which is mentioned in a Cornish M. S. play of the Creation, where the following passage alludes particularly to this place and neighbourhood: "Blessing of the Father on you; you shall have your reward; your wages is prepared together with all the fields of Bokelland, and the *wood of Penryn* entirely, the Island, and Arwenick, Tregember, and Kegyllack." Mr. Tonkin, possessed with this idea, states, that many "ancient trees were growing in the streets" in his time. But it seems more probable, that the wood mentioned in the M. S. was *contiguous* to the town, instead of in it. The manuscript is preserved in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

is wholly included. It was formerly dignified with a collegiate church, founded, says Browne Willis, by Walter Bronscombe, Bishop of Exeter, for a dean and twelve prebends. Some of the ruins of the college, which, according to Leland, was castellated, and had three strong towers, were lately to be seen, but are now hidden by modern buildings. The manor belonged to the See of Exeter, and was probably made a borough by one of the bishops in the thirtieth of Edward the First. Thomas Button, who was second successor to Walter in the bishopric, challenged the right of holding a market and a fair at Penryn, in as full a manner as had been enjoyed by his predecessors.

The Market-House and Town-Hall stands near the middle of the principal street, from which some others diverge at right angles. Several small streams issue from the eminences west of the town, and supply its inhabitants with water: one of them flowing with rapidity over some large masses of stone, forms a singular cascade, and, with its accompaniments of mill-wheels and cottages, presents a scene exceedingly picturesque. The town was first incorporated in the eighteenth of James the First, and its government vested in a Mayor, eight Aldermen, twelve Common-Councilmen, a Recorder, and inferior officers. The right of election is in the Mayor, Aldermen, and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The number of voters are about 140. The population of this town, as returned under the late act, is 2324; the number of houses 305.

St. Budock, between Penryn and Falmouth, is a vicarage, which, in Wolsey's Inquisition, taken 1521, is valued in conjunction with St. Gluvias; and before that time it appears both churches were consolidated by the Bishop of Exeter. In Budock church, against the south wall, are several monuments to the celebrated family of the *Killegrews;* "the Barton (*Manor*) of Arwenick, their chief seat in former ages," being within this parish, till Falmouth Parish was taken out of it in the year 1663. The number of inhabitants are 779, that of houses 128.

FALMOUTH.

FALMOUTH.

"Within *less* than *forty* years *off* the *Restoration*," says an author more popular than respectable, and only popular where other writers are wanting, "there was not so much as *one* house where that flourishing town now stands."* But this is not true. The town, indeed, is not mentioned by Camden, even in his edition of 1607; though he notices the harbour very particularly; and actually names Penryn, St. Maw's Castle, Pendennis Castle, and even Arwinnick, now at the end of the town.† It had begun, however, before the date of this edition, and much more than "forty years off the Restoration." Before the year 1600, as appears below, "a certain person building a little house, a female servant of one Mr. Pendaris" (Mr. Pendarvis of Pendarvis, about ten or eleven miles from Falmouth) "came and dwelt in it; upon which that gentleman bid her brew a little ale, and on such a day he promised to come with some gentlemen, and help her to some money by drinking it up." This promise and that biddance show themselves, by their very quality, to have been prior to the 5-6th of Edward the Sixth, as in the parliament held between the months of January and April, 1552, a law was made *for the first time*, requiring ale-houses and tipling-houses to be licensed.‡ She observed her master's orders. But, in the mean time, a Dutch vessel came into the harbour.|| The crew calling at the house

* Tour through Great Britain, Vol. I. p. 398, Edit. 7th. † P. 137—138.
‡ Cap. xxv.

|| This is the earliest intimation that occurs of any *Dutchmen* resorting to this harbour But the *Dutch* appear to have had a large connection with it. There is the town of *Flushing* upon one side of it, and some houses called *Amsterdam* on another. And as Hals, the parochial historian of Cornwall, tells us, "Jane Killegrew, widow of Sir John Killegrew, Knight, in the Spanish Wars in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth, went from the house of the Killegrews at Arwinnick, aboard two *Dutch* ships of the Hanse Towns, driven into Falmouth Harbour by cross winds, laden with merchandizes on account (as was said) of Spaniards, and with a numerous party of ruffians," slew the Spanish factors, and took away the Spanish money.

house kept by Mr. Pendarvis's servant, "drank out the ale. Mr. Pendaris (Pendarvis) came with his friends at the day appointed; and calling for some drink, his servant told him, she had none. Her master expostulating with her, she told him what had passed; and said, "Truly, Master, the *Penny come so quick*, I could not deny them." The country people round about used to call Falmouth *Penny Come Quick*, and to tell this story of the occasion."* This story is still told popularly at Falmouth, and considered still as the narrative of the town's origin. Even the house itself, which was the scene of this transaction, and is marked by it for the earliest house in the town, is to this very day shown at the northern end of the whole, and shown under that very appellation of *Penny Come Quick*. It still remains upon what was actually the land of Pendarvis, but now belongs to Lord de Dunstanville. It has a small walled court before it, *facing* with it to the sea; is still thatched in one half of its roof, is still an alehouse, and still retains a fading remembrance of the name, which within memory it bore familiarly on its head, that of *Penny Come Quick*. It stands near the New Quay, opposite to Flushing, and a little on the right of the long flight of stone steps, by which we ascend from the passage-boat that plies between Flushing and Falmouth; having the mark of an ancient door, as well as of an ancient window, in the wall by which it turns its back upon the land.

This then was one origin to the town of Falmouth. But it had also another. That house lies at some little distance from the extremest parts of the town, and to the north of all. Yet another house lies at the heart of the town, that was much more the *nucleus* of the whole; and we must therefore ascertain the position of this, with at least an equal investigation.

"Notwithstanding its present grandeur," Hals tells us concerning the town, "neither town nor its modern name is of any great antiquity, neither being extant *a hundred years past*." This, however, appears an hyperbolical error, even on the face of his

* Tour through Great Britain.

his own account hereafter; Mr. Hals writing about the year 1715, "For," as he adds in confirmation of his error, "*long since that time* it was known by no other appellation than that of SMITHIKE; from a smith who lived at the creek or cove *now in the centre thereof*. And verily I have been told by some aged persons lately living, that they *remembered not* above *five* houses standing in the place." In this manner is one hyperbolical error confirmed by another; and the memory of his aged informers appears, from Mr. Hals himself, to have been strangely misrepresented by him. Otherwise, this information is very consistent with the tradition recited, and the remains described before. When properly dated, it forms a new link in the chain of history. The little alehouse at the north end of the town, was the first house on the site of the town; and the second was the smith's house, near the centre of the site.

"The creek or cove" on which this house stood, is now a broad opening into the plane of what is called the Market-Strand; and formerly went across the whole plane, across the ground of the houses beyond, and up that narrow valley behind the market-house which is denominated the Moor. On building a brewhouse in the moor just behind the market-house, in 1794, was found *a bed of beach-sand* under the surface of the ground. The Market-house itself was built originally upon *piles*, because of the unfaithfulness of the *artificial* earth below: it was lately rebuilt to be enlarged, and being thus carried beyond the range of the piles, began to crack in its frame from the subsidence of its foundations, and was actually obliged to be re-erected in 1792. And the whole plane of the market-strand, with the whole site of the houses upon the western side of it, from the looseness of the earth under all, sensibly shakes and trembles, on the passing of a carriage over the street. On this creek then was the smith's house, that gave the appellation of *Smithike* to the village. Accordingly, on the little knoll that runs up from the market-strand to the south, and on the left-hand side of the street, that begins at it, the *second* house appears to have been *prior to the street*, from its face turning towards the sea, and

its

its back abutting upon the street. This, amidst the many alterations which the formation of a street behind it has necessarily occasioned, still appears to have been originally the second *germ* of Falmouth. It was built with its back to the hill, the street there being only a ledging of the hill cut down to a level, and the entrance from the street into that house being by a flight of steps. The wall of the back has been opened for windows since the street was formed behind it. The windows of the front, therefore, have been all blocked up, but still shew they were once there. The Standard-Inn (now the Hotel) has been built directly before it; and what was once the shelving beach in front of the house, is now the back-yard and water-stairs of the inn. It is a low house, remembered to have been once all covered with thatch, and still covered in part with thatch very thick. This part projects beyond the rest, and was formerly (in all likelihood) the very *Smithy* itself. We shall soon find the real name to be *Smithwik*, and to be vitiated into *Smithike* only by an abbreviated pronunciation.

But, so early as 1613, John Killegrew formed a grand plan of building a whole town at once here. The town of Truro, having possession of all the sovereignity of that fine expanse of waters which is now denominated Falmouth Harbour; the town of Penryn, which had arisen since Truro, and had latterly come to share its harbour with it; and even Helston, a town at a considerable distance, actually cut off by nature from any immediate use of the harbour; all united to oppose the execution. Truro was naturally jealous of a town that would have many advantages over it; and might, in time, perhaps, wrest from it the *trident* of its inclosed sea. Truro had, perhaps, beheld the rise of Penryn, formerly, with the same eye of jealousy. But only towns that rise *all at once*, can be opposed as Falmouth was; and Truro probably drew in Penryn, with Helston, to unite with her in preventing the rise of Falmouth. They all petitioned King James the First against it. In this petition they urged gravely, "That the erecting of a town at *Smithike*," where the town was designed to be erected, because "of the

creek

creek or cove now in the centre thereof," and not where the alehouse was, at the end of the town, "would tend to the ruin and impoverishing of the ancient coinage-towns and market-towns aforesaid, not far distant from thence; and therefore humbly prayed the King's Majesty, that the buildings and undertakings of Mr. Killegrew might be inhibited for the future." From the language in the close of this petition, Mr. Killegrew seems to have already begun the execution of his plan, and to have actually entered upon the erection of his buildings. They therefore beg, that his "buildings" may be "inhibited *for the future*." And this gives us the evident origin of Falmouth *as a town*, in the year 1613; *more than* "forty years off the Restoration;" *more than* "a hundred years" before Hals's writing.

On the receipt of this petition, the King ordered his privy counsellors to require information upon the point from the governor of Pendennis Castle. The council wrote, and the governor replied, "That he well approved of Mr. Killegrew's project for building a *town* and *custom-house* at *Smithike*, as being near the mouth of the Fâl harbour, for the quick and necessary supply of such ships, whose occasions, or contrary winds, brought them in there, without being obliged (as then they were) to go two miles up the river to Penryn, or nine miles to Truro, in order thereto; or to take in and out their cargoes, or ladings, and make entries at the custom-house, at such a distance, &c." On a full hearing of all parties at the council-board, James determined like an honest and judicious man, "That the erecting of a *town* at *Smithike*, by Mr. Killegrew, could by no means be prejudicial to the coinage and incorporate towns aforesaid, they standing at such considerable distance from it; but especially for that every man might lawfully do what he would, for the utility and advantage of his own proper goods and lands, without the license or approbation even of the King, or any contiguous neighbour, who had no public or private nuisance thereby done him; how much more resonable was it, therefore, when the owners of such lands converted them to such uses as tended not only to his own, but the public good,

good, and advantage of the King and country together."* Thus encouraged, Mr. Killegrew went on with his erections; and Falmouth started up a complete town at once.

It was, however, only a double line of houses, probably as being all at Smithike, facing equally to the sea, and to the land, running from the smith's house, the custom-house, and the market-house, along the verge of the harbour, pushing out into the tideway itself, yet looking (like the smith's house and the market-house) only across the harbour. All this low range of ground at the foot and side of the steep hill, was apparently considered then as the beach of the sea, the market-*strand* still lying at one end, and the fish-*strand* at the other. A little on the northern side of the fish-strand, in sinking a well a few years ago, was found, about fifteen feet from the surface of the street, a layer of pebbles; the layer, about two feet in thickness, and the pebbles evidently rounded by the dashing of the waves. Just under this appeared a fine spring, and of *fresh* water; while the other springs on this side of the street are all *brackish*. The sinker of the well stopped short, on coming to the spring, by the advice of an old well-maker; who assured him, if he went any deeper, he would come, like his neighbours, to brackish water. So curiously has Nature disposed her stores of fresh water here, between the salt below, and the beach above! This original beach had been covered with its depth of earth from the soil of the bank washing down upon it. But, as the houses extended afterwards in a lane along the beach from Smithike and the market-strand, towards the fish-strand, they naturally kept to the eastern side of the lane, because of the hill on the other side. This hill is still called by a Cornish name, while the smith's house, and the little alehouse, assumed an English one; being noticed for ages before Smithike had any existence, being noticed, undoubtedly, as long as the harbour had been used, or there has been a particular port within it; being therefore denominated Porkan Hill, the Hill of the Port of the Haven; as *Porth-karn-kaun*, in Endellyan Parish, is the Port of the Rocky Haven,

* Hals, 129.

Haven, and as the Falmouth side of the haven *here* is peculiarly denominated the harbour or port at present. Just to the north of a way up this hill, that is called Porkan Lane, and nearly opposite to the original Smithike, the ground appears, from a recited lease of 1659, to be *then* unbuilt upon, and to be *then* for the first time leased out upon building terms. And the houses there built are all (as it were) *let into* the body of the hill.

So long did the town of Falmouth go on, under the double appellations of Smithike and Penny Come Quick! The *village* continued its name to the *town*. But in 1660 a proclamation was issued by Charles the Second, that "*Smithike*, alias *Penny Come Quick*," the latter appellation (we see) having continued equally with the former for the two ends of the village, "should from and for ever after the 20th of August, 1660, be called by the name of FALMOUTH." On October the 5th, 1601, the 13th of Charles the Second, even a charter of incorporation was granted to this new-named town. "Whereas our *village* of Smithwicke," it says, considering the town still as a mere village, "is an *antient* and *populous* village," *antient* only, as its *English* name shows, from having existed (like Penny Come Quick) about a hundred years, "situate upon the sea-coast, and near adjoining to our port of Falmouth, which is a most safe and capacious harbour of ships, insomuch that merchants and mariners, as well natives as foreigners, *have used* to assemble, and *do now* assemble, from divers parts to the village and port aforesaid; with their ships, goods, and merchandize, for the purpose of buying and selling the same freely from day to day, &c." Such was the trade of the town already! The King therefore, "in consideration of the good, faithful, and acceptable services, as well to us, as to our most dear father the Lord Charles late King of England, of glorious memory, already performed," by Sir Peter Killegrew, Knight, orders and grants, as he had granted and ordered before, "that now and for ever hereafter, our village aforesaid, with the port aforesaid, is and shall be one free village; and that from henceforth it shall not be called, named,

or

or known by the name of the village of Smithwicke, but in all times hereafter shall be called, named, or known, by the name of our town of FALMOUTH." The charter then describes the bounds of the town to extend "in, through, and upon, such place, or places, as the same (the village) from time to time, and from time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, hath been accustomed and ought to extend." And it finally incorporates the whole, "by the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of our said town of Falmouth," with power to hold a court, &c. and with a *confirmation* "of *one market* in every week," and "of two fairs in the year," that had been *heretofore* held;" and "of the *feriage*, or passage over the water in boats, from our said town of Falmouth unto the village of Flushing," and back to Falmouth again. So old is Flushing, with the ferry to and from it.

In 1664 Falmouth was separated by Act of Parliament from the chapelry of Budock and the parish of Gluvias. "Whereas," says the Act, "heretofore there were not above *ten* houses therein," *double* the number that Mr. Hals says, some very aged persons told him they remembered to have been the full complement of the town's houses, when they must have been too aged who could tell *him* any thing of the town's origin, and when what he says they told him appears to have been false; "there are already *two hundred;*" which caused the "King to incorporate," &c. "whereby many others will be drawn to settle themselves there, if they were not discouraged by the distance of the said town of Falmouth from the said parish-church of Gluvias, being three long miles, so as the said Mayor and townsmen cannot repair thereunto with conveniency or security to the said town of Falmouth, lying open to the sea:" and "whereas towards the prevention of these inconveniencies, by the bounty of his Sacred Majesty and his Highness the Duke of York, and the liberal contributions of several honorable and worthy persons, *there is a church lately built and erected* in the said town of Falmouth," in which the service of God "is religiously celebrated" by "the license of the Ordinary and the Metropolitan;" whereas also

Seth,

Seth, Lord Bishop of Exeter, and Patron of Gluvias, consents that Falmouth may be made a distinct parish; and whereas, "the Mayor and townsmen of Falmouth are willing to pay yearly unto the present incumbent of the said parish church of Gluvias, and his successors, a gross sum as much as ever was received out of the bounds or precincts whereof the said parish shall consist;" for these reasons it was made a parish. Since that period the Mayor and Corporation pay yearly 3l. to the vicar of Gluvias.

The town then began *as a town* in 1613, and *at* Smithwicke. It began in houses immediately on the south of the creek, and close to the old house on the east side of the street. But it soon spread itself up within the creek, and on the northern side of it, beginning in a market-house within the creek, and so forming an area for houses, with a plane for a market. Thus the road into the town from the north, which (as tradition says) had gone at high-water round the head of the creek, near the upper end of the moor, was now made to go perpetually and directly across the market-strand. The two parts of the town were united, and the buildings shot out to the north as well as the south. Before 1661 the town had acquired a right to one market and two fairs in the year, with the privilege of a ferry-boat to and from Flushing. "But these," says the King in his charter, "*we* have *lately* given and granted unto the said Peter Killegrew." Yet previously to all, it had obtained a right to certain payments "in respect of the *moorage* of ships or boats, in English commonly called the *groundage* of ships or boats, at or near the town of Falmouth; which had been by the said Peter Killegrew *formerly* usually had and taken." In 1664 the houses amounted to *two hundred;* those at the south, ending assuredly at the church; and those to the north, at one *Drown's House*, a site not precisely understood at present, but a considerable way up the ascent towards Penny Come Quick. The church was dedicated, in the tide of loyalty that was then running strong through the nation, to *Charles, King and Martyr.* In 1691 the

the houses appear, from a map then taken, to be in number about *three hundred and fifty:* according to the returns made under the late act, the number is now about 470.

Such was the origin and growth of Falmouth. Its improvement and progress during the last century have in a considerable degree been connected with the establishment of the packet-boats here for Spain, Portugal, and the West-Indies. From the facilities these vessels have afforded to the merchants, of transporting their respective commodities, and receiving returns in a short time, the commerce of the town has very much increased, and it is now the residence of many opulent families. Considerable quantities of gold, both in specie and in bars, are brought into this port by the packets from Spain and Portugal. The pilchard trade has likewise been a source of much emolument to the inhabitants.

This town is situated at the bottom of an eminence, which commands the harbour. The houses are principally disposed in one street, nearly a mile in length, and running by the side of the beach. The quay is exceedingly convenient, as the water is of sufficient depth to admit vessels of considerable burthen to land their goods upon the wharf. The harbour is capacious; and the security it affords to the shipping, from the high lands that environ it, is equal to that obtained in any port in the kingdom. The Custom-house and Salt-office for most of the Cornish towns are established at Falmouth. The inhabitants of the parish were enumerated, under the late act, at 1963 males, and 2886 females, exclusive of about 500 sailors and soldiers that usually reside here. Of the above numbers 1466 males, and 2218 females, are included within the boundaries of the town.

At the eastern extremity of Falmouth stands ARWINNICK HOUSE, the ancient mansion of the Killegrew family, by one of whom, Sir John Killegrew, Knight, it was much enlarged in the year 1571; but its original builder is unknown. Much of its ancient and venerable character is now lost, by incongruous alterations and whitewashing. In the grove is a high but tasteless pyramid, formed of blocks of granite, and erected at an ex-

pence of 445l. by Martin Killegrew, about the year 1738. During the siege of Pendennis Castle, in 1646, Arwinnick was the head-quarters of the General who commanded the Parliament's army.

PENDENNIS CASTLE occupies the brow of a hill, which forms a peninsula between the British Channel and Falmouth Harbour, and appears to rise from the bay like an island. The fortress is proudly exalted on a rock upwards of 300 feet above the sea, and, from its elevated situation, has a complete command over the entrance to the harbour. The fortifications are of an irregular shape, including an area of rather more than three acres. On the north, or land front, the hill is defended by four cavaliers, mounted with seventy pieces of cannon in excellent order; and at a short distance are some traces of a horn and crown-work, which was constructed in the time of Oliver Cromwell. The banks and ditch of the citadel still remain, the situation of which was admirably calculated to protect the castle from the approach of an enemy over the isthmus. On the east face is a half-moon battery; and close to the water's edge another battery of five guns, called the Crab-Quay. On the south the hill slopes to the sea, and forms a kind of glacis. Within the works are barracks for troops, and various storehouses and magazines; and in the south part of the garrison stands the old castle, built in the reign of Henry the Eighth. It consists wholly of granite, and over the door-way is the arms of the Monarch. The works were afterwards strengthened and enlarged by Queen Elizabeth, but have undergone many alterations and repairs of late years. The inside of Henry's Castle has also been modernized, and is now a very convenient residence, where the lieutenant-governor resides. This castle, during the Civil Wars, was garrisoned for the King, and bravely defended against the Parliament's forces, in the year 1646, by John Arundel of Trerice, who was then nearly fourscore years of age. The garrison refused to treat till their provisions were almost exhausted, and then conducted the negociations with such seeming indifference, that the enemy, ignorant of their real situation,

5 granted

granted them as good conditions as had been given to any fortress in the kingdom.

ST. MAW'S CASTLE is on the east side of Falmouth Harbour, opposite to Pendennis, to which it is very inferior both in size and situation, though erected nearly at the same time, and by the same Monarch. The works are completely commanded by a hill, which rises immediately behind them. The adjoining hamlet, honored with the name of Borough Town, and represented by two members, scarcely consists of twenty houses, and is only inhabited by a few fishermen; and the place itself is without either church, chapel, or meeting-house. The chief magistrate is the Portreve, who is complimented with the title of Mayor. The principal influence and property of the borough are now possessed by the Marquis of Buckingham.

In the parish of CONSTANTINE are several of those massive rocks which some of our antiquaries have fancifully appropriated to Druidical adoration; and Dr. Borlase observing two of them peculiar in shape, and of vast size, has, with singular temerity, designated their uses. One he calls the Tolmen: the other he says is of "uncommon shape; it is like the Greek letter *omega*, somewhat resembling a cap." These, the Doctor asserts, are "*evidently* shaped by art," and were designed for "stone deities." Some other hypothetical writers have implicitly adopted this opinion, and, without investigating the subject, or examining the objects, have injudiciously repeated the descriptions. We can venture to affirm, after a close inspection of these rocks, that human art was never employed in their erection, or formation. They are somewhat singular in size and shape; but Nature, in her infinite modifications of matter, often produces greater curiosities. The rock called, by Dr. Borlase, the Tolmen,* and by the country people, the Maen, or Mên Rock, consists of several large masses of granite, the uppermost of which rests on two others, leaving an aperture between them and the impost, or top stone. The impost is shaped nearly like an egg, and measures about thirty-three

* From the Cornish words, *Toll*, a hole, and *Maen*, a stone.

three feet long, eighteen feet and a half broad, fourteen feet and a half deep, and is supposed to weigh 750 tons. On the top of this stone are several of the excavations called rock-basons. The other stone stands close by a cottage, and measures about thirty feet in circumference at the bottom, and eleven feet high. It is nearly circular, and resembles in shape, some of those straw bonnets which are made with a narrow rim.

At the extremity of that bold projection into the British Channel named the *Lizard Point*, are two light-houses, raised as beacons to warn the mariner from steering too close to the shore. Wrecks, however, are continually occurring, but chiefly of foreign vessels, who, unacquainted with the dangers of the coast, seldom keep at a sufficient distance to avoid its perils. The wretched sufferers often perish in the sight of numerous spectators, not more than a stone's throw distant, as the cape is so steep, and fenced with rocks, that no assistance can be rendered.

KYNANCE COVE is situated about a mile north-west of the Lizard Point, and may be regarded as one of the most extraordinary spots on the coast. The descent to it is extremely steep, and overhung by large craggs. The cove is formed by huge rocks of an immense height, partly projecting into the sea; and in one place so singularly disposed, as to open a fine natural arch into a sort of grotto. The rocks are composed entirely of serpentine, varying in color internally, but on the outside of a very dark green, having veins of lighter green, white, and scarlet. There is a greasiness in the touch of the surface, which, with its other properties, seem to characterize it as the link between talc and the more coarse hard species of the magnesian class: the scales are rather flexible, and somewhat transparent. "These rocks," says Dr. Maton, "are extremely interesting to the mineralogist, from the opportunities they afford him of observing the gradations and transitions of various substances into each other; for, besides those already mentioned, *asbestus* appears in small portions; and veins of *steatites* may be traced in numerous directions. Native copper, in a thread-like form, is found also in the fissures of the serpentine."

HELSTON

HELSTON

Is a large and populous town, situated on the side of a hill, which slopes gradually to the little river Cober. The houses are chiefly disposed in four streets; and near the middle of the principal street is the Market-house and Town-hall. On an eminence to the north stands the church. This was erected about the year 1762, and, from its elevated situation, and lofty-pinnacled tower, forms a very fine object from many parts of the valley which lies between it and the sea. Though this is one of the original stannary towns, very little tin is now coined here. The old Coinage-hall is inhabited by an officer of the Duchy, to which the manor originally belonged. The manor was sold to redeem the land-tax in the year 1798, and purchased by John Rogers, Esq. the present Recorder of the borough. Leland mentions some vestiges of a castle to be seen here in his time, but no part of it is now remaining.

Helston has at different times received no less than fourteen charters. The first was bestowed by King John, who made this a free-borough, and granted it a guild mercatory. The privilege of holding a market and four annual fairs was granted by Edward the Third, who also confirmed the former charters. The borough was originally incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, and its government vested in a Mayor, four Aldermen, and twenty-four Freemen or assistants; but this number being reduced to one Alderman and eight Freemen, a new charter was granted in the year 1774, which determined the Corporation to consist of a Mayor, five Aldermen, a Recorder, and an indefinite number of Freemen. This charter occasioned some very singular law-proceedings; for six of the old and surviving Corporators refused to accede to it, and on their own authority returned the two Burgesses to Parliament at the ensuing general election. The cause was then referred to a Committee of the House of Commons, who decided in favor of the members thus chosen; and the new charter, in this respect at least, was considered as null and void. Some years afterwards,

afterwards, the Corporators under the ancient charter, being reduced to *one person* only, the two members were returned by him; but on a second reference to a Committee of the House, these were declared to be *not duly returned;* and the Burgesses chosen under the *new* charter were then determined to be the legal members. The charter of 1774 has since been considered the only one in force. The number of voters is about 36. In this borough are 313 houses, and 2248 inhabitants. At St. John's village, adjoining Helston, was formerly a priory of Knights of St. John of Jerusalem; the remains of the building were destroyed some years ago, and a Methodist meeting-house erected on the site.

Penrose, the seat of John Rogers, Esq. is situated in the midst of a finely wooded scene, about two miles from Helston. This estate formerly belonged to the *Penrose* family, from whom it descended to the present proprietor, who has made some considerable additions to the old family mansion, and planted and improved the grounds. Here are some fine hanging woods; but what more peculiarly characterizes the place, is a large and fine piece of water called The Loe-Pool. This forms one of the most considerable lakes in the county, and is constituted such by a singular operation of nature. The continual rolling of the waves of the British Channel towards the shore, on this part of the coast, forces in a vast quantity of sand and pebbles, which, by constantly accumulating, forms a very thick and high bank or dam, extending across the valley from hill to hill, and, by closing the mouth of the channel, occasions the river to spread its waters over a space of ground nearly seven miles in circumference. When the waters extend so far as to obstruct the working of the mills at Helston and Carminowe, the millers apply to Mr. Rogers as Lord of the Manor, and presenting him with two leathern purses, each containing three halfpence, solicit his permission to open the bar. This being granted, workmen are employed by the Mayor of Helston to cut a passage through the pebbles; and the opening is no sooner made, than the whole body of water rushes through the aperture with wonderful force and impetuosity.

Indeed,

Indeed, the conflict between the waves and the river, at these times, constitutes an extraordinary spectacle, and the effect is often visible for six or eight miles from the shore; yet such is the peculiar situation of the place, and force of the rolling surge, that the bar of pebbles is again formed in a few days.

The scenery round this Pool is peculiarly fine and picturesque; it combines almost every characteristic excellence to form a good picture, and affords many interesting studies to the landscape painter. The rocks start abruptly from the margin of the lake; and a fine hanging wood cloathes the sides of the neighbouring hills. On the south the prospect is only terminated by the faint streak which seems to unite the sea with the firmament. On the north, hill retiring behind hill in aerial perspective, catching the fleeting, but beautiful effects of light and shade, and continually presenting a new appearance, cannot fail to please every admirer of nature, and must be peculiarly interesting to the eye and fancy of the painter. Sometimes the remote hill obscured by a transient cloud, or raising its summit above the denser vapours, assumes alternately the dark purple, the light grey, and the pale blue; whilst the middle distance is equally variable, being illuminated by a bright light, or shadowed by a passing cloud. What renders this scene more particularly fine, is the number of distances, the wavy outline of the hills, the situation of Helston Church-Tower, and the broad expanse of water which combines and reflects the contiguous scenery.

About four miles north-west of Helston, in the parish of Sithney, is a pile of rude stones, the uppermost of which has the name of *Mên-amber*, and was formerly a *Logan*, or rocking-stone; but the superstitious veneration in which it was held by the common people, who used to resort to this place at particular seasons of the year, occasioned Shrubsall, who was Governor of Pendennis Castle in the time of Cromwell, to have the under part cleaved off, and by that means the stone was thrown out of its balance. Borlase imagines the term *Mên-amber* to be a corruption from *Men-an-bar*, which in the Cornish language signifies the top-stone, as this was called in token of pre-eminence. It mea-

sures eleven feet in length, six in width, and four in thickness. Near it is a pile or wall of smaller stones, that seems to have been raised to enable persons to reach the logan-stone more conveniently. Carew calls it a *great rocke*, " advanced upon some others of a meaner size, with so equall a counterpoyze, that the push of a finger will move it to and fro: but farther to remove it, the united forces of many shoulders are over weak." Wherefore, continues our author, " the Cornish wonder-gatherer thus descrybeth the same."

> Be thou thy mother Nature's work,
> Or proofe of giants might;
> Worthlesse and ragged though thou show,
> Yet art thou worth the sight.
> This hugy rock, one finger's force
> Apparently will move;
> But to remove it many strengths
> Shall all like feeble prove.

PENGERSWICK CASTLE is situated on the border of a small creek, in a bottom at the village of *Pengerswick*, a name signifying the head-ward, or fenced or fortified place. The present remains consist only of a square tower of three stories, a small one annexed, and some fragments of walls: the whole is faced with squared stone. In the smaller tower is a flight of winding stone steps, leading to the summit of the building, which commands a pleasing but not extensive view. The walls of the ground-floor are pierced with loop-holes; the door on the north side is machicolated; many of the apartments are fallen in; those which remain are used as granaries and hay-lofts by one of the neighbouring farmers. The wainscot of the first floor is of oak, curiously carved and painted. On the pannels several quaint pieces of poetry are inscribed; but the delineations to which they referred are entirely obliterated. The best of these inscriptions was under a representation of water dropping from a rock, and thus entitled

PERSEVERANCE.

PERSEVERANCE.

"What thing is harder than a rock?
What softer is than water clear?
Yet will the same with often drop
The hard rock pierce, as doth appear:
Even so no nothing so hard to attayne,
But may be had with labour and payne."

Hals, in his *Parochial Antiquities* of this County, observes, that, "this barton and manor were purchased, in the latter end of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, by a Mr. Milliton, who, having slain a man privately, made that purchase in the name of his son, and immured himself in a secret chamber of the tower, seeing none but his trusty friends; so that he died without being called in question for the offence." The son mentioned in this passage was Job Milliton, who was Governor of St. Michael's Mount in the time of Edward the Sixth. From some of the six daughters and co-heiresses of this gentleman, Sir Nicholas Hals purchased their shares of this manor, which was afterwards disposed of to the *Godolphin* and other families. The present proprietor of the castle is the Duke of Leeds. The road leading to it, on the declivity of the hill, is paved for a considerable width and distance.

GODOLPHIN is an ancient manor of the Godolphin family, who resided here in the time of William the Conqueror. It is situated in a part of the county which appears to have been once a busy scene with the mining adventurers; and Sir Francis Godolphin, who lived in the reign of Elizabeth, was a very considerable and fortunate speculator in this business. It is stated that he employed 300 men daily at the mines, and paid 1000l. a year customs to the Queen: as a proof of his perseverance and success in the working of mines, it is also asserted, that during his time the customs were increased above 10,000l. a year. Some of this family have received considerable honors. Charles the Second created Sir William Godolphin a Baronet in 1663; and his son Sydney, in 1689, was invested with the title of Baron Godolphin of Rialton. This nobleman being chosen Burgess for

 Helston,

Helston, evinced distinguished abilities in the House of Commons, and obtained such favor at court, that he was employed on several embassies, appointed Commissioner of the Treasury, and filled some other offices, in the reigns of Charles, James the Second, and William the Third. In the reign of Queen Anne he was made Lord High Treasurer, and afterwards Knight Companion of the order of the Garter. He died in the year 1712, and was succeeded by his son Francis, whose youngest daughter married, in 1744, the Duke of Leeds, by which means the Godolphin estates are now become the property of the Osborne family. The mansion-house at Godolphin is a quadrangular building, situated in a large park, and embosomed in wood. Part of it was modernized a few years since; but the chief portion is in ruins, and tenanted by farmers. One of the highest hills in this part of the county is named Godolphin, which was anciently spelt *Godalchan*, and signifies a white eagle.

At *Bossens*, near Godolphin, in the parish of St. Erth, in a field called the Rounds, is an Entrenchment of a square shape, but rounded off at the angles, and measuring 152 feet by 136 within the banks. Within it, in the year 1756, a well, or small perpendicular pit, of two feet and a half diameter, was accidentally discovered by a farmer, and, either from "curiosity, or hopes of treasure," its contents were afterwards explored; and various relics of antiquity found; some of which are deposited in the Ashmolean Museum. Digging to the depth of eighteen feet," says Dr. Borlase, "there was found a Roman *patera*;" and about six feet deeper, a tin jug, a stone weight, and a small mill-stone about eighteen inches diameter. Beneath these another patera, with two handles, was discovered; and also fragments of horns intermixed with bones of several sizes, half burnt sticks, many pieces of leather, and shreds of worn-out shoes. At the depth of 36 feet the laborers came to the bottom of the pit, which was of a concave form: at the sides appeared small holes, seemingly for steps to descend and ascend. Both pateras were made of tin: the first discovered was without handles; but contained an inscription, engraved on the inner surface of the bottom.

bottom. The characters, according to Borlase, were for the most part proper to the *Greek* alphabet, though several Roman letters were among them; and the language of the inscription was Latin, which, continues the Doctor, "I read thus: LIVIUS MODESTVS DRIVLI (or D8IVLI) FILIVS DEO MARTI." Thus containing the "names of the donor and his father, as well as the name of the deity" to whom it was dedicated.* The width of the brim of this *patera* was four inches and a half; of the bottom, two inches and a half. "The jug is the *præfericulum* of antiquaries, i. e. a vessel used to carry the holy water, or other sacred liquor to the altar."

MARAZION,

OR *Market Jew*, the "Sea Coast Market,"† is one of those towns that derived its principal support, if not its origin, from the resort of pilgrims, and other religious devotees, to the neighbouring sacred edifice on St. Michael's Mount; but that attraction being counteracted by the changes of opinion which commenced at the Reformation, and the new town of Penzance drawing within its vortex many merchants and tradesmen, with their immediate connections and dependants, the consequence of Marazion decreased. By some authors its name is derived from the Jews, who are reported to have traded here several centuries ago, and to have held an annual market‡ for selling various commodities, and purchasing tin and other merchandise in return. Richard, King of the Romans, granted two fairs to this town, for the benefit of the Priory at St. Michael's Mount; but his charter was superseded by another, granted in the thirty-seventh year of the

* See Antiquities of Cornwall, Page 317. † Pryce's Cornish Dictionary.

‡ This market is stated to have been held on a spot of ground about five hundred yards west of the *Chapel Rock:* but if it was ever calculated for the site of a market, it must have been materially altered by the sea, as it is now only a mass of rugged rocks, jutting out into the bay; occasionally environed with water, and always submerged at spring and neap tides. They still bear the name of *August Rocks*, from the month in which the Jews are said to have resorted to this coast, and held their yearly market.

the reign of Queen Elizabeth, which invested the government of the town in "*a Mayor, eight Aldermen, and twelve capital Burgesses,*" with power to hold *one* weekly market, and two annual fairs. In the preamble to this charter, it is stated, that *Marghasiewe* was a trading borough town of great antiquity, and that it suffered considerable dilapidation in the time of Edward the Sixth, when a number of rebellious people entered, and took possession of the town, and laid many of the buildings in ruins. From this place being denominated an ancient borough in the above charter, and from some original letters which passed between the then sheriff of Cornwall and the mayor of Marazion on the subject of returning members to Parliament during Cromwell's Protectorate, it seems probable that this town was anciently represented in the House of Commons. Two members were *actually elected*, and returned; but they do not appear to have taken their seats. The endeavours of the inhabitants to regain their dormant rights proved ineffectual.

Marazion is built on the side and at the bottom of a hill, which rises towards the north, and shelters the town from the cold winds. Peculiarity of situation, and the mildness of the western climate, render this vicinity singularly inviting, and often beneficial to valetudinarians; and were it not for the frequent rains which occur in this part of the county, the invalid would have little occasion to travel to Italy, or the south of France, for a mild and salubrious atmosphere. This town contains 224 houses, and 1009 inhabitants; of which number 411 are males, and 598 are females. Its trade consists principally in importing timber, coals, and iron, for the use of the inhabitants and the neighbouring mines. The Parish Church (that of St Hilary) is about two miles distant;[*] but the town has a Chapel of Ease, in which service is regularly performed by a lecturer, whose salary is defrayed by private subscription.

Between Marazion and St. Michael's Mount is the place called the *Chapel Rock*, whereon the pilgrims, who came to visit the Priory of St. Michael, are said to have performed certain devotionary and superstitious ceremonies, in a kind of initiatory chapel, previous to their admission to the more sacred Mount.

ST.



ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT

Is one of those rare and commanding objects which arrest and fix the attention the moment they are seen. Its peculiar situation, and the sublime character it assumes, from appearing to rise immediately from the waves, singularly interest the imagination of the observer; though, when viewed from the land, its real magnitude is apparently diminished, from the vast extent of the horizon, and the expanded tract of water which surrounds its base. At high tides it appears a completely insulated congregation of rocks, rising to a considerable height, gradually decreasing in size, till, assisted by the tower of the chapel on the summit, it assumes the form of a complete pyramid. At low water it may be approached from the shore over a kind of causeway of sand and rocks, which are submerged by every rising tide, and the Mount again rendered a perfect island. Some of the masses of rock in the intermediate space are immensely large, and all composed of granite of a close texture, with its felspar of a pinkish color. The Mount itself "consists of a hard granite, in which transparent quartz is the preponderating substance." From various stations its appearance is different; being in some places nearly perpendicular, and at others of a gentle declivity; and though the rocks are for the most part craggy and barren, yet the soil affords sufficient herbage to pasture a score of sheep or upwards for the whole year. It has also some small plantations of fir scattered over its surface. The distant view of the Mount excites ideas of impressive grandeur; but the effect is considerably increased, when traversing its base, ascending its craggy sides, or slowly winding beneath its immense masses of pendant rocks. The whole scene is singularly calculated to inflame the enthusiasm of the poet; and a mind of no common mould has thus poured the note of sublimity from the vocal shell, on contemplating the beauty of the prospect, and revolving the events which the traditionary lore of past ages represents to have occurred on this spot.

Majestic Michael rises; he whose brow
Is crown'd with castles, and whose rocky sides
Are clad with dusky ivy; he whose base,
Beat by the storms of ages, stands unmov'd
Amidst the wreck of things—the change of time.
That base, encircled by the azure waves,
Was once with verdure clad: the towering oaks
Here wav'd their branches green: the sacred oaks,
Whose awful shades among the Druids stray'd,
To cut the hallow'd misletoe, and hold
High converse with their gods.

H. DAVY.*

Another poet, of eminent genius,† has also characterized the Mount in the following classic terms:

Mountain, the curious Muse might love to gaze
On the dim record of thy early days;
Oft fancying that she heard, like the low blast,
The sounds of mighty generations past.
Here the Phœnician, as remote he sail'd
Along the unknown coast, exulting hail'd;
And when he saw thy rocky point aspire,
Thought on his native shores of Aradus or Tyre.—

Thou only, aged mountain, dost remain!
Stern monument amidst the delug'd plain:
And fruitless the big waves thy bulwarks beat;
The big waves slow retire, and murmur at thy feet.

The first of these extracts has reference to the popular belief of St. Michael's Mount having, in the remote ages of antiquity, been situated in a wood, a circumstance to which its name in the Cornish language gives a considerable degree of plausibility. Its Cornish appellation was *Carak-ludgh en lûz*, signifying the *Grey*

* This gentleman is a native of Penzance, and has, by vigorous intellect, and scientific talents, highly exalted himself in the scale of public reputation. He has lately been appointed chemical lecturer to the Royal Institution. His poem, called "Mount's Bay," from which the above extract was taken, possesses considerable merit.

† Rev. W. L. Bowles.

Grey, or *hoary Rock in the Wood;* and by this title it is mentioned by William of Worcester, who wrote his travels over England about he year 1490; and, in speaking of St. Michael, employs these words; "Apparicio Sancti Michælis, in monte tumba antea vocato *Le Hore Rok in the Wodd*." The tradition is partly confirmed by the testimony of Leland, who remarks, that, "In the baye betwyxt the Mont and Pensants, be found neere the lowe water marke, rootes of trees yn dyvers places:" and Borlse, in a paper published in the Fiftieth Volume of the Philosophical Transactions, strengthens the evidence, by relating the discovery of roots and trunks of trees, some of them embedded in the natural soil, but covered with sand, and submerged by twelve feet of water every flowing tide. Ptolemy calls the mount *Ocrum;* but soon after the sixth century, it seems to have received its present name, from the apparition of St. Michael, whose appearance, according to the monkish legends, to some hermits on this mount, occasioned the foundation of the monaster. The place where the vision sat was a craggy spot, in a dangerous situation, near the upper part of the rock, which, in the time of Carew, still bore the name of *St. Michael's Chair;* but that appellation has since been transferred to a more accessible but equally dangerous spot, on the summit of one of the arches of the Chapel-Tower.

However little the credit that can be attached to this wild tale it is certain that the Mount became hallowed at a very early period, that it was renowned for its sanctity, and was for a time an object of frequent pilgrimage. The superstitious veneration paid to it by the mistakenly devout, is alluded to by Spencer in his Shepherd's Calender, and in terms sufficiently explicit to mark its fame.

> In evil hour thou lenst in hond
> Thus holy hills to blame,
> For sacred unto saints they stond,
> And of them have their name:
> St. Michael's Mount who does not know,
> That wards the western coast?

When

When it was first consecrated to religious purposes is uknown; but the earliest time it appears on record as a place of devotion, is the fifth century; though it seems probable that it was then highly celebrated; as St. Keyna, a holy Virgin of the British blood royal, and daughter of Braganus, Prince of Brecknockshire, is stated to have come hither on pilgrimage about te year 490. Here she was joined by her nephew Cadoc, who is reputed to have caused a fountain to spring up in a dry place, on which a church was erected to his honor. Upwards of 500 years afterwards, Edward the Confessor founded on this spot a priory of Benedictine monks, on whom he bestowed the property of the Mount, together with several other places. The peculiar respect in which this church was held, may in some degree be estimated from the following particulars, copied from an instrument recorded by William of Worcester, and asserted to have been found among its ancient registers.

"To all Members of Holy Mother Church, who shall read or hear these Letters, Peace and Salvation. Be it known unto you all, that our Most Holy Lord Pope Gregory, in the Year of Christ's Incarnation 1070, out of his great zeal and devotion to the Church of Mount St. Michael in Tumba, in the County of Cornwall, hath piously granted to the aforesaid Church, which is entrusted to the angelical Ministry, and with full approbation consecrated and sanctified, to *remit* to all the Faithful who shall enrich, *endow*, or *visit*, the said Church, a *Third Part* of their *Penance;* and that this Grant may remain for ever unshaken and inviolable, by the Authority of God the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, he forbids all his Successors from attempting to make any Alteration against this Decree." We learn from the same Author, that these words were placed publicly on the gates of the church, and enjoined to be read in other churches, that the devout might be induced to visit the Mount "more frequently, and in greater numbers."

On the seizure of England by the Normans, Robert, Earl of Mortaigne, became the patron of this foundation, and gave the monks some additional lands; but, from a partiality to his native

country,

country, made this monastery a cell to the Abbey of St. Michael de Periculo-Mario, which was situated on a mount, very similar to this, on the coast of Normandy. When the alien priories were seized in the reign of Edward the Third, this was included with the others; but was afterwards restored, on condition of paying the same sum to the King, that was before remitted to the superior convent. About this period its revenues were valued at 200 marks; and the monks were only six, which it is probable was the greatest number ever maintained on the foundation at one time, as the number of stalls in the choir was the same. Henry the Sixth granted this priory to King's College, Cambridge; but it was afterwards granted by Edward the Fourth to the nunnery of Sion, Middlesex. At the Dissolution its revenues were valued at 110l. 12s. per annum, and were bestowed, together with the government of the Mount, then a military post, on Humphry Arundel, Esq. a branch of the family of the Arundels of Lanherne, from whom the present Lord Arundel is descended. On his death it was leased to John Milliton, Esq. for twenty-one years, under the description of the Farm-House of the Mount and Island, with the Appurtenances, at the annual rent of forty marks. In the first year of Elizabeth it was granted by patent to Thomas Bellet and John Bridden, who afterwards conveyed to it Robert, Earl of Salisbury, from whose family it passed to Francis Basset, Esq. but, previous to the last century, was sold to John St. Aubyn, Esq. whose descendant, Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. still possesses it.

The earliest transactions of a military nature recorded to have happened at this Mount, was in the reign of Richard the First, during whose wars in the Holy Land, or subsequent imprisonment in Germany, it was seized, according to Hovedon, by Henry de la Pomeroy, who expelled the monks, and fortified the place, probably to support the cause of John, Richard's brother, who was Earl of Cornwall, and at that time endeavouring to usurp the throne. On the release of Richard, it is stated that Pomeroy, fearing the King's vengence, committed suicide; and that, after his death, the Mount was surrendered to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The circumstances of this proceeding

are

are related by Carew, somewhat differently, on the authority of some of De la Pomeroy's descendants. "They affirme," says this author, "that a serjeant at arms of the King's came to their ancestor at his castle of Berry Pomeroy, in Devon, received kind entertaynment for certaine days together, and at his departure was gratified with a liberal reward; in counterchange whereof, he then, and no sooner, revealing his long-concealed errand, flatly arrested his hoaste, to make his immediate appearance before the King, for answering a capital crime; which unexpected and ill-carryed message, the Gent. tooke in such despite, as with his dagger he stabbed the messenger to the heart: and then well knowing in so superlative an offence, all hope of pardon foreclosed, he abandons his home, gets to a sister of his abiding in this Mount, bequeathed a large portion of his land to the religious people there, for redeeming his sinne; and lastly, causeth himself to be let bloud unto death, for leaving the remainder to his heire."

"From this time forward," Carew proceeds, "this place continued rather a schoole of Mars than a temple of Peace; for shortly after the discomfiture of Henry the Sixth's party, by Edward the Fourth at Barnet Field, John Earle of Oxford, who had made one, and one of the principall, on the weaker side, arrived heere by shipping, disguised himselfe, with some of his followers, in pilgrims habits, there-through got entrance, mastred the garrison, and seysed the place, which thus politikly wonne, hee as valiently kept, and kept a long time defended against the King's power, untill reasonable conditions swayed him to a surrender." In the reign of Henry the Seventh, Lady Catherine Gordon, wife of Perkin Warbeck, (now generally admitted to have been the Duke of York,) took refuge here, but was soon obliged to surrender to the Lord Darbeney.

During the Cornish insurrection, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, many of the superior families fled to the Mount for security, and were besieged by the rebels, who took the plain at the bottom of the rock by assault, at the time of low-water, "and then the even ground on the top, by carrying great trusses of

hay

hay before them, to blench the defendants sight, and dead their shot. After which, they could make but slender resistance; for no sooner should any one within peepe out his head over those inflanked walls, but he became an open marke to a whole showre of arrows." This disadvantage of situation, together with the fears of the women, and the want of food, obliged the besieged to surrender.

The civil contentions in the reign of Charles the First were the cause of the fortifications of the Mount being increased, till (in a chronicle of the proceedings of the time) the works were styled, "impregnable, and almost inaccessible." They were, however, reduced, after being vigorously defended by the King's adherents, in the month of April, 1646, by Colonel Hammond, who obtained much celebrity from having accomplished this service, which the historians of that period represent as full of difficulty and danger. This was the last transaction of a military description that occurred on this romantic spot, whose inhabitants the alarms of war appear to have driven away; for though Leland mentions "certaine houses with shoppes for fishermen,"* as existing here in his time, yet at the commencement of the last century there was but one *dwelling-house*, besides the fortress itself, in the place.

Many of the improvements that have since been effected on the rock, and the increase of the buildings, are to be attributed to Sir John St. Aubyn, grandfather to the present Baronet, who, in the years 1726 and 1727, rebuilt and enlarged the pier on the north side of the Mount, and rendered it sufficiently capacious to contain upwards of fifty sail of small vessels. The security this gave to the fishing-boats, induced several of the inhabitants of Marazion to erect houses and cellars at the bottom of the rock, and the number of residences have since been augmented to seventy. The inhabitants are about 250, but in the pilchard season that number is augmented to 350

The

* Itinerary, Vol. VII. page 109, where it is also stated, that the S. S. E. "part of the Mount is pasturable, and breedeth conys." These animals are yet found here in great numbers; and their preservation is so strictly enjoined, that the inhabitants are prohibited from keeping any cats on the Mount

The ascent to the top of the Mount is by a steep and craggy passage fronting the north, defended about midway by a small battery, and near the summit by the north flank of the principal battery, which also protects the entrance of the bay. The whole summit is occupied by the remains of the ancient monastic buildings, which were considerably altered by the late proprietor, and have been much improved and beautified by the present possessor, under whose directions the chapel is now repairing. This is spacious, and of what is termed the Gothic order: a stair-case extremely narrow leads from one of the angles of the tower to the summit, whence the prospect comprehends the entire view of the bay, the several towns and villages that skirt the coast, and an immense extent of sea, which, to use the language of Dr. Maton, "raises the most sublime emotions, as the waves of the British, Irish, and Atlantic Seas all roll within the compass of the sight." A spacious apartment near the chapel, now called the *Chevy Chace* Room, but formerly the refectory of the monastery, is ornamented with a very singular frieze, representing, in stucco, the modes of hunting the wild boar, bull, stag, ostridge, fox, hare, and rabbit. At the upper end of this room is the royal arms, with the date 1644; and at the opposite end, the arms of the St. Aubyn family. The various improvements that have been effected on this spot, and the singularity of the situation, have rendered it a very convenient and interesting summer residence, and the present proprietor makes it his occasional abode. Formerly, a scarcity of water was sometimes experienced, as there was no other for use than rain-water, collected by drains; but about forty years since a well was sunk through a very hard rock, and a fine spring found at the depth of about thirty-seven feet, in the immediate vicinity of a tin-lode. Specimens of tin-ore are said to be very plentiful all over the Mount. Human bones and sculls are frequently dug up in every place where the soil was of sufficient depth for interment.

The circumference of St. Michael's Mount is rather more than a mile; and its height, from the sand to the top of the

chapel-tower,

chapel-tower, as ascertained by Hadley's quadrant, is 250 feet, being forty-eight feet higher than the Monument in London. Its distance from the shore at Marazion is about 400 yards. Nearly all the inhabitants are employed in the different branches of the Pilchard Fishery,* the various operations of which, as carried

* Since the account of the pilchard fishery, inserted in our general description of Cornwall, page 321 *et seq.* was written, we have obtained some additional information on this branch of commerce; and shall here insert the more important particulars, that our readers may be enabled to attain clear ideas of the nature of the trade; of the means and implements employed in catching the fish; and of the charges necessarily incurred by the extent of the operations and equipment.

The craft requisite for an undertaking in this fishery are as follow. *A Stop Sean*, or net, with lead weights at bottom, and corks at top; the cost of which is about 350l. An *Open Boat* for carrying the Sean, about 15 tons burthen; cost 52l. 10s. Another *Open Boat*, of similar tonnage, to assist in inclosing the fish; cost 52l. 10s. A *Smaller Boat*, to carry the men from and to the shore, and to assist in other general purposes; cost 25l. One or two *Boats* for carrying the fish to the shore; cost 70l. each. *A Tuck Sean*, made similar to the Stop Sean, 108 fathoms long, and 10 deep; cost 120l. Many other things are also necessary; and the expences of the first outfit may be estimated from 1000l. to 1200l. exclusive of salt.

The number of men employed on a Sean varies from seventeen to twenty-four; the average may be set at nineteen. The modes of compensation are also different in different fishing places; but the general amount is nearly the same. At Newkey they have seven shillings per week, and one-fourth of the net proceeds of fish and oil; and the fish being constant visitors to this spot, the general sum obtained by the fishermen is from 15l. to 25l. each man, exclusive of wages.

The season commences towards the middle of July, and continues about ten weeks, when the pilchards disappear. The quantity that may be taken, depends on many circumstances; such as whether the fish come within the depth of the Sean, the weather, and the strength of the tides, which frequently break the nets, and set the fish at liberty after they are inclosed. Many accidents, through which large quantities are often lost, occur from various other causes.

In some instances a Sean will take and cure from 1000 to 1500 hogsheads, and upwards, in a season; when at the same time, some of the neighbouring Seans have not a single fish; though it is not uncommon for the above quantity to be inclosed in a single Sean at one time. The whole quantity taken in a season may be estimated from 40,000 to 60,000 hogsheads, of forty gallons each, and 3000 fish in each cask. The

ried on in the bay, become a very interesting spectacle to the traveller who is induced to visit this part of the coast.

The

The pilchards pass the coast in large shoals, and when within the depth of the Sean, the boat containing it is rowed round them, the net being thrown over at the same time: by this means the fish are surrounded with the stop sean, both ends of which are then fastened together. The bottom of the net is kept to the ground by the lead weights; but the corks keep the top of it floating on the surface of the water.

At low water the fish are taken up with the *tuck sea*, and carried to the *cellars*, or store-houses, where they are salted, and ranged in heaps, from five to six feet in height; and in some instances ten or twelve feet wide. When a large quantity of fish is inclosed in the stop sean, it sometimes requires two or three weeks to take them all out, as they must not be removed in greater numbers than the women who salt them can conveniently manage. In the course of this time, the occurrence of various accidents occasions many fish to be lost, to the collective amount of several thousand pounds annually.

When the fish are taken out of the salt, and packed in hogsheads, they are pressed very hard with great weights, by the power of a strong lever. By this means the oil is extracted, which runs out of the casks through holes made for the purpose. The pressing continues about fourteen days, when the hogsheads are *headed up*, and the fish are then fit for the merchant.

Some fish are considerably more productive of oil than others: those taken in the early part of the season, in general, produce the most; but the fish taken in the latter part are commonly the best. Forty-eight hogsheads of pilchards generally yield a ton, or 252 gallons, of oil; the price of which is now from 24l. to 27l. per ton: but previous to the late war it was considerably cheaper, and will probably again decrease in price.

The quantity of salt necessary to cure a hogshead of fish is about 420lbs. on this there is an import duty of about 2½d. per bushel of 84lbs. The expences of curing a hogshead of fish, for the cask, salt, labour, &c. is from twenty-one to twenty-three shillings. Of this, the charge for salt alone is nearly six shillings. The fish have lately sold from thirty-five to forty-two shillings per hogshead, inclusive of the bounty of eight shillings and sixpence on exportation. The bounty has latterly been extended to those intended for home consumption. The usual quantity of salt provided for each sean is 9000 bushels.

The number of persons employed in salting, packing, pressing, and preparing the fish for exportation, is at least 5000. About four-fifths are women, the rest men. The rope-makers, blacksmiths, shipwrights, sail-makers, &c. are upwards of 400. The twine-spinners are women, about 150 in number. The makers and menders of nets are chiefly women and children employed by the

twine-

The road from Marazion to Penzance is conducted over a bank of sand, which separates the bay from a large tract of marsh-land. The greater part of the latter is a steril, unprofitable bog: but the laudable exertions of an individual* has rescued and preserved thirty-six acres from the inundations of the tide; and, by skilful management and perseverance, has obtained several crops of corn and potatoes from the renovated land. The singular process by which this was effected, we are induced to particularize, from a persuasion, that it may be equally serviceable in places similarly situated.

The whole of this district was occasionally covered with water, and always immersed by the sea at spring-tides. To carry off this superfluity, and secure the land from future inundations, were the objects of consideration. This was effected by introducing an aqueduct, or wooden pipe, of nine inches in diameter, through 174 yards of sand, and thereby opening a communication between the sea and a reservoir at the lower part of the marsh. The pipe is in some places twenty-four feet beneath the surface of the bank, and is fixed (on that part of the sand called

twine-manufacturers, and in all about 600. Nets are also made during the winter season by the fishermen and their families.

These numbers are exclusive of the seamen employed in the shipping, and exportation of the produce of this fishery, which is almost wholly consigned to Italy. Some attempts have lately been made to open a market for pilchards with the Metropolis, but the quantity hitherto sold has been insufficient to defray the expences. The capital engaged in the trade is at least 300,000l. reckoning the seans, nets, boats, &c. at a fair appraisement, and making every allowance for wear. The original cost must have been considerably more. From a series of facts, and judicious observations on the migrations of the herring, by Dr. Anderson, inserted in the sixth volume of his Recreations, it would appear that the commonly received opinion of the annual passage of this genus of fish from the Polar Regions is erroneous. For additional particulars we must refer to that Work.

* Dr. Richard Moyle of Marazion, who has received the gold Medal of the "Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce;" and also a handsome premium from the Board of Agriculture; as rewards for his successful scheme. The whole quantity of ground under improvement is seventy-five acres.

Half Ebb) to a large rock, to preserve it from removal by the turbulent waves. Its mouth towards the sea is secured by a valve, to prevent the intrusion of salt-water, and is always closed by the pressure of the swelling tide. At the opposite end of the pipe is another valve, opening into the reservoir, which is eighteen feet square, by eight feet deep, and properly situated to receive the drainage water from all parts of the inclosed marsh. Several open canals, or trenches, cut at right angles, convey the water from all parts of the inclosure to the reservoir; and on the retiring of the tide, the collected water rushes through the aqueduct with great velocity. The land having been so long saturated with sea-water, was unproductive for the first four years; but its present appearance promises to reward the adventurer for his expence and perseverance.* The laborers, when cutting the open drains, discovered an earthen pot, containing nearly one thousand Roman copper coins. They were very much corroded by the salt-water; but many of the impressions were sufficiently legible to identify the emperors, who lived between the years 260 and 350.

About two miles north-west of Marazion is the *Church-Town*† of LUDGVAN, (pronounced Ludjan,) distinguished in the literary annals of this county from having been the residence of Dr. William Borlase for the last fifty-two years of his life. Here he pursued his studies with persevering ardour, and gratified the admirers of literature by arranging and publishing several ingenious and learned works; in all of which he proves himself a scholar

* See the 14th Vol. of the Transactions of the Society for the Promotion of Arts, &c. and the 2d. Vol. of Communications to the Board of Agriculture, for further particulars.

† This appellation is given to all places in Cornwall where the parish church is situated; a circumstance necessary to be known and remembered by every stranger travelling through the county, otherwise he may obtain false directions, from not adapting his phraseology to the customs of the people. Many of the market-towns in Cornwall are unprovided with churches, and are therefore not dignified with the title of Church-Town; but if there are only half a dozen cottages attached to the church, those invariably receive this appellation.

a scholar and an antiquary; but has unfortunately, like his contemporary, Dr. Stukeley, surcharged his writings with many ebullitions of imagination, and thus bequeathed to posterity a legacy of *conjectures*, which have been received and adopted as facts by many subsequent writers. This gentleman was born at Pendeen, in the parish of St. Just, Cornwall, in the year 1696; and having received a proper initiatory education for the university, was sent to Exeter College, Oxford. In 1720 he entered into orders, and in 1722 obtained the rectory of Ludgvan, to which was annexed the living of St. Just in 1732. In 1750 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1754 published his Antiquities of Cornwall, a second edition of which appeared in 1769, considerably enlarged and improved, with additional plates, and a new map. But, previous to the re-publication of this, he produced a quarto work, in 1756, on the Antiquities of the Scilly Islands. In 1758 appeared his Natural History of Cornwall, embellished with twenty-eight plates, the greater number of which were generously presented to him by the gentlemen of the county, who thus perpetuated portraits of their family mansions, and conferred a favo on posterity. The improvements in the chemical world, and the advancement of science, have concurred to render many parts of this work erroneous; and the modes of classification are all obsolete. The Doctor communicated several papers to the Royal Society, which were published in the Philosophical Transactions; and also presented a variety of fossils, and relics of antiquity, to the University of Oxford, for which they conferred on him the honor of Doctor of Laws. His connection with literary characters was very extensive, as appears by the quantity of letters he left at his death: among them are several by Pope, with whom he frequently corresponded. These, with all his plates, additional notes to his printed works, and other manuscripts, are in the possession of Major Lawrence, of Launceston, who holds them in security for a considerable sum owed him by a nephew of the Doctor's. The fate of this young man is a mystery, which time only can develope: he left Mr. Lawrence several years ago, and has not been heard of since.

In Ludgvan Church are two flat monumental stones to Dr. Borlase and his wife, with the following Latin inscriptions:

Annæ Suæ
Perannos propemodum quadraginta & quinque
Uxori, peramatæ, amanti, amabili,
Extremum hoc qualecunque
Posuit
Gulielmus Borlase:
Decessit in Christi multum desiderata
Aprilis 21^mo die MDCCLXIX
Aet. LXVI.

Hic etiam sunt repositæ
Reliquiæ Annæ Mariti
Gul: Borlase L. L. D. R. S S.
Perurbani perhumani perquam pii;
Hujusce Parochiæ per Annos LII.
Rectoris Desideratissimi:
In republica necnon litera versatissimi
Loquuntur scripta
Testantur posteri.
Obiit 31^mo Aug. A. D. MDCCLXXII
Act. LXXVI.

The following epitaph on a tomb in this church, to John South, M. A. who died rector of this parish the sixth of October, 1636, is rather singular in style and expression.

Let Natures's coarser childern have
A tongueless tomb, or but a grave;
South the meridian point of wit
Can never set, but shine in it.
Ripe Artist, and Divine inspir'd,
Thou liv'dst; thou died'st, belov'd, admir'd.
Hyperbolize I do not:—true,
All's here: dear, dearest friend, adieu.

PENZANCE.

Penzance, a name signifying *the Head of the Bay*, is the most westerly town in England, being situated on the north-west side of Mount's Bay, 283 miles from London, and about ten from

from the Land's End. It is particularly distinguished for its cheap fish-market, the mildness of the seasons, and the fertility of the neighbouring lands, which in some instances have been let at the annual rent of twelve and thirteen pounds an acre;* and even the average rental per acre of the land in the vicinity of the town may be fairly estimated at seven pounds. This is a convincing proof that the soil is either of a superior native quality, or derives some considerable advantage from situation; and these circumstances, connected with other local peculiarities, have occasioned a considerable increase of population, by the influx of inhabitants from the neighbouring villages.

In Carew's Survey, Penzance is represented as "not so regardable for his substance, as memorable for his late accident of the Spaniards firing," when a few of them invaded Cornwall in the year 1595, and "were the only Spaniards," says Camden, "that ever set foot in England as enemies." They did not, however, acquire many laurels; though for a few days their incursions spread considerable alarm through this part of the county.

Spain at that period was mistress of Bretagne, whence four gallies were despatched to invade the English coast. On the 23d of July, they landed near Mousehole, and commenced their depredations by burning several houses, the church of Paul, and afterwards Mousehole itself. Meeting with little resistance, they proceeded to Newlyn, and afterwards to Penzance, where Sir Francis Godolphin had ordered the inhabitants to assemble at the market-place: but when he himself arrived, he found, says Carew, "only two resolute shot which stood at his commaund, and some ten or twelve others that followed him, most of them his owne servants: the rest, surprised with feare,

 fled,

* The Cornish acre, by which the land is usually estimated in this county, is somewhat larger than the statute acre, being in nearly the proportion of five to six. The measures are also different from the standard Winchester measure. A Cornish bushel contains twenty-four gallons, or three bushels Winchester; and a pound in weight, is commonly eighteen or twenty ounces. The farmers in this district make a practice of letting their milch cows for a term of forty weeks, at a sum varying from 5l. 10s. to 7l.

fled, whom neither with his perswasions, nor threatening with his rapier drawn, hee could recall." Thus situated, Sir Francis was obliged to desert the town to the enemy, who entered at three different places, and set it on fire; and having also burnt Newlyn, returned to their gallies. The next day they seemed to meditate a fresh landing; but the numbers of the Cornish being augmented, and their courage increased proportionably, the Spaniards desisted; and finding themselves annoyed by the "bullets and arrowes" from the shore, removed to a greater distance, and on the day following, sought security in flight, as means were preparing to interrupt them. This enterprize of the Spaniards appears, from Carew, to have been favored by a prophecy, (believed by the vulgar,) in the Cornish language, which intimated, that, *those* should land on the rock of *Merlin*, who would burn Paul's Church, Penzance, and Newlyn; and, indeed, continues our author, "so is the rocke called where the enemy first stept on shore.

The town from this time seems to have increased both in size and population; hence the inhabitants were induced to erect a chapel of ease nearer home, as the mother, or parish church, is situated at Madern, or Maddron, nearly two miles westward. This chapel is dedicated to St. Mary, and furnished with a small whitewashed spire. Among the various religious sects residing here, may be specified Methodists, Quakers, Presbyterians, and Jews; each having a separate place of worship. The government of Penzance is vested in a Mayor, Recorder, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Common-Councilmen. The streets are paved. Many of the houses are large and respectable habitations: and about forty years ago, a new pier was erected at the expence of the Corporation, unaided by any Parliamentary grant. In the vicinity of the town are several pleasant walks, through shady dingles, and over swelling hills. A charity school was endowed here in 1711, by John Buller, Esq. of Morval, who conferred a similar benefaction on each of the boroughs of Grampound, East Looe, Liskeard, and Saltash.

A very

A very considerable export trade in tin and pilchards is carried on from this town; and, besides a number of fishing vessels always lying in the commodious bay, frigates and excise cutters are often stationed here, to watch the smugglers, who, in defiance of the laws, and regardless of its agents, prosecute their illicit traffic on this coast with extraordinary audacity and success; and the various stratagems they employ in landing and secreting their liquors, furnish singular instances of sagacity and cunning. The exertions of magistrates, excise officers, and soldiers, are equally ineffectual to suppress this clandestine trade; and though severe penalties are inflicted an the detected in almost every session, yet their successful proceedings furnish a constant theme of conversation in most parts of the county.

As the principal mode of conveyance to the Scilly Islands is in vessels that sail from the port of Penzance, we shall here depart from the general order of description, and proceed with an account of those Islands; first observing, that the passage from this place is generally accomplished in fair weather in four or five hours, the distance being little more than fourteen leagues.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS

ARE situated in a group or cluster about nine leagues westward of the Land's End; and however inconsiderable in their present state, were earlier and better known to the ancients than most other parts of Great Britain. Their original denomination was the *Cassiterides*, or Tin Isles; and by this name they are mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, Strabo, and Solinus; but their ancient appearance has been considerably altered by the violence of the sea, aided, probably, by other convulsive efforts of nature. In every attempt, however, to reconcile the present state of the Scilly Isles with the descriptions which occur in these writers, it should be remembered, that the latter do not appear to have had accurate ideas either of the situation or form of the places in question, but seem generally to have included all the western coasts of Cornwall in their respective descriptions.

"The Cassiterides," says Strabo, "are ten Islands near each other. One of them is desert, and unpeopled; the rest are inhabited by men who wear black garments, and long coats reaching down to their heels, girt about their breasts, and walking with long staves, resembling the furies of tragedians. They have mines of tin and lead, which, together with hides, they exchange with merchants, for earthen-ware, salt, and brass-work." Scarcely a vestige of this ancient state of things is remaining. The sea, by submerging the low lands, has multiplied the Islands; and the present number is upwards of 140, besides innumerable craggs, and bare and desolate rocks; and the inhabitants "are all new comers; not one old habitation, nor any remains of Phenician, or Grecian art, in the Ports, Castles, Towns, Temples, or Sepulchres. All the antiquities here to be seen are of the rudest Druid times; and if borrowed in any measure from the oriental traders, were borrowed from their most ancient and simple rights."

"We are not to think, however," continues Borlase, from whose account we have made these extracts, "but that SCILLY was really inhabited, and as frequently resorted to anciently, as the old historians relate. All the Islands, by the remains of hedges, walls, houses contiguous to each other, and a number of sepulchral *barrows*, show that they have been fully cultivated and inhabited:" and that they "were inhabited by *Britons* is past all doubt, not only from their neighbourhood to Britain, but from the Druid monuments; the several *rude pillars, circles of stones-erect, kistvaens* without number, *rock-basons*, and *tolmens*; all monuments common in Cornwall and Wales, equal evidences of the antiquity, religion, and original of the old inhabitants. They have also many British names at present for their little islands,* tenements,† karns,‡ and creeks;§ and more doubtless have

* Men-ar-warth, Men-ar-widen, Penbros, Gwynhill, Gwynhillveor, Enys-an-geon, Enys-withek, Carrey-stern, Cri-bawethen, Cri-banek, Rosvean, Rosveor, Men-caer-law, &c.

† Trenowith, Salakee, Trewarlethen, Hablingy, Tolmen, &c.

‡ Karn-morval, Karn-gwavel, Karn-leh, Pen-enys, Mount Todn, &c.

§ Porthmellyn, Porthloe, Porthcrasson, Porthelik, &c.

have been jostled out by modern ones. How came these ancient inhabitants then, it may be asked, to vanish so, as that the present have no pretensions to any affinity, nor connexion of any kind, either in blood, language, or customs? How came they to disappear, and leave so few traces of trade, plenty, and arts, and no posterity, that we can hear of, behind them?"

"Two causes of the extinction of the old inhabitants, their habitations, and works of peace, war, and religion, occur to me; these are the gradual advances of the sea, and a sudden submersion of the land. The sea is perpetually preying upon these little Islands, and leaves nothing where it can reach but the skeleton, the bare rock. The many hedges now under water, (*discoverable at low tides,*) and flats which stretch from one island to another, are plain evidences of a former union subsisting between these now distinct Islands. The continual advances which the sea makes upon the land at present, are evident to all people of observation, and within these last thirty years have been very considerable. What we see happen every day, may assure us of what has happened in former times; and from the banks of sand, and the low lands giving way to the sea, and the breaches becoming still more open and irremediable, it appears that there has been a gradual declension and diminution of the *solids*, and as gradually a progressive ascendency of the fluids, for many ages. But further, ruins and hedges are frequently seen upon the shifting of the sands, in the *friths* between the islands;* and the low lands, which were formerly cultivated, particularly those stretching from Sampson to Trescaw, have now ten feet water above the foundations of their hedges; although at a reasonable medium, we cannot suppose these foundations formerly to have been less than six feet above high-water level, when the lands were dry arable, or pasture grounds. Several phenomena of the same nature are to be seen on these shores, and particularly a strait-lined ridge, like a causeway, running across the Old Town Creek in St. Mary's, which is now never seen above water."

Again,

* See Ancient and Present State of the Scilly Islands, Page 63.

Again, "tin mines they certainly had in these Islands 200 years before Christ. What is become of these mines? for the mines at present to be seen shew no marks of their being ancient. To account for these alterations, the gradual advances, and slow depredations, of the sea will not suffice; we must either allow that these lands, since they were *(originally)* cultivated and built upon, have sunk so much lower than they were before; or else we must allow, that since these lands were fenced and cultivated, and the houses and other works under water, the whole ocean has been raised, as to its surface, sixteen feet or more perpendicular; which latter supposition will appear to the learned, without doubt, much the harder of the two. I conclude, therefore, that these Islands have undergone some great catastrophe; and, besides their apparent diminution by sea and tempest, must have suffered greatly by a subsidence of the land, attended by a sudden inundation in those parts where the above mentioned ruins, fences, mines, and other things, of which we have no vestiges now remaining, formerly stood. This inundation probably destroyed many of the ancient inhabitants; and so terrified those that survived, and had wherewithal to support themselves elsewhere, that they forsook these Islands, by which means the people, who were the *Aborigines*, and corresponded so long with the Phenicians, Greeks, and Romans, were reduced to the last gasp; and the few poor remains of the desolation might soon lose sight of their ancient prosperity and eminence, by their necessary attention to food and raiment; no easy acquisitions when their low lands, ports, and towns, were overwhelmed by the sea." The traditions* that have existed for many ages among the inhabitants of Cornwall, and the phenomena observed on the Cornish coasts, may be offered as additional evidence to support the opinion of an extensive subsidence of land

* "*Chuyvyan*," says Price, in his Cornish Dictionary, signifies "to escape or flee. From hence the family *Vyvyan* is supposed to take its name; for fleeing on a white horse from *Lioness*, when it was overflown; that person being at that time governor thereof. In memory of the circumstance, this family gives a lion for its arms, and a white horse ready caparisoned for the crest."

land round these shores, through some sudden and violent convulsions of nature.

As the principal Islands of this cluster have different, and chiefly *modern* appellations, it is somewhat singular that their general name should have been derived from so small and inconsiderable a spot as the Isle of Scilly, " whose cliffs hardly any thing but birds can mount, and whose barrenness would never suffer any thing but sea birds to inhabit there." Borlase, in solution of the difficulty, imagines this rock (which is now only a furlong in extent, and situated nearly half a mile from the Isles of Guêl and Brehar) to have been connected by low necks of land with Trescaw, St. Martin's, Brehar, Sampson, St. Mary's, and other rocks and islets adjoining, so that all of them formerly made but one Island, having several head-lands, of which Scilly was the " highest, outermost, and consequently most conspicuous." This Island, he further supposes, might have received the name of *Syllé*, or *Sullèh;* and having some smaller islands scattered round it, imparted its name to them; whence what were called by the Greeks *Cassiterides,* were named, by the Latin authors, *Sigdeles, Sillinæ, Silurès;* and by the English, *Sylley, Sulley,* and *Scilly:* though the appellation is not spelt with the *c* in any ancient record. The term *Sullèh* is British, signifying *flat Rocks dedicated to the Sun,* " who," as Mr. Gough observes upon this passage, " was certainly a northern deity."

When the Scilly Islands were first possessed by the Romans is uncertain; but during their dominion in Britain, they appear to have been known only as the place of banishment for disgraced nobles. King Athelstan bestowed them on some monks, who most probably had independent possession, till the reign of Henry the First, who granted " to Osbert, Abbot of Tavistock, all the churches of *Sully,* with their appurtenances, and the land as the monks or hermits held it in the time of Edward the Confessor, and Burgald, Bishop of Cornwall." Before the reign of Edward the First, they appear to have reverted to the Crown, as they were then held by *Ranulph de Blanckminster,* " paying yearly, at Michaelmas, 300 puffins, or six shillings and eight pence."

By

By James the First, they were granted on lease to Sir Francis Godolphin; and are now held of the Crown by the Duke of Leeds.

The principal of the Scilly Islands, are St. Mary's, St. Agnes, St. Martin's, Trescaw or Tresco, Brehar, and Sampson. In a clear day they may be seen from the Land's End, appearing like a cluster of cliffs, or fragments of ruined castles, round which the Atlantic rolls in a vast curve. In the passage from Penzance, about midway between that town and these Islands, is a dangerous ledge of rocks, (whereon many vessels have been lost,) called the *Gulf*, or *Wolf*, from the continued howling that the waves make in breaking round it. Other rocks, named the *Bucks*, the *Rennel*, and the *Seven Stones*, also impede the navigation, and render this passage dangerous to all who have not a perfect acquaintance with the coast.

St Mary's is the largest, most important, and most cultivated, of these Islands. It possesses three towns, a pier, a garrison, custom-house, and other public buildings. The entrance into the *Sound* is skirted by numerous small isles, covered with verdure to the water's edge, or occasionally surrounded by bold assemblages of bare rocks, which in some places have a very sublime, and in others an extremely grotesque, appearance. The views from hence of the adjacent Islands are exceedingly diversified and interesting; and, generally speaking, this is also the case with the whole group; almost every prospect being animated by the various vessels which are warily navigating the contiguous channels, or more boldly spreading their swelling sails over the wide bosom of the distant ocean. The number of inhabitants on all the Islands is about 2000; nearly half of them are contained in St. Mary's, with a due proportion of habitations. The length of this Island is about two miles and a half: its circumference is between nine and ten miles. The hills are rocky, rising in some places to a considerable height, and are said to abound with metallic ores.

The principal settlement on St. Mary's is *New-Town*, or *Heugh-Town*, so named from the neighbouring peninsula, on

 which,

which, during the pilchard fishery, a man is stationed to watch the coming of the fish, and give notice of their approach, by *heughing* to the boats below. On the summit of the peninsula is a small fort, built in the year 1593 by Sir Francis Godolphin, and called Star-Castle, from having eight points projecting like the rays of a star. In the centre is the governor's house, having a foss between it and the outer rampart; where, at the salient angles, are four small apartments, designed for as many captains of the garrison. The lines are at some distance below the fort, nearly two miles in extent, and flanked with several strong batteries. Below the lines, on a round hillock, are the remains of an ancient fort, that seems to have had a circular keep, like the Castles of Trematon, Launceston, and Restormel. Nearer the water's edge, on the western side of the peninsula, is the Heugh-Town, which skirts the border of a sandy bay, with a good anchorage, and sufficiently spacious to contain a hundred sail of shipping. The houses are chiefly low buildings, but were much improved under the late Lord Godolphin, at whose expence a pier was erected here about the year 1750. The other towns are named Old-Town, and Church-Town; but they only consist of a few houses, and present nothing to engage curiosity.

On a promontory in this Island, near Salakee Downs, are the vestiges of an ancient fortress, called *the Giant's Castle*, defended towards the sea by an immense crag of rocks, but strengthened on the land side, where the precipice is less abrupt, by a double ditch and vallum, and near the summit by a very high and thick stone wall. On a karn adjoining this castle, Borlase mentions the remains of a Druid Temple, standing on the plane of a rock, apparently cleared by art of all unevenness, of an orbicular figure, and measuring 172 feet from north to south, and 138 from east to west. On the edges of the *area* were nine vast stones, with smaller ones intervening, and all of them "planted in a circular line," but at very unequal distances, even when the circle was perfect, as appeared from "that part of the circumference from which no stone had been taken away. One stone on the edge of this temple was seven feet ten inches high

from

from the ground; the front of it inwards, towards the centre, was twenty feet long; it was forty-three feet in girt; and had thirteen distinct and curious *(rock-)* basons sunk into the top of it." Many of the stones have been removed at various times, and broken for the purposes of building. Numerous smaller circles of erect stones are to be found on different parts of this Island; as well as many rock-basons, and two tolmên, one of which is similar, both in shape and position, to that described in Constantine Parish, Cornwall.* Of the ancient places of sepulture, the *Barrows* are in this Island very numerous. "They are all," says Borlase, "constructed in one manner. The outer ring is composed of large stones pitched on end; and the heap within consists of smaller stones, clay and earth, mixed together: they have generally a cavity of stone-work in the middle, covered with flat stones: but the Barrows are of various dimensions; and the cavities, which, being low, and covered with rubble, are scarcely apparent in some, consists of such large materials in others, that they make the principal figure in the whole monument." Several of these were opened by the Doctor, but nothing decisive was discovered. In one, different colored earths were found; and in another, some earth of a strong unctuous quality, which smelt cadaverous.

At Porthelik Cove, on this Island, the body of the brave Sir Cloudesly Shovel was washed on shore: and not being recognized, was buried in a bed of sand; but afterwards taken up, and removed to Westminster Abbey. The place where his remains were first deposited, is still shown by the islanders, who superstitiously remark, that "the grave never fills with sand, though close to the sea-surge." When the fatal accident occurred, Sir Cloudesly, in the Association, was returning with his squadron from Toulon; and on the night of the 22d of October, 1707, in an extreme fog, struck on the Gilstone-Rock, and sunk instantly: every soul on board perished; and among them several persons of distinction, who had accompanied the admiral. The

* For a more particular description of these monuments, we must refer to Borlase's *Account of the Scilly Islands*, and of the *Antiquities of Cornwall.*

The Eagle, Captain Hancock, underwent a similar fate; and the Romney and the Fire-brand were also lost; but their captains and twenty-five men were saved. The greatness of this calamity made a considerable impression on the nation, and the consequent mourning was almost universal.

About one mile south-west of St. Mary's is *St Agnes;* though more frequently called *Light-House Island*, from a very high and strong light-house, erected here to warn the mariner from the rocks, which are more numerous about this than any other of the Scilly Islands. This building is upwards of sixty feet high, and stands on the most exalted ground. The light is produced by twenty-one parabolic reflectors of copper, plated with silver, and each having an Argand's lamp in its focus, supplied with oil from behind. The reflectors are disposed in three clusters, of seven in each cluster; and the frame in which they are fixtd stands perpendicularly to the horizon, on a shaft united to a machine below, that turns the whole round every two minutes. By this motion the light progressively sweeps the whole horizon; and by its gradual intermission and increase, is readily distinguished from any other. Its brilliancy is also extraordinary; and by these combined effects, its benefits are greatly increased, as the seaman is at once rendered completely sensible of his situation. This light was designed by the ingenious Mr. Adam Walker, (lecturer in natural and experimental philosophy,) under whose inspection it was likewise constructed. The Light-House itself is of stone, and was erected, as appears from an inscription over the door, by the Captains, Hugh Till, and Symon Bayley, in the year 1680. The charges attending the light are defrayed by the Trinity House. "This Isle," says Leland, "was desolated by this chance in *hominum memoria*. The whole number almost of five housholds, that were in this Isle, came to a marriage or feast into St. Mary Isle, and going home, were all drowned." The present number of inhabitants is about 300. They have a small church, in which religious service is performed by a minister, appointed and paid by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. This Island is extremely pleasant, fertile, and well cultivated. TRESCAW,

TRESCAW, or *Tresco*, lies nearly two miles south-west of St. Mary's, and is only about half the size of that island; though Leland, from inaccurate information, has described it as the largest of the whole. Here, in a very beautiful situation, near the borders of a small fresh-water lake, separated from the sea by an ever-green bank, named the Abbey Pond, stood the ancient monastery referred to in the historical account of these Islands: some remains of the outside walls of the church only are now visible. Several batteries, and remnants of ancient fortifications, are on this Island. That called the *Old-Castle* is an extensive pile of ruins, situated on an eminence, and originally intended to command the harbour, but neglected when the art of defence became better understood. Some other fortifications are named *Oliver's Castle*, *Battery*, *&c.* in honor of Cromwell; though that called Oliver's Castle seems to have been originally fortified many years prior to the Civil Wars; about the conclusion of which, these Islands were seized for the King by Sir John Grenville, who afterwards capitulated to Blake and Sir George Ascough. This event was chiefly effected through the judicious disposition of the Parliament's forces on this Island, and on Brehar, which prevented supplies being carried to St. Mary's, where the King's forces were concentrated. *The Dolphin Town* contains a small church, and the only range of houses on the Island: these are scarcely twenty in number, and do not contain more than forty or fifty families. The soil is very productive, and, according to Campbell, is "particularly noted for producing plenty of the finest samphire." Borlase mentions a row of shallow tin-pits near Dolphin Downs, none appearing to be more than four fathoms deep, but most of them not more than six or eight feet perpendicular; these are stated to be the only *certain* remains of tin-works now to be seen on any of the Islands.

ST. MARTIN'S is somewhat *smaller* than Trescaw, from whence it is situated about one mile eastward. From the remains of inclosures that intersect it in various directions, it seems to have been anciently exceedingly well cultivated; but was entirely deserted

deserted till within little more than a century ago, when Mr. Thomas Ekines, a merchant of these Islands, encouraged some people to settle in it. He likewise caused a hollow tower and spire to be erected, as a land-mark to seamen navigating the Channel, or steering for Scilly. A Druidical circle of rude upright stones, about twenty feet in diameter, and several barrows, are on this Island. The inhabitants consist of between thirty and forty families, who are almost all related to each other, and extremely attached to their *native land*. The Society for the Promulgation of Christian Knowledge has appointed a minister for this Island, conjointly with Tresco and Brehar. The Church is pleasantly seated, but extremely small: and here is a School for twenty-five children, built by twelve of the inhabitants, at the slight expence of about sixteen pounds. The master's salary is partly defrayed by subscription, and partly by the Trinity-House. Much kelp is burnt here.

BREHAR, or Bryer, as it is generally pronounced, lies to the west of Tresco, and is very mountainous, whence it obtained its present appellation, which in the Cornu-British language signifies a high mountain. Many small barrows are scattered over different parts of the downs; and on the highest ground of one of the eminences is a very large circular cairn, or barrow, seventy-seven feet in diameter. "Within it," says Borlase, "are many *histvaens*, as the Britons call stone-cells; and many of the flat stones which covered them lie here and there, some keeping their first station, and some being removed, to make stands for shooting rabbits, with which this part of the hill abounds." The sands between this Island and Tresco may be crossed at low water on foot. The number of families in Brehar is about twenty.

SAMPSON is composed of two circular hills, connected by a low rocky ledge, and at a distance has a pleasing effect, being apparently covered with a luxuriant mantle of verdure, but which, on a nearer approach, is discovered to be little else than fern. On the summit of one of the hills are eleven cairns; and on the other, various ruins of houses, some rock-basons,

 a kistvaen,

a kistvaen, &c. The inhabitants are very few, being confined to two or three families, who support themselves by the various occupations of husbandry, fishing, and making kelp.

These, we believe, are all the Scilly Islands now inhabited; though, from various remaining vestiges, it may be affirmed, that several others have once been peopled. The air is mild and healthy; the winters are never severe; and the heat of the summers is rendered moderate by the sea-breezes. The soil is productive; but the wheat is at present grown in much less quantity than formerly: the grain most abundant is barley. The horses and cattle are but small; sheep and rabbits are plentiful; and wild and domestic fowl are bred here in great numbers.

The civil government of these Islands is chiefly managed by twelve of the principal inhabitants, who meet monthly at Heugh-Town, St. Mary's, and generally settle differences by compromise, as their authority rests more on custom than positive institutions, and is therefore insufficient to *enforce* the observance of their decisions. All criminal causes are referred to the military power. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in husbandry, fishing, and making kelp. The manufacture of the latter article was introduced in the year 1684, by a Mr. Nance, who is still remembered with gratitude by the islanders. The principal months for burning the ore-weed of which the kelp is made, are June and July.

We shall now return to Mount's Bay, where, at about half a mile from Penzance, are some remnants appertaining to the *Wherry Mine*, which was situated in a part of the Bay that is dry at low water, but covered by every returning tide, to the height of several feet. The peculiar situation of the mine rendered it an object of considerable curiosity, and attracted the attention of all persons who visited this part of the county: but it can now only be contemplated in description, for its shaft is filled up, and the frame-work nearly annihilated. "The opening of this mine," says Dr. Maton, "was an astonishingly adventurous undertaking. Imagine the descent into a mine through the sea, the miners working at the depth of seventeen

fathoms

fathoms below the waves; the rod of a steam-engine extending from the shore to the shaft; a distance of nearly 120 fathoms; and a great number of men momentarily menaced with an inundation of the sea, which continually drains in no small quantity through the roof of the mine, and roars loud enough to be distinctly heard in it." A company of adventurers were induced to sink a shaft in this place, through the representations of an old miner, who foretold the acquisition of great treasures from the richness of the lode: nor were they wholly deceived by his information; for "*she* turned up*" a great quantity of rich tin stuff, and also some cobalt. The latter was chiefly mixed with pyrites and nickel; and when properly purified, produced a beautiful blue color, equal to that in the finest porcelain. The dangerous situation of the shaft, the injurious effects arising from storms and tides, and the partial failure of the lode, induced the adventurers to discontinue their workings in 1798.†

The little village of MOUSEHOLE, on the western side of Mount's Bay, became celebrated among antiquaries, from having been the residence of old *Dolly Pentreath*, one of the last persons known to speak the Cornish language. In the year 1768 she was visited by the Hon. Daines Barrington, whose report, that

* The miners always distinguish their mines by the feminine appellation.

† The relation of the following distressing circumstance, which occurred to the miner above alluded to, will serve to display the peculiar danger that attended the working of this mine. At a time when the tide was rolling its swelling waves into the bay, and many of the breakers were dashing over the mouth of the shaft, the old man was eagerly employed in loading the *kibble* with a large mass of ore; and, although the other workmen had left the mine, yet he persisted in sending up this load before he deserted his station. The mass being rather larger than usual, became entangled in the mouth of the shaft, and was therefore suspended for some time; whilst the sea continued to rise higher, and every successive wave left some of its waters in the mine. To escape seemed utterly impossible, and the next wave threatened instant death; but a fellow labourer descended by the rope, broke off parts of the ore, and the kibble being set at liberty, was soon brought to the top. Another was then let down, and the poor old miner getting into it, was happily rescued from a watery grave.

that he had met with a woman in this county able to converse in the vernacular tongue, not meeting with that degree of credit to which its accuracy was entitled, occasioned him to make further enquiries concerning her; but this was not till several years afterwards, when he found (1773) that she was still living, and in tolerable health, though in her *eighty-seventh* year. She was then "maintained partly by the parish, and partly by fortune-telling, and gabbling of Cornish."* In the former period of her life, she procured a maintenance by selling fish, and was well known in the market at Penzance, where at twelve years of age she sold her wares in the *Cornish language.* In the year 1776, the same gentleman mentions her as still being alive, though exceedingly deaf;† and it appears from her epitaph in Paul's Church-Yard, near Mousehole, that she lived to the great age of 102. Her epitaph is both in Cornish and English; and as the sentiment it expresses is somewhat whimsical, we shall insert it.

Coth Dol Pentreath canz ha Deaw
Marir en Bedans en Powl pleu
Na en an Eglar ganna Poble brâz
But en Eglar Hay Coth Dolly es!

Old Dol Pentreath, one hundred age & two,
Both born, and in Paul Parish buried, too;
Not in the Church 'mongst people great and high,
But in the Church-Yard doth old Dolly lie!

BURIAN, or ST. BURIEN, though at present consisting of only a few wretched cottages, was formerly distinguished by a college of Augustine canons, and was probably, therefore, much more considerable than at present. Leland, Camden, and Borlase, have stated, that it derives its name from St. Buriana, an Irish Saint, who had an oratory, and was buried here: but Hals opposes this account, and observes, that no such saint is to be found in the Roman legend, or calendar; nor yet in Capgrave's catalogue. When King Athelstan had subdued all Devon, and Cornwall,

* Archæologia, Vol. III. † Ibid, Vol. V.

Cornwall, he deemed it necessary to visit the Scilly Isles; and to the vows which he offered to the Deity, to fulfil on the successful accomplishment of this expedition, it appears that the religious establishment at this place owes it origin: for Athelstan, on his return from the Islands, here founded and endowed a collegiate church about the year 930, to which he gave lands and tithes to a considerable value for ever. It is now in the patronage of the Prince of Wales. The deanery includes the parishes of Burian, Sennen, and St. Levan. At the Norman Conquest there were secular canons here; and in the 20th of Edward the First, a dean and three prebends,

In the reign of Edward the Third, says Tanner, this deanery "was seized into the King's hands, because John de Maunte, then dean, was a Frenchman; and as alien, was given, in the time of Henry the Fourth, to King's College. Cambridge; and in the 7th of Edward the Sixth, to Windsor College: yet neither of the three societies long enjoyed it, or had any benefit from it; for it was all along, and still continues, an independent deanery." It as valued, in the 26th of Henry the Eighth, at 48l. 12s. 1d. per annum. The deanery house is said to have been partly demolished by Shrubsall, the Governor of Pendennis Castle. Some of the fragments still remain, about half a mile east of the church, which is a large, *modern* building. At least here are no specimens of that style of architecture which prevailed about Athelstan's reign, as may be affirmed on comparing it with Malmsbury Abbey Church, in Wiltshire. The Church is built on a high spot of ground, and its tower forms a conspicuous object from the Land's End, Scilly Islands, and the north and south Channels. It consists wholly of granite, and is divided into three aisles, which are again divided from the east end by a rood-loft, reaching entirely across the church. This is made of oak, and is ornamented with a profusion of gilding and rude carvings, representing huntsmen, hounds, fox, deer, birds, &c. in some respect resembling the cornice of the Chevy Chase Room at St. Michael's Mount. Many of the seats are also formed of oak, and sculptured with a variety of devices; among

which the initials I. H. S. frequently appear. There are also spread eagles, human figures, and coats of arms, all in relievo, and charged on shields; but many of these curious relics have been sacrificed to the lofty pew, which has been either erected in their places, or hidden them from sight. The south porch is ornamented with embrazures and pinnacles; and over the western door are the letters I. H. S. cut in stone on a shield.

Near the south entrance is a small cross, elevated on four steps. It consists of one piece of granite, with a circular head, perforated by four holes; on one side is represented the crucified Saviour. Without the church-yard is another cross of similar character.*

Within the church is an old coffin-shaped monument, having an inscription round the border: and on the middle of the stone is represented a cross fleury standing on four steps. The inscription is in very rude characters, and now partly obliterated; but Hals says it is Norman French; and Mr. Gough gives the following reading to it. "*Clarice la femme Cheffrei de Bolleit git ici, deu de lalme eit merce: que pur le alme punt* (Prierunt) *di ior de pardun averunt;*" which is thus translated by another writer: "Clarice, the wife of Geffrie de Bolliet, lies here: God of her soul have mercy. They who shall pray for her soul shall have ten days of pardon." Bolliet is the name of a village a little to the south of this church. Here is also another ancient monument to Arthur Lenelis, of Trewoof, who died in 1671; and the inscription states, that "the family flourished here 600 years since William's Conquest."

The country round St. Burian, though divested of the busy mercantile town, and the fashionable mansion, is replete with objects

* Cornwall abounds with these stone crosses. Almost every village contains one, or more; and in many parts of the county they are standing by the road side, at a considerable distance from any church. They consist mostly of a single shaft of granite, with a round head, and the figure of a cross in relief. Some are ornamented with zigzag carving down the shaft, with a representation of the crucifixion, or with perforated holes at the corners of the cross: and one of these, on the moors between Bodmin and Launceston, has obtained the name of Four Hole Cross.

objects of curiosity, and will furnish ample gratification to the lover of British antiquities, and to him who can feel delighted in contemplating the primeval face of nature, unadorned by art, and uncontaminated by false taste. The greater portion of this district is wild, open, and unsheltered; though a few laboring farmers* cultivate some small parts of it; whilst other parts are ransacked by miners, who employ themselves in searching for ore. The habitations of these people are either scattered over the heath-clad downs, and exposed to every passing storm, or congregated round the village church; and most of the enclosures are made with stones, either erected on one end, or piled into rude walls; these, as well as the turf-banks, are all provincially denominated hedges. The summits and sides of the eminences, and the bottoms of the vallies, are mostly covered with large masses of granite, either collected together on the tops of the hills, or scattered singly over the lower grounds; and among these are to be found many of the Druidical remains which Dr. Borlase has described, and descanted on, in his Antiquities. Their respective denominations are karns, circles, cromlechs, logan-stones, and castles; specimens of all which still remain in this part of the county; and the inquisitive antiquary may here examine the shape and character of a variety of British monuments; the most remarkable of which we shall briefly describe.

At a place named Kerris, in Paul Parish, is a circular inclosure, called the *Roundago*, composed of stones, some standing erect, and others piled in a wall-like form, but without mortar. It is about fifty-two paces from north to south, and thirty-four from east to west. At the southern end are four upright stones, forming an entrance to the area. In the parish of Senar is a circle

 of

* The state of agriculture, and modes of husbandry, here, are very little indebted to science or ingenuity. The farmers are poor, and unacquainted with modern improvements; and consequently follow the same plain track that was marked out by their forefathers. They pursue their own plough, till their land, perform or attend all the operations in the field, and are always ready to visit the weekly market with their superfluous stock. Ploughing is commonly performed with two small horses abreast, and their harness consists usually of only rope-traces, and platted straw-collars.

of similar shape and character; and at Tredineck is another of the same kind. In the parish of Burian is a small circle of nineteen upright stones, called *Dance Maine*, or the *Merry Maidens*, from the whimsical tradition that nineteen young women, or maidens, were thus transformed for dancing on the Sabbath Day. The stones are about four feet above the ground, and five feet distant from each other: the diameter of the circle is about twenty-five feet: and at some distance, north-west from it, are two taller upright stones, called the Pipers. Another of these Druidical circles is named *Boscawen-Un*.* This also consists of nineteen upright stones, and is about twenty-five feet in diameter, having a single leaning stone in the centre. Camden supposes that the latter circle was erected as a trophy by the Romans; or by Athelstan in commemoration of his conquest of the Danmonii; but this is in the highest degree improbable. In the parish of Gulval is *Boskednan Circle*, consisting also of nineteen stones, but of smaller diameter than the two former. The most considerable of these structures is situated in the parish of St. Just, and known by the name of the *Botallak Circles*, which, according to Borlase's plan, was composed of four circles of upright stones intersecting each other; and at some distance was another circle, and several stones standing singly.

Among the ancient sepulchral monuments called Cromlechs† remaining in this corner of the Island, is that called *Lanyon Quoit*, which consists of four large upright stones: three of these support another flat, broad stone, called by the Cornish, *Quoit*, and measuring about twenty-eight feet long, by fourteen feet wide. Borlase employed some persons to dig under the stones, but the soil had been previously disturbed. There appeared to have been a cavity, in the shape of a grave six feet deep, wherein the Doctor supposed that a human body had been interred. Another large and very perfect monument of this kind exists in the

* The *Un* is pronounced like *oon*, as also in *Chins*; a circumstance necessary to be attended to by persons making enquiries after these places in Cornwall.

† See Polwhele's Historical Views of Devonshire, Vol I p. 66 *et seq.* where is a long and ingenious dissertation on the Cromlech.

the parish of Morvah. This is called *Chûn Quoit*, and is composed of four upright stones, with a fifth covering the whole, though only resting on three. The incumbent stone measures about twelve feet long by eleven feet wide; and the four uprights form a complete chest, or *kistvaen*. About half a mile east of Senan Church is a large cromlech, of which Dr Borlase gives the following description: "the great depth of this kistvaen, which is about eight feet at a medium under the plane of the quoit, is remarkable: there is no stone in it; but a stone barrow, fourteen yards diameter, was heaped round it, and almost reached the edge of the quoit. This quoit was brought from a karn about a furlong off, which stands a little higher than the spot on which this cromlech is erected; and near this karn is another cromlech, not so large as that here described; in other respects not materially different." In the parish of Madern, near Lanyon, stands three stones erect on a triangular plane. The middle stone is perforated with a large hole of one foot nine inches diameter, which Dr. Borlase conjectures was appropriated to superstitious rites in the days of Druidism; and he asserts, on the authority of a farmer, that it was deemed to possess some miraculous powers even in his time, for many persons had crept through it to cure pains in the back and limbs; and "that fanciful parents, at certain times of the year, do customarily draw their young children through, in order to cure them of the rickets." A little north of *Rosmodreury Circle*, in Burian, are three other holed stones, of the same description. Some other monuments, of similar kind, are also to be met with in this part of Cornwall.

Of the *Logan** or *Rocking-Stones* there are many, not only in this district, but in most other rocky places in the county: from the concurring testimony of the best informed persons on this

* It is rather singular that Dr. Borlase should be at a loss for the meaning of this word, when almost every labourer in Cornwall and Devonshire, applies the term *Logg* to any thing moving to and fro. Hence Logan, or Log-ing any vibratory motion In Wales this stone is called *Y Maen sigl*, i. e. the Shaking Stone.

this subject, there can be no hesitation in attributing them to Nature; though many have asserted, that they were raised by the Druids, for the purpose of extorting confession from criminals, or awing the vulgar into implicit obedience. The most considerable and curious of the Logan-stones in Cornwall, is that at Treryn Castle, in the parish of St. Levan. This extraordinary stone is poised on the top of an immense pile of rocks, which projects into the sea; and, from its awful situation, the massive grandeur of its supporters, and the continual roaring and dashing of the waves below, seems peculiarly calculated to inspire the mind with the blended emotions of admiration and terror. This logan-stone is an immense block of granite, supposed to weigh nearly ninety tons; yet this enormous mass, from its peculiarity of position, may be easily *logged* to and fro. One of these objects has been thus described by Mason, who poetically alludes to its supposed property of discovering guilt.

> "Behold yon huge
> And unhewn sphere of living adamant,
> Which, pois'd by magic, rests its central weight
> On yonder pointed rock: firm as it seems,
> Such is its strange and virtuous property,
> It moves obsequious to the gentlest touch
> Of him whese heart is pure: but to a traitor,
> Tho' e'en a giant's prowess nerv'd his arm,
> It stands as fix'd as Snowdon."

The place denominated *Treryn Castle* is a large piece of rocky ground, projecting into the sea, and inclosed by two formidable ramparts and ditches, one within the other, stretching in a semicircular form from the sides of the cliffs. The perpendicular rocks form three sides of this fortification; and the land side is guarded by these high and thick embankments. About a mile and a half west of this, the cape called Tolpedn-penwith is divided from the main land by a stone wall. The Castles *Karnijeck* and *Boscagell*, in the parish of St. Just, are also of the same kind, as well as many others on the sea-coast.

The

The LAND'S END is the most westerly promontory in England, and, when considered with all its adjuncts, cannot fail of awakening the united sensations of awe, terror, and admiration, even in the most placid bosom. The huge and rugged rocks, forming a barrier to the tumultuous sea; the immense expanse of waters, the ceaseless roar of the waves; the constantly changeful effects of light and shade playing on the surface of the deep; the gliding vessels sailing in all directions; the various aquatic birds wildly screaming at the sight of man, or pursuing their instinctive propensities on the surface of the howling billows, all combine on this spot to rivet the attention, and fill the mind with emotions of astonishment at the sublimity of the prospect. Justly has the Cornish poet characterized the scene in the following lines.

On the sea
The sun-beams tremble, and the purple light
Illumes the dark BOLERIUM, seat of storms.
High are his granite rocks, his frowning brow
Hangs o'er the smiling ocean. In his caves
The Atlantic breezes murmur, in his caves,
Where sleep the haggard spirits of the storm.
Wild, dreary, are the schistine rocks around
Encircled by the wave, where to the breeze
The haggard cormorant shrieks, and far beyond,
Where the great ocean mingles with the sky,
Are seen the *cloud like* islands, grey in mists.

H. DAVY.

The point named the Land's End, was called by Ptolemy, *Bolerium;* by the British bards, *Penringhuaed*, or the Promontory of Blood; and by their historians, *Penwith*, or the Promontory to the Left. Near this craggy cliff are three caverns, in which the agitated waters occasionally roar with tremendous fury; and several masses of rocks are seen above the surface of the sea more than two miles west of the Land's End. These are called the *Long Ships;* and, from the dangerous situation of this coast, a light-house was erected on the largest of these rocks in the year 1797, by a Mr. Smith, who obtained a grant from the

Trinity House for that purpose, and is rewarded by a certain rate on all ships that pass the Land's End.

Among the *Hill Castles*, or fortifications, in this district, those of Castle Chûn, and Castle An-Dinas, are muniments of singular curiosity. Dr. Borlase contends that all the castles west of Penzance were constructed by the Danes; but this opinion is confuted by Mr. King in the First Volume of his Munimenta Antiqua, where he states, that many fortresses of a similar construction remain in Wales, in Scotland, and in parts where the Danes never had access. Besides, if the situation and character of those above named are examined, there can be no hesitation in attributing them to British origin. The remains of *Chûn Castle* occupy the whole area of a hill, commanding an extensive tract of country to the east, some low grounds to the north and south, and the ocean to the west. It consists of two walls, or rather huge heaps of stones, one within the other, having a vallum, or kind of terrace, between them. This terrace is divided by four walls; and towards the west-south west is the only entrance to the castle, called the Iron Gateway.' This turns to the left, and is flanked with a wall on each side, to secure the ingress and egress of the inhabitants. The outer wall measures about five feet in thickness; but on the left of the entrance it is twelve feet; whilst the inner wall may be estimated at about ten feet; but, from the ruinous confusion of the stones, it is impossible to ascertain this decidedly. The area inclosed within the latter measures about 125 feet in diameter, and contains a choaked-up well, and the ruined foundations of several *circular** tenements, or habitations. These are connected to the inner wall, and run parallel all round it, leaving an open space in the centre. The present state of these ruins demonstrate that this castle was constructed before any rules of architecture were adopted in military buildings; for there appear no specimens of mortar, nor door-posts, nor fire-places with chimnies; and had any of these ever been used in this singular and rude fortress, it is exceedingly

* The plan in Borlase's Antiquities falsely represents the divisions as square.

exceedingly improbable but that some traces might be now discovered amidst its vast ruins. On the north side of the castle appears a passage, or road, partly excavated out of the soil, and guarded by high stones on each side. This communicates with the fortified retreat, and the ruined buildings of a village or town, which occupy the north face of a hill, and consist of numerous foundations of circular huts. These are from ten to twenty feet in diameter, with a narrow entrance between two upright stones, without any chimney; and the walls composed of various sized stones, rudely piled together without mortar. The knowledge of lime as a cement, says Mr. Whitaker, was first introduced into this country by the Romans. *Castle An-Dinas* is very similar to the above, though on a larger scale.* The various castles, circles, cromlechs, and other very ancient remains of primitive customs, still existing in this part of the Island, are objects of peculiar curiosity to every person who is zealous in the cause of British antiquity; and a correct and unprejudiced delineation of the whole, accurately drawn, and faithfully described, would prove an invaluably interesting performance.

"The road to St. Ives," says Dr. Maton, when returning from the western part of the county, "passes near numerous pits and deserted shafts of mines, which renders a journey over this part of the country by night extremely dangerous. The moor-stone *(granite)* lies dispersed in detached blocks, many of them huge enough for another *Stone-henge*. Scarcely a shrub appears to diversify the prospect; and the only living beings that inhabit the mountainous parts are the goats, which browse the scanty herbage."

ST. IVES.

Is a populous sea-port town, situated near the north-east angle of a very fine bay, "bounded by bold rocks of black killas." Its antiquity appears to be considerable, as its proper and

* For parallel descriptions of British Huts and Towns, see Rowland's Mona Antiqua; Whitaker's Manchester: Polwhele's Devonshire, Vol. I. and King's Munimenta Antiqua.

and original name is *St. Iie's*, derived from *Iia*, a woman of great sanctity, who "came hither from Ireland about the year 460." The Church is a low but spacious building, having a nave and two aisles: from its situation near the shore, it is frequently covered at high tides and tempests with the spray of the sea. The chief articles of exportation are slate and pilchards. The latter are in most seasons taken in the bay in abundance; and "at the time of large draughts, it is usual for all the inhabitants to contribute their assistance: shops are deserted: and if it should be Sunday, even the church" is likewise abandoned. This port, as well as most others on the north coast, is greatly incommoded by the sand driven in by the north-west winds: and the town, as appears from Leland,* has also suffered from the same cause. In

* "The place," says this author, in his Itinerary, "that the chief of the toun hath, and partely dooth stond yn, is a very peninsula, and is extendid into the se of Severn as a cape. Moste parte of the houses in the peninsula be sore oppressid or over-coverid with sandes that the stormy windes and rages castith up there.—This calamite hath continuid ther litle above 20 yeres." We must observe on this passage, that the obscure specification contained in the last sentence, of a time when the town was *not* incommoded by sand, seems also to *imply*, that some *considerable change* had taken place in the situation of the lands round this part of the coast. If no change had occurred, the town, from its situation, and vicinity to the sea, must have been *always* subjected to the inconvenience of being partially overwhelmed by sand, and there could have been no reason for observing, that the calamity "hath continuid ther litle above 20 yeres:" but an hypothetical deduction is not all the evidence we can adduce on this subject.

From St. Ives, with some few interruptions, there extends all along the coast, almost to Padstow, a range of sand-banks, in many places a mile wide, and elevated to fifty or sixty yards above the level of the sea. This range is now generally covered with a thin turf, and affords pasturage to sheep; but is evidently of recent formation, and consists in its whole mass of minute particles of shells. After digging to a certain depth, a vegetable mould is discovered, with regular inclosures, and the remains of houses. Tradition represents this overwhelming of sand to have happened some time in the sixteenth century; and the tale receives confirmation from the circumstance of one of the livings on this shore being estimated far above its proportion to adjoining parishes in the *Liber Valorum* of Henry the Eighth. These arguments appear sufficiently valid to substantiate the opinion of the occurrence of some great change in the situation of the lands round this coast.

In the reign of Queen Mary, St. Ives was governed by a Portreve and Burgesses; but was not incorporated till the sixteenth of Charles the First, who confirmed some former privileges, vested the future government of the town in a Mayor, Recorder, twelve capital and twenty-four inferior Burgesses, and granted the inhabitants four annual fairs, two weekly markets, and a grammar-school. The right of election is possessed by the corporation, and all the inhabitants paying scot and lot. The voters are about 180.

HALE, or *Heyl*, is situated on the eastern side of the river of the same name, and is comparatively of modern origin. It possesses a great trade, especially in iron, lime-stone, Bristol wares, and Welch-coal for the steam-engines and smelting-houses. This portion of the county is exceedingly rocky and mountainous; the coal is therefore conveyed to its places of destination on the backs of horses, and a prodigious number of these animals travel together. The smelting-houses we have already mentioned, but would observe, in addition, that the various works for roasting and smelting ores, and rolling metal, in this place and vicinity, are arrived at as great perfection, as in almost any other part of the kingdom. The works were first erected between forty and fifty years ago, but have since been greatly extended at various periods. "Nothing," says Dr. Maton, "can be more shocking than the appearance which the workmen in the smelting-houses exhibit. Some of the poor wretches, who were lading the liquid metal from the furnaces to the moulds, looked more like walking corpses than living beings." The effect of the disengaged arsenic in the immediate *vicinity* of the copper-house, is also very uncommon; and even the horses employed there, are irremediably injured by it, as, after three or four years, they lose their hoofs. No prevention from this malady has yet been discovered. On the western side of Heyl Harbour, Mr. Praed, who introduced the pine-aster fir into Cornwall, has a house in a very beautiful situation; his grounds are also extremely pleasant and flourishing. "The country round Hale is entirely covered with sand, which is blown about by every blast, and renders its appearance truly dismal." CLOWANCE,

CLOWANCE, the seat of Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart. is seated in the parish of Crowan, and has been in possession of the present family, according to Hals, ever since the time of Richard the Second. "This famous and worthy family," he continues, "was at first denominated from Mount Seynt Aubyn, in Normandy." The present inheritor of this estate has made many very considerable improvements in the domain, and, by extensive plantations, some additional buildings, and other judicious and useful alterations, has created a pleasant and elegant retreat in the midst of a dreary country. The park is large, and surrounded by a high wall; and the pleasure grounds are rendered singularly delightful in this unsheltered part of the county, by the abundance of spreading trees which shade its meandering walks. The house seems enveloped in a wood, and thus forms an interesting contrast to that on St. Michael's Mount, which is about seven miles distant. Among the pictures are several of curiosity and value; and the collection of rare and choice prints, which are accumulated in the port-folio's, strikingly characterize the taste and judgment of the possessor.

About three miles north-east of Clowance is PENDARVES, the seat of John Stackhouse, Esq. which derived its name from Sir William Pendarvis, who resided here in the reign of Queen Anne. The house is a large, handsome, modern building, and two of its fronts consist of squared granite. It is erected on an eminence, and commands some extensive views over the western part of the county. The southern front overlooks a large piece of artificial water; and in a contiguous field is a *cromlech*, consisting of three upright stones, and another covering them.

Between Hale and Redruth there is a regular line of copper mines, situated along the bottom of the north side of a ridge of granite hills, which terminate abruptly at a small distance from the latter town. These are generally termed the Camborne Mines, from being chiefly seated in that parish. The ore of *Huel Gons* and *Stray Park* is of the yellow kind, and very rich: the lodes in some places are twelve feet wide; in others only as many inches. *Dolcooth* lies eastward of Huel Gons, and is nearly 170

 fathoms

fathoms deep. It produces from four to five hundred tons of copper ore every month, and also some of cobalt. The matrix of the ore is quartz, accompanied by chlorite and killas. *Cook's Kitchen* is one of the most productive mines in Cornwall, and has been known to yield a profit of upwards of 100,000l. on ten years working: for the last three or four years the proportionable produce has not been so great. Its depth is nearly 180 fathoms. "Its most productive ore is the solid grey kind, some of which is worth 30l. per ton; and it often affords ninety parts of copper for every hundred of ore: the remainder is sulphur, with a little iron and arsenic." It has numerous lodes in constant work: one of them, called the great north lode, is from six to fifty feet in width. This mine furnishes employ to between 300 and 400 persons. Part of its apparatus are three immense overshot water wheels; their respective diameters are 42, 48, and 54 feet: the largest wheel is under ground. *Tin-croft* is about 130 fathoms deep, and produces from 200 to 300 tons of copper ore every month, exclusive of a small quantity of tin. The profits on this mine for the last eight years are said to have equalled any in the county. The mines of *Dolcooth*, *Cook's Kitchen*, and *Tin-croft*, are all on the same lodes; and it is worthy of remark, that these run parallel to the course of the granite-ridge above-mentioned, but they do not all dip in the same direction. In the *Camborne Mines*, a hard blue elvan, called *iron-stone*, prevails; this is exceedingly hard, and cannot be broken without great difficulty. It consists principally of quartz and schoerl, and appears in some quantity on the surface: but the upper stratum of the *country* is chiefly killas: below both is granite.

Tehidy Park, the seat of Francis Basset, Lord de Dunstanville, is situated about four miles north-west from Redruth, and when seen from Carnbrê Hill, appears like a well-cultivated garden in the midst of a steril desert. Its spreading woods are beheld with additional delight, from the contrasted scenery of the surrounding country, where the face of nature has been robbed of all ornament, and the interior of the earth, if we may be permitted the expression, been scattered over its surface in the

the pursuit of ore. The earliest mention of Tehidy occurs in the year 1100, when Alan de Dunstanville, then lord of the manor, granted a lease of *Minwinnion*, now situated in the park, to Paul Guyer. William Basset, who married Cecilia, only daughter to Alan de Dunstanville, renewed the grant to Richard, son of Paul Guyer, about the year 1140. The marriage by which the Dunstanville estates were conveyed to the Bassets, must therefore have been solemnized some time between those dates; but there is no evidence as to the exact period. Both the grants are in the steward's office at Tehidy.

The Manor-House was erected by John Pendarvis Basset, Esq. uncle to the present proprietor, from designs by Edwards. The buildings are chiefly of Cornish free-stone, and consist of a spacious square dwelling-house in the centre, and four detached pavilions at the angles. The pavilions contain the domestic offices, and a private chapel. On the summit of the house is a statue of the Farnese Flora, executed in Coade's artificial stone. This mansion is ornamented with some good paintings, a few of which we shall briefly describe. Among the portraits are the following.

GENERAL MASSEY; Vandyck; whole length. In a Bath jerkin, with a breast-plate: back ground, a landscape.

SIR FRANCIS BASSET, Vice Admiral of Cornwall; Vandyck; whole length. In black, with the sea, and shipping, in the back ground.

CHIEF JUSTICE KEYBRIDGE and his Wife, sister to Sir Francis Basset; Sir Peter Lely; half length. The Peer is in his robes; his Lady in the dress of the times.

LADY MASTERS, aged 74, also sister to Sir Francis; Sir Godfrey Kneller; half length. In a large vest, and high peaked stays.

The late FRANCIS BASSET, ESQ. and the late SIR JOHN ST. AUBYN; Hudson; three quarter lengths.

LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE and his Lady; Gainsborough; half lengths, with landscapes in the back grounds.

LORD

LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE when about eighteen; Sir Joshua Reynolds; three quarter length. In a Vandyke dress.

SIR JOHN ST. AUBYN; Sir Joshua Reynolds; three quarter length. Both these pieces have preserved their colors perfect.

JOHN PRIDEAUX BASSET, cousin to Lord de Dunstanville; Ramsey; whole length. In a Vandyke dress, playing with an Italian Greyhound. This has been engraved.

The chief of the other paintings are King John signing Magna Charta; Miller; in the style of the Venetian School: Two very fine and large Pieces by More; one the Cascade of Terni; and the other, the Cascatellis of Tivoli, with Mecænas's Villa: The Lake of Nimi; Dulancy: The death of Lucretia, and a Venus and Cupid; Gavin Hamilton: Portrait of a Venetian Senator; Pordenone; very fine: Rubens' Second Wife, by one of his best scholars: The three Graces, with a Landscape in the back ground; Rubens: A Philosopher with a Skull in his Hand; Rembrandt: A Nativity; and a Flight into Egypt; Giacomo Bassan: Herodias with the Head of John the Baptist; Bononi de Farrari; supposed to be the only picture of this Artist in England: A beautiful sketch by Lanfranc, of our Saviour appearing to St. Bruno: A small picture of a Nun; Carlo Dolci: A Battle Piece; Borgognone: and a Woodcock most beautifully painted; artist unknown. This piece has been many years in the possession of the family.

The whole extent of the park and grounds is about 700 acres, of which 150 are appropriated to a lawn and sheep-walk, and 130 are in woodland, ninety acres of which have been planted by the present Nobleman, by whom the estate has been greatly improved, and many judicious alterations effected. The number of trees planted annually for the last twenty years have varied from 5000 to 10,000, and from that to between 30 and 40,000. The pine-asters are constantly planted as screens for the other trees, which are here not set in the ground till the former have attained two years' growth. Silver firs, laurels, (both common, and Portugal,) holly, and cypresses, answer extremely well. Of deciduous trees, the oak, Spanish chesnut, beech, and

 sycamore,

sycamore, flourish best: the larch will not succeed, unless in very sheltered spots.

The Pier at PORTREATH, or *Basset's Cove*, nearly two miles from Tehidy, was commenced about the year 1760, by a Company under a lease from the late Francis Basset, Esq. who had himself a large share in the undertaking: the expences of making the bason, building the pier, jetteè, warehouses, &c. amounted to 12,000l. Between the years 1778 and 1781, all the out shares were purchased by Lord de Dunstanville, who expended about 3000l. in extending and repairing the Pier, and has since granted a lease to the Messrs. Foxes, Merchants, of Falmouth. These gentlemen have expended nearly 6000l. in making an interior bason, erecting additional buildings, and forming more commodious roads from the mines to the Pier. The chief article of import is coal; of export, copper ore, which is sent to Swansea, Neath, and other places. On the western side of the bay, where Portreath is situated, is a battery, raised by Lord de Dunstanville about the year 1782, for four twelve pounders; and on the opposite hill, immediately over the jetteè, are two six-pounders. These, if well manned, would effectually defend the Cove from any attack made by a privateer.

About two miles south of Tehidy, near the extremity of the granite ridge before noticed, is CARN-BREH HILL, which, since the time of Borlase, has generally been considered as the grand centre of Druidical worship in this county. This opinion, to which our author seems to have been the first who gave currency, has been almost universally adopted by succeeding Antiquaries; though it does not appear deserving of that unlimited credit which it has mistakenly received. The Druidical remains on this spot have been entitled "bold, stupendous, and multifarious;" have been said to consist of nearly "every species of Druid monuments:" and Borlase himself observes, that "in this hill we find rock-basons, circles, stones-erect, remains of cromlechs, karns, a grove of oaks, a cave, a religious inclosure, and a *gorseddau*, or place of elevation whence the Druids pronounced their decrees."

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If all these things really existed in the degree contended for, or were not equally numerous in other parts of the county, we should feel little hesitation in subscribing to the general sentiment; but a slight inspection of the hill itself, is sufficient to convince any observer, who is not influenced by the day-dreams of antiquarianism, that Nature had the chief hand in arranging the materials which the wizard Fancy has so erroneously appropriated. Rock-basons and karns there undoubtedly are, yet these are certainly natural: but the Druidical circles, the cromlechs, the grove of oaks, and the gorseddau, must all have been conjured into shape from the rude heaps of stones and craggs that occupy the surface of the hill, and to which no specific form can rationably be assigned. Indeed, these rocks, as Dr. Maton has appropriately observed, "exhibit awful vestiges of convulsion; and the immense detached masses of granite, which appear about to roll down their declivities, awaken sublime ideas in the mind of a spectator;" but any appearance of systematic design in the arrangement of the rugged substances which cover them, is wholly imaginary.

Some considerable part of the arguments of Borlase rests on the assertion, of the excavations which he denominated rock-basons being artificial; and if the simple stones figured by the Doctor, in his Antiquities, were considered without reference to any others, the deduction would most probably be in his favor; but, unfortunately for his opinion, the gradation of the excavations is quite regular, from the largest rock-basons, five or six feet in diameter, to the most minute indentations. They also exist in such numbers in *all situations*, as utterly to exclude the hand of man from the great mass; and therefore, to make some natural, though unknown, process, most probable in all.

We do not, however, wish to intimate, that no Druidical relics are to be found on this spot; or that it might not once have been the scene of some Druidical rites; but would only be understood to affirm, that it does not exhibit a *complete system of Druid worship*, as some contemporary authors have asserted. The vicinity of Redruth, or *Dre-druith*, the Druids Town, as ap-

 pears

pears to have been its former name from papers in the possession of Lord de Dunstanville, may, in a certain degree, be admitted to substantiate the opinion of the Druids having a settlement contiguous to this spot; and the finding of various celts, and a vast quantity of small gold coin,* (probably *British,*) on different parts of this hill, may be adduced to strengthen its supposed validity; but the general question will still remain unaltered, as these antiquities would not be sufficient proofs of a Druid Temple on Carn-brè Hill, *systematically* appropriated to religious or legislative observances.

CARN-BREH CASTLE stands at the eastern end of Carn-brè Hill, on a ledge of vast rocks, which not being all contiguous, are connected by arches turned over the cavities. One part of this fortress is very ancient, and pierced with loop-holes; but the other is of more modern construction, and seems to have been raised to embellish the prospect from Tehidy, of which it is full in sight. It commands a vast horizon; and the views, from the nature of the country, have a very peculiar character. This building appears to have consisted originally of three stories, only the lowermost of which is now in repair. On the north-west were formerly some outworks. About 300 yards to the west of this fortress, and near the summit of the hill, is a circular fortification, called the *Old Castle,* which appears to have been included within a strong stone wall.

REDRUTH

Is a tolerably populous town, chiefly consisting of one long and paved street, situated on the side of an eminence, in the very bosom of the mining district, and of course occupying a bleak and exposed spot. Dr. Pryce supposes its antiquity to be prior to that of any other in the county, and observes, that its name (*De-druith*) is so very ancient, as to be given to the situation of this town before the kingdom was divided into parishes; as old

* Many of these have been fully described in Borlase's Antiquities of this County, page 258, *et seq.*

old writings express, thus; "*In the parish of Uny juxta Dredruith.*" But however remote the origin of this place, it does not appear to have risen to any consequence till the discovery and working of the copper mines, which have been the means of augmenting its population in more than a six-fold proportion during the course of the last century. This is apparent from the number of baptisms, which in the year 1700 amounted to only 34, but in 1800 was increased to 196, and for several preceding years had been somewhat higher. In the returns for the town and parish made under the late act, the inhabitants were enumerated at 2287 males, and 2637 females, and the houses at 664.

The charter of the market, and two annual fairs, was granted by Charles the Second to the family of the present James Buller, Esq. of Downs, in the county of Devon, who now receives the tolls. Here is also a third fair held annually, in a place called Fair Meadow: this was granted in the time of Henry the Seventh to the Bassets of Tehidy, and now belongs to Lord de Dunstanville. Many of the mining transactions are carried on in this town, which, in realit , derives its whole importance from its centrical situation to the mines. The church is a neat modern edifice, about a mile from the town, consisting of a nave only, with a flat ceiling supported by pillars.

Among the numerous mines in Redruth, and the contiguous parishes of Gwennap, Kenwyn, and St. Agnes,* those denominated the GWENNAP Mines are considered as the principal. These lie on the south-east side of Redruth, in a part of the county where the tin and copper lodes are very rich, and in some places intersect each other. The *country* of the United Mines; Huel Virgin, Poldice, and Huel Unity, is schistus; that of Huel Jewell, Huel Gorland, and Tresavan, is granite; and it has

 been

* The point at which these four parishes meet, is also the point where the four western hundreds of Cornwall unite. It is a barren heathy spot, denominated Kyvur an Kou; *the Place of Death*; and has from time immemorial, been the place where all self-murderers belonging to the adjacent Parishes have been deposited.

been remarked, that the metallic veins mostly obey the course of the granite mountains, and run very nearly parallel with them.

The United Mines employ at this period no less than 578 men; of these 150 are employed on the surface, and 428 under ground; but from the immense expence attending the working of these mines, the profits are extremely inconsiderable; and in the course of the last year (1801) there was an actual *loss* incurred of 734l. 0s. 3d. though the sum expended within the same period was 47,538l. 15s. 11d. On these mines there are four immense steam-engines,* which raise the water from the respective depths of

* "The steam-engine is one of the most curious, and perhaps most useful, machines that owe their origin to the discoveries of philosophy; without it many of the mines in Cornwall must long ago have ceased to be worked; and, among other purposes to which it has elsewhere been most advantageously applied, should be mentioned the supplying of towns with water, the grinding of corn, the turning of the wheels of machines in woollen manufactories, and the blowing of bellows to fuse ores and metals. We have to boast of this grand machine being invented, as well as perfected, in our own country. Captain Savery is said to have first discovered the method of raising water by the pressure of air, in consequence of the condensation of steam; or at least he was the first person that put any method of this sort into practice. He obtained a patent, in the year 1698, for a machine contrived in the following manner: the air was expelled from a vessel by steam, and the steam condensed by the admission of cold water, which causing a vacuum, the pressure of the atmosphere forced the water to ascend into the steam-vessel through a pipe twenty-four or twenty-six feet high: by dense steam brought from the boiler, the water in the steam-vessel was elevated to the requisite height. This construction, however, did not answer, because very strong vessels were wanted to resist the expansive violence of the steam, an enormous quantity of which was, besides, condensed by coming in contact with the cold water in the steam-vessel. The danger of bursting the vessels was avoided soon afterwards by the invention of Messrs. Newcomen and Cawley, of Dartmouth. These gentlemen employed for the steam-vessel a hollow cylinder, shut at the bottom, and open at the top, and furnished with a piston sliding easily up and down in it, but made tight by oakum or hemp, and covered with water. The piston was suspended by chains from one end of a beam movable on an axis in the middle of its length; to the other end of this beam hung the pump-rods. Some imperfections still remained; but the most important were at length wholly removed by the discoveries of Mr. Watt; and the

of 104 fathoms, 128 fathoms, 92 fathoms, and 98 fathoms. The diameter of the largest cylinder is 64 inches: two others are 63 inches each; and the smallest is 58 inches. *Huel Virgin* is upwards of 160 fathoms deep, and has yielded a considerable quantity of native copper. This mine has been so extremely productive, that, we are informed by Klaproth, no less than 1400 tons of ore were extracted in the month of March, 1795. The metal is interspersed with quartz in a kind of arborescent form. The *Huel Unity* and *Poldice Mines* are one adventure, and may probably be regarded as the most profitable in Cornwall. The former has been wrought to the greatest advantage of any in the county for several years, and continues so productive, that the adventurers share from 12 to 16,000l. annually. It is now about 100 fathoms below the surface of the earth; and employs two steam-engines, on Hornblower's principle, with combined cylinders; one of which is of the diameter of 50 inches, and the other of 45. The quantity of coals consumed is about 4160 bushels per month. The depth of Poldice Mine is about 170 fathoms; but at present it is not worked at a lower depth than 140. This is one of the oldest mines in the county, and yields a yellowish copper ore, a rosin tin, and a few stones of *galena*. "A whitish grey copper, crystallized in triangular and quadrangular pyramids, is found with the solid sort: both of

the construction made use of by that gentleman and Mr. Bolton, (of Soho, near Birmingham,) who obtained a patent for twenty-five years, in addition to the term granted to Mr. Watt alone, in the year 1768. One of these machines will work a pump of eighteen inches in diameter, and upwards of one hundred fathoms in height, at the rate of ten or twelve strokes, of seven feet long each, in one *minute*. It will raise to the height of eighty feet in that same space of time, a weight equal to eighteen thousand pounds. The combined action of two hundred good horses could not effect more. In Newcomen's engine, this would have required a cylinder ten feet in diameter; but as, in the new engine, the steam acts, and a vacuum is made, alternately above and below the piston, the power exerted is double to what the same cylinder would otherwise produce; and is farther augmented by an inequality in the length of the two ends of the lever. It must be considered too, that one third part only of the coals which the old engine would have required, is used for the same portion of work."

Maton's Observations on the Western Counties.

of them are to be ranked among the sulphurated ores. The tin crystals resemble garnets, being of a blackish brown color, but are easily known from the former by their weight. Their matrix is a heavy greyish brown stone, generally called *tin-stone*, which consists almost entirely of calciform tin." On this mine there is one steam-engine now at work, on Bolton and Watt's plan, with a cylinder 58 inches in diameter, of double power. It consumes about 5500 bushels of coal monthly. Two other engines are now erecting here, with cylinders of double power, and 60 inches diameter. The expence of these engines, and other charges necessary to work the deepest part of this mine, is estimated at 39,000l. *Huel Gorland* is about 120 fathoms below the surface, and has one of Bolton and Watt's engines, with a 30 inch cylinder, of double power. The expences of this mine are between 8 and 900l. per month; but the produce of the ore during the last year has not defrayed them. The NORTH DOWN Mines are about nine in number; they occupy an extent of nearly one mile in breadth, and two in length, and have their surplus water carried away by the same long adit that runs through the Gwennap Mines to the Carnon Stream-Works. When the mine called *North-Downs* was set to work in the years 1784, 1785, and 1786, the expence amounted to 60,000l. and the charges of working has since been nearly 50,000l on the average annually. The actual *loss* on this mine in the six years preceding the year 1799, appears, by the report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the Copper-mines, to have been upwards of 10,000l*

ST.

* Besides the above principal copper mines, there are many smaller ones in this county, to the number, perhaps, of sixty-five or seventy, which are almost all wrought at a very great disadvantage to the owners: and even of the larger mines, but very few are attended with any real profits; though the average produce, as we before stated, annually amounts to nearly 350,000l. This arises from the immense expence attending them; and scarcely half a dozen can be named from which any considerable gains accrue to the adventurers. Indeed, the business of mining is so precarious in its consequences, and so frequently accompanied with loss, that the embarking in speculations of this nature, can alone

St. Agnes is situated on the north coast, in the vicinity of several rich tin-mines; and though contiguous to the sea, cannot be considered as a port, its harbour having been choaked up with sand; and a quay, that was erected for the accommodation of vessels, been demolished by the impetuosity of the waves. The immense rocks which guard the shore, have an uncommonly bold and majestic appearance; and on one side is a stupendous mountain, called *St. Agnes Beacon*, which towers in a pyramidical form, to the height of more than 500 feet above the level of the water. The stratification of this eminence is extremely singular; and as it must be considered one of the phenomena on which the true principles of Geology can only be ascertained, we shall insert the description of it from Borlase. "The *strata*," says this author, "upon digging, appear in the following order: the vegetable soil, and common rubble under it, *five feet deep*; a fine sort of white and yellow clay, *six feet*; under this, a layer of *sand* of the same *nature* as that of the *sea* below, *six feet*: beneath this a layer of smooth rounded pebbles, like those on the *beach*; under this, *four feet* of a white stony rubble and earth; and then the firm rock *(killas)* in which the tin lodes shape their course." The tin lodes may be distinctly traced towards the sea, in extremely small thread-like fissures. On the very summit

alone be compared, with propriety, to a lottery; and as such it is generally spoken of in Cornwall. *Huel Unity* we have mentioned as being uncommonly productive; but it has likewise been the occasion of considerable loss; for the rage of mining having spread itself, from the hope of discovering another such mine, many persons have expended great sums in a futile search, to the extreme detriment of their families. The discovery of copper ore in Cornwall is said to have been originally made about the year 1690; and the first man who purchased copper ore in the county, is stated to have a daughter now living; but these accounts must certainly be inaccurate; as Norden, in his Address to King James, at the conclusion of the *Speculi Britannæ Pars*, speaks of the copper of this *Royaltie*, as "a metal whose quality and quantity would so far exceed the former *(tin)* as were the works assumed into your Majesty's own hands, duly searched, truly managed, and effectually followed, would raise a greater yearly profit than the value of your Majesty's land revenue." Before we quit this subject, we must remark, that the term *Huel*, which the Cornish invariably pronounce *wheal*, signifies a *work*, or *pit*; and *bal* is the common appellation of a mine.

summit of this mountain, Hals observes, "there are three spar-stone *Tumulusses*, consisting of a vast number of those stones, great and small, piled up together, in memory of some once notable human creatures before the sixth century interred there." This parish was the birth-place of the celebrated modern painter Opie, many of whose early productions are preserved, and held in high estimation, by the inhabitants of this county.

A few miles eastward of St. Agnes is *Piran Round*, a circular amphitheatre, with a high mound, or rampart of earth, and foss on the outside. The area is about 130 feet in diameter, and was surrounded by benches or seats of turf, seven in number, and rising about eight feet above the level of the area, to which there are two entrances, facing each other to the north and south. Another of these rounds, called *Plan-an-guaré*, was visible till very lately in Redruth; and the remains of a third are to be seen near the church at St. Just, the inclosed area of which is upwards of 120 feet in diameter; and within memory, was made use of as a place for wrestling. These amphitheatres are supposed to have been the places wherein the Cornish interludes or plays were acted; and the term *Plán-an-guarè* countenances the supposition; as, according to Pryce, it signifies *the Plain for Plays and Pastimes*. Some of these Interludes, written in the Cornish tongue, are preserved in manuscript at Oxford. The Rev. Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Polwhele concur in opinion, that these kind of circles were originally designed for British courts of judicature.

ST. MICHAEL'S, usually called *Mitchell*, is a mean, inconsiderable borough, that returns two members to Parliament, though only consisting of four farms, and is now the property of Sir Christopher Hawkins. The houses, or rather cottages, in the time of Browne Willis, amounted to thirty; and the number of voters was proportionable; as the right of election is possessed by all the inhabitants paying scot and lot; but since the borough came into the hands of the present owner, the cottages have been pulled down as fast as they became empty, till the whole was reduced to the present number.

ST.



ST. COLUMB

Is a considerable market and *church-town*, principally consisting of one decent paved street. Many of the *Arundels* of Lanherne are interred in the church. Near this town, on an eminence, is a great circular earth-work, triple trenched, named *Castle An-Dinas*, or the *Hill Castle*. The seat of the Arundels at Lanherne is now inhabited by Carmelite nuns.

ROACH is the name of a village rendered curious to the observant traveller, by a singular mass of rocks, and the remains of an hermitage, or chapel, which occupy the highest part of them. These rocks consist of three immense piles of craggy ponderous stones, which seem to start out of a flat heathy plain; and on the brow of the centre mass stand the ruins of a small building,* which is partly formed by the natural rocks, and partly by stone walls, which inclosed two rooms, one above the other. The side and end walls still remain; but the floor and roof are destroyed; though it appears, from the strange representation given by Norden of these rocks, to have been roofed in his time. "In this ragged pile," says this author, "may be observed five several workes: the firste of nature, whoe as a mother begat this stonye substance; next of force, whereby the water at the generall floude depryved it of her earth-covering shelter, leaving it naked; the therde of arte, which raysed a building vpon so cragged a foundation; fourth of industrye in workinge concavetye in so obdurate a subjecte; lastlye of devotion, wherein men, in their then well-weeninge zeale, woulde abandon, as it were, the societye of humane creatures, and vndergoe the tedious daylie ascent, and continuance of so colde and so abandoned a place. To this may be added a sixth worke, even of Time, who, as she is the mother, and begetteth, so is she the destroyer of her begotten children; and nothinge that she bringeth forth is permanent." These rocks, Dr. Maton observes, "consist of a white sparry quartz, mixed with schoerl, which appears in innumerable needle-like crystals. Two

* The annexed view represents the north and east sides of this structure, with the centre rock, and some detached masses of the others.

Two or three varieties of this substance are observable; in one the schoerl being more sparingly interspersed, and in another more abundantly. A pile of rocks, starting abruptly out of a wide green surface, and covering some space with enormous fragments, on which there are only a few vestiges of incipient vegetation, form a singular scene, exhibiting a kind of wild sublimity, peculiar to itself." The walls of the building were plastered on the inside; the lower room measured about nine feet by twelve. The whole height of the rock and building may be estimated at about one hundred and twenty feet from the level ground.

At LANHIVET, a small village, about three miles west of Bodmin, are the ruins of a religious house, called *St. Bennett's*, which was formerly attached to the Priory at Bodmin. These remains are situated in a narrow valley, on the banks of a rivulet, and are considerably mutilated; though a square tower, part of the chapel, and some stained glass in the windows, still serve to characterize the spot, and induce us to deplore the loss of some ornamented cloisters, that were removed about twenty years ago by the present proprietor. In Lanhivet church-yard are two high stone crosses.

LANHYDROC is the name of a venerable mansion, which appears to have been modernized by John Robarts, Earl of Radnor, and is situated in a finely wooded park, about four miles south of Bodmin. It now belongs to Miss Hunt, niece and heiress of George Hunt, Esq. whose father married the grand-daughter of the first Earl. The mansion occupies three sides of a quadrangle, the rooms of which are very low, and ornamented with a profusion of uncouth and ill-executed plastered figures, either pendant from the ceiling, or attached to the cornices. The dates of 1636 and 1642, with the initials I. L. R. are over two of the doors; and the arms of the Radnor family also appear on the walls. The windows are all large, and divided by stone mullions: and on the north side is a gallery, 116 feet in length. The ceiling of this apartment is ornamented with a rude delineation of the Creation. At the entrance to an avenue of ancient trees, which formerly led to the house, is an irregular building, singular in shape and ornament, called the Porter's Lodge.

BODMIN

BODMIN

Is a large town, occupying the northern face of a hill, and consisting principally of one long street, running east and west, some part of which is unevenly paved, and the eastern end of it dangerously narrow. Indeed, the spirit of improvement has not yet condescended to visit this ancient town; and it appears, that the site of it has been injudiciously changed from the southern to the northern aspect of a hill, and thus exposed to the cutting winds.

This town appears to have been the principal seat of religion in the western district, and contained a priory, a cathedral, and, according to Hals, thirteen churches, or free chapels; of which the foundations and sites of the following still remain, or are remembered by some of the inhabitants. The Priory, with its Chapel; St. Peter's Church; St. Paul's on the north of the town, a solitary square tower of which remains; St. Nicholas, or the Friary, of which the Town-Hall and Sessions-House occupy the refectory part; St. Anthony's Chapel, near Chapel-Lane; and St. Leonard's Church, near the western turnpike. The first of these religious establishments was removed from Padstow, where it had been too much exposed to the piracies of the Saxons and the Danes.

The church, says Mr. Whitaker, "is the largest, tallest, and fairest, of all the Cornish churches." This is very just with respect to the interior; but its external appearance will not justify the description; as it is irregular, badly built, and devoid of any architectural beauty. It consists of three aisles, measuring about 123 feet long from east to west, and 60 feet wide from north to south. These are divided by nine pointed arches, springing from clustered columns: on the outside, attached to the middle of the north aisle, is a square tower. The eastern end of the church appears the oldest; and in this part is the King's arms, in stone, with C. R. several old oak seats, ornamented with rude carvings; and on the floor many *fragments* of ancient monumental

monumental flat stones. Near the eastern wall is a large and curiously sculptured monument, with a Latin inscription to the following purport: *Here lies the venerable father Thomas Vivian, Bishop of Megara, Prior of this House, who died the 3d of June, A. D.* 1533*: to whose soul God be propitious.* The portraiture of the old Bishop is represented on the tomb, arrayed in his episcopal robes, with a mitre and crosier; his hands clasped on his breast, and two angels guarding his head: these also sustain shields, charged with the Vivian and Priory arms. On the sides of the tomb are six niches, filled with statues of saints; and at the head is the arms of England. A little to the east of the church is part of an old building, now converted into a school-room. This appears to have belonged to the Priory, which was still further to the east; and whose site is occupied by a neat, comfortable, modern building, the seat of W. Raleigh Gilbert, Esq. who carefully preserves every relic of antiquity discovered on this consecrated spot.

Bodmin obtained its last charter in 1799; by that its government was vested in a Town-clerk, twelve Aldermen, and twenty-four Common-councilmen. The right of election is in the Corporation only. The number of inhabitants is 1951: of these 900 are males, and 1051 females. The houses are enumerated at 278. About half a mile north-west of the town, is a regular, commodious *County Goal*, which was begun building in 1779, from designs by the late Sir John Call, who adopted a similar plan to those recommended by Mr. Howard. The situation is well chosen; and the judicious designs of the architect have been rigidly adhered to by the acting magistrates, in preserving cleanliness, strict confinement, and attention to moral and religious duties. DR. RICHARD LOWER, an ingenious physician and anatomist, who made several experiments on the transfusion of the blood of one animal into another, was born at Bodmin about the year 1631.

WADEBRIDGE is an inconsiderable village, only noted for a stone bridge of seventeen uniform arches, which here crosses the river Camel, and was erected about the year 1485; through the

the public-spirited exertions of the Reverend Mr. *Lovebon*, or *Longbound*, then vicar of Eglesheyl. Before that time the river was passed by a ferry and dangerous ford, the ground being swampy, and exposed to sudden inundations.

PADSTOW

Is a sea-port town, seated on the west side of Padstow Haven, near the mouth of the Camel. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and stated to have been the spot where the first religious house in Cornwall was founded by St. Patrick, in the year 432; and the altar on which the Saint, according to his legend, swam over from Ireland, was long preserved in the ancient church. The original name of the town, in the Cornish language, was *Lodenick;* but, from old writings mentioned by Leland, it appears to have been also called *Adelstow*, from King Athelstan, whom the traditions of the inhabitants represent to have invested the town with many privileges. The harbour is the best on the north coast, though much obstructed by sand, by which its navigation is considerably impeded, excepting in the middle of the channel, where the water is deep enough to support ships of great burthen. It opens to the Bristol Channel, and possesses some small portion of the pilchard fishery. The houses in this vicinity are covered with a fine blue slate, procured in the *Denny-Ball* slate quarries. Humphrey Prideaux, the learned Dean of Norwich, Author of the *Connexion of the Old and New Testaments*, and several esteemed polemical pieces, was born at Padstow in the year 1648.

Camelford is a very ancient but inconsiderable borough, and its situation is as dismal as can well be imagined. It is governed by a Mayor and eight Burgesses, or Aldermen, who, with ten Freemen, elect the two members of parliament. The parish church is at Lanteglos, about one mile distant. The houses scarcely amount to 100. This neighbourhood has been, according to the statements of many historians, the theatre of two desperate

 battles;

battles; one between the Britons and the Saxons; and the other between the famous British Pen-dragon, ARTHUR, and his nephew *Modred*, or *Medrawd*, who, after an adulterous intercourse with Arthur's Queen, *Guenora*, rebelled against his uncle, and sought to deprive him of his kingdom. The war lasted several years, and various battles were fought in that time; but the decisive conflict at length occurred at *Camlan* (probably *Cabm-alan, the crooked River)* where, after two days engagement with uncommon slaughter, Modred was killed, and Arthur himself mortally wounded.

BOSSINEY, called also *Tintagell*, and *Trevena*, says Dr. Maton, " is a most miserable shabby group of cottages. The country around it is bleak and rugged; and the whole forms such a dismal picture of desolation, that we began to imagine ourselves removed by enchantment out of the regions of civilization. There are about twenty houses within the borough; but the number of voters are seldom so great. At this time there are *five* or *six* only: their qualifications consist in living in the parish, and having land in the borough."

TINTAGELL, or *King Arthur's Castle*, was a strong fortress, now in ruins, standing partly on the main land, and partly on a bold slaty promontory, almost separated from the shore by an immense chasm in the cliff, over which there was formerly a drawbridge. " What remains on the peninsula part, is a circular garretted wall, inclosing some traces of buildings: here was probably the keep. Underneath is a cavern, or subterraneous passage, through which boats could once sail from one side of the rocks to the other at full tide. The walls on the other side of the chasm inclose two narrow courts. The whole is constructed with slate, which is pierced with loop-holes, for discharging arrows." The extent of the ruins prove this fortress to have been formerly very spacious; and it has been conjectured, that this was once the royal residence of the British King Arthur. The precipice towards the sea is craggy and terrific; and the whole situation of the castle has a wildly sublime and commanding aspect. The rocks on this part of the coast are very majestic and bold, and soar to a vast height.

From Tintagell a rocky road leads to BOSCASTLE, a village not far distant from the former, and in a highly romantic situation. "The cottages are all in a deep valley, washed by a small inlet of the sea; whilst fine mountainous eminences crowd round them on all sides, cut by craggy fissures, and clad with brushwood." This place was once celebrated for a castle, built by one of the *Botereaux* family; but no fragments are remaining.

TREBARTHA HALL, the seat of Colonel Rodd, is situated about seven miles west of Launceston, in a fertile pleasant valley; where the mountainous and woody scenery to the west, with a roaring torrent dashing over immense fragments of rocks, constitute several scenes singularly picturesque and romantic.

ST. MARY-WIKE is mentioned by Carew as the birth-place of THOMASINE BONAVENTURE; but whether so called by "descent or event," he professes himself incapable of determining. Her extraordinary story is still current in the country; and the tale of her exaltation and beneficence has been thus related by Mr. Gilpin. "She was originally a poor girl; and being beautiful, had the fortune to marry a rich clothier, who dying early, left her a well-jointured widow. A second advantageous match, and a second widowhood, increased her jointure. Being yet in the bloom of youth and beauty, her third husband was Sir John Percival, a wealthy merchant of London, of which he was Lord Mayor. He also left her a widow, with a large accession of fortune. Possessed of this accumulated property, she retired to her native village, where she spent her time and fortune, altogether in acts of generosity and charity. She repaired roads, built bridges, pensioned poor people, and portioned poor girls;" thus setting an example of benevolence, which deserves to be embalmed by the grateful remembrance of posterity.

The neighbourhood of STRATTON, a market town of little importance, on the north-east side of this county, was rendered memorable by the battle fought between the forces of Charles the First, commanded by Lord Hopton, and those of the Parliament, under the Earl of Stamford. The latter was encamped on a steep hill, with thirteen pieces of cannon, and 5400 men; and

and a little after day-break, on the 16th of May, 1642, was attacked with a very inferior force by the Royalists, who ascended four sides of the hill at once, and, after a desperate struggle, met together on the summit about three in the afternoon, having entirely cleared the hill of the enemy, and taken their camp, baggage, ammunition, and cannon.

KILKHAMPTON, a few miles to the north of Stratton, is a neat village, indebted for its superiority over so many others of this county to the *Grenville* family, who have possessed the barony of Kilkhampton almost from the Conquest, and had an ancient seat, called STOWE, within a mile of the village. This once magnificent mansion was pulled down about the year 1720, and the materials were sold for an inconsiderable sum. The Church at Kilkhampton is a light and handsome edifice; and was built by an ancient baron of the Grenville line. At the southern entrance is a semi-circular arch, round which is a curious zig-zag Anglo-Norman cornice, that seems of higher antiquity than the building itself. The inside is elegant, consisting of three aisles, divided by slender pillars, supporting obtuse pointed arches. Many elaborate monuments and sculptured notices of the Grenvilles' occur in different parts of the church: among the former is one to the memory of Sir Bevil Grenville, who was killed in the celebrated battle of Lansdown, near Bath. With other objects of antiquity appertaining to this place of worship, may be enumerated a capacious font, and a curiously carved pulpit.



LIST

OF THE

Principal Books, Maps, and Views, that have been published in Illustration of the Topography and Antiquities of the Counties contained in this Volume.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The earliest Pieces connected with the History of Cambridgeshire are chiefly controversial, and relate principally to the Origin of the University. The Dispute was commenced by "*Historiola de Antiquitate et Origine Universitatis Cantabrigiensis*," supposed to have been written by Nicholas Cantalupe. This was printed by Hearne at the End of Sprott's Chronicle, 8vo. 1719; and afterwards in English, with a "*Description of the present Colleges*," &c. by the Rev. Richard Parker, B. D. "Several Charters," &c. and a "Summary of all the Privileges granted by the English Monarchs to this Seminary of Learning," under the general Title of "*The History and Antiquities of the University of Cambridge*," 8vo. London. The Preface to the latter Work contains a Reprint of a "Speech touching the Antiquity of Cambridge, delivered in Parliament by Sir Simonds D'Ewes," published in 4to. 1642.

"When Queen Elizabeth," says Mr. Gough, in his *British Topography*, "was at Cambridge, in the year 1564, the Public Orator, in his Speech before her, happening to extol the Antiquity of this University above that of Oxford, Thomas Key, Master of University College, composed a little Piece on the Antiquity of his own University, whose *Foundation* he carried back to the Greek Professors that accompanied Brute to England, and its *Restoration* to Alfred about 870." Dr. John Caius, of Caius College, procured a Copy of this Manuscript, and following the Authority of Cantalupe, immediately began to refute it, by attempting to prove that the University of Cambridge, "being founded by Cantaber 394 Years before Christ, was 1267 Years older than that of Oxford." His Work, and the Piece which occasioned it, were printed by Henricum Bynneman, and intitled, "*De Antiquitate Cantibrigiensis Academiæ*," &c. 12mo. 1568, London. This Publication induced Thomas Key to draw up a Defence of his own Assertions, which he intended to have had "printed in the form of Notes, with an Appendix of Animadversions on his Antagonist's Work;" but this was prevented by his Death in 1572. Dr. Caius died the following Year, leaving large Additions to his Work in Manuscript, which were published in a new Edition in 4to. 1574, under the Patronage of Archbishop Parker. In 1730 Hearne printed a Work comprehending all that had been written by both Disputants on the Subject: the principal Title was only "*Thomæ Caii vindiciæ Antiquitatis Academiæ Oxoniensis, contra Johannem Caium Cantabrigiensem*," 2 Vols. 8vo. Oxford.

At the End of Fuller's Church History, Folio, 1645, is a "*History of the University of Cambridge,*" from the Conquest to the Year 1643; in 173 Pages. This Work likewise contains a Plan and many Particulars concerning the Town.

In Archbishop Parker's Work, entitled, "*De Antiquitate Ecclesia Britannicæ,*" Folio, 1605, Hanover, re-published by Drake, in 1729, "is a Latin Catalogue of Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, Proctors, and Doctors, and a List of all the Graduates, from 1550 to 1571; with the Chancellor's Arms and Notes, Arms of the University, Colleges, Chancellor's Seal, Figures and Dimensions of the Schools, Charters from Henry the Third to Elizabeth, and other Records."

"*An Account of the University of Cambridge and the Colleges there,* being a plain Relation of many of their Oaths, Statutes, and Charters, &c. together with a few natural and easy Methods how the Legislature may for the future, fix *that* and the other great Nursery of Learning in the Protestant Succession;" by Edmund Miller, Sergeant at Law; 8vo. 1717, London.

"*Collectanea Cantabrigiensia* or Collections relating to Cambridge University, Town, and County;" by Francis Blomefield, 4to. 1750, Norwich.

"*History of the University of Cambridge,*" &c. by Edmund Carter, 1753, 8vo. London.

The same Author, with the Assistance of some academical Gentlemen, published "*The History of the County of Cambridge,* from the earliest Period to the present Time, &c. also a particular Account of ancient and modern Cambridge, with the City of Ely, and the several Parishes therein; likewise an Account of the several Towns and Villages in alphabetical Order." 8vo. 1753, Cambridge. This Volume, though an injudicious Compilation, contains many Particulars of the Ravages committed in the Churches of Cambridgeshire, by Order of Government in 1643. Part of the Materials was derived from the Papers of Mr. Robert Smith, Rector of Woodston, near Peterborough.

"*Projecte conteyninge the State, Order, and Manner of Governmente, of the University of Cambridge,* as now it is to be seen in the Three-and-Fortieth Yeare of the Raigne of our most Gracious and Soveraigne Lady Queen Elizabeth;" 4to. 1679, Cambridge. This was printed from a Manuscript in Vellum, found among the Papers of Sir Robert Cecil, to whom it was probably presented when he was made Chancellor in 1600.

"*Excerpta è Statutis Academiæ Cantabrigiensis,*" &c. 8vo. 1732, Cambridge. This has been frequently reprinted.

"*The Rights and Privileges of both the Universities, and of the University of Cambridge in particular,*" &c. by James Marriott, L. L. D. 8vo. 1769, Cambridge.

Various Guides to the University and Town of Cambridge have appeared at different Times, but are all imperfect. The principal are *Salmon's Foreigner's Guide to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford,*" 1748; and a "*Description of the University, Town, and County of Cambridge,*" 1796. In the latter are Views of the chief Colleges,

Colleges, &c. from the Plates engraved by Lambourne (but now worn out) for the "*Cantabrigia Depicta*, 1763.

A very useful Publication was began at Cambridge in the Year 1796, under the Title of "*The Cambridge University Calendar*," by B. C. Raworth, A. B. 12mo. It contains Lists of the Masters, Fellows, and Students, of all the Colleges, and a Variety of Particulars relating to their respective Foundations and Endowments.

"*An Account of the different Ceremonies observed in the Senate House* of the University of Cambridge; together with Tables of Fees, Modes of electing Officers, &c. Forms of proceeding to Degrees, and other Articles relating to the Customs of the University;" by Adam Wall, M. A. 8vo. 1798, Cambridge.

Some Extracts from the Statutes and Registers of the PETER HOUSE were printed in "*Corporations vindicated in their fundamental Liberties*," &c. by Charles Hotham, Fellow of that College, whose, "*Petition and Argument*" against the Master's negative Voice was also published the same Year, 1651.

"*The History of the College of* CORPUS CHISTI *and the Blessed Virgin Mary*, (commonly called *Benet*,) *from its Foundation to the present Time*," by Robert Masters, B. D. 4to. 1753, Cambridge. The same Gentleman drew up a "*Catalogue of the several Pictures in the Public Library, and respective Colleges of the University*," which was printed in 12mo. but without a Name. In the third Volume of the Archæologia is a Print and Description of the Horn given to this College when a Guild, by John Goldcome, in 1347.

In *Peck's Desiderata Curiosa*, 4to. B. 7. is an "Account of the Life of Dr. William Bateman, Founder of *Trinity Hall*, and his Family;" and also, "The Triumphs of the Muses, or Queen Elizabeth's Entertainment at Cambridge, 1564."

The second Number of Ives's "Select Papers," 4to. contains "Annals of GONVILLE and CAIUS Colleges, from a Manuscript by the late Rev. Francis Blomefield," the Norfolk Antiquary.

"*An Account of* KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, including a short History of the two Colleges, King's and Eton," &c. was published in 8vo. 1769, with the Name of Henry Malden, Chapel Clerk; but the chief Particulars were written by Mr. James, one of the Fellows. In the Appendix to the First Volume of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, are Copies of several Indentures relating to the Building and Embellishment of this superb Edifice.

Fifteen of the curious Roman Monuments collected by Camden and Sir Robert Cotton in their Travels through the Northern Counties, and presented by Sir John Cotton, in the Year 1750, to *Trinity College*, are described in Horsley's "Britannia Romana," and answer to his Northumberland No. 18, 53, 54, 80, 81, 82, 87, 88, 90, 95. Cumberland 55, 59. Yorkshire 1, 18. And Hampshire 1. In some Instances, however, the Accounts are inaccurate. A curious Marble, preserved with the above, in the Library of this College, was brought from Athens in the Year 1739, and has an inscribed Account of "the Money received, disbursed, and due, for the Celebration of a Festival of Apollo at Delos, in the 101st Olympiad, about 370 Years before Christ." This was illustrated in a Latin Commentary, entitled "*Marmor Sandvicense*," by Dr. Taylor, of St. John's, with two

 Plates

Plates, 4to. 1743, Cambridge. A Description of the Mummy, also given by Lord Sandwich, and preserved in this Library, was published by Dr Middleton, at the end of his "Germana Antiquitates Monumenta," 4to. 1745.

"*Remarks upon the present Mode of Education in the University of Cambridge,*" with "a Proposal for its Improvement," by the Rev. John Jebb, M A 8vo. 1773, Cambridge This was followed by another Work by the same Author, intitled "*a Proposal for the Establishment of Public Examinations in the University, with occasional Remarks*" 8vo,

"*Observations on the Origin and Antiquity of Round Churches,* and of the Round Church at Cambridge in particular," by Mr James Essex, F A S was published in the Archæologia, and afterwards in a separate Pamphlet by Nichols.

In the Philosophical Transactions, No 174, are Remarks by Mr. Ward, on a Date at the Half Moon Inn, near Magdalen College, Cambridge.

"*Act for Paving, Cleansing, and Lighting Cambridge,*" Folio, 1788.

"*The History and Antiquities of Barnewell Abbey, and Sturbridge Fair,*" were printed in the *Bibliotheca Topographica,* 4to. 1786 The Institution of this Fair is ascribed by Dr Stukeley, in his "History of Carausius," to the Romans In 1709 appeared "*Nundinæ Sturbrigiensis,* 8vo. (anno 1702,) Author, T. Hill," and a further Description is contained in "*An Historical Account of Stourbridge, Bury,* and the most famous Fairs in Europe and America, interspersed with Anecdotes curious and entertaining, and Considerations upon the Origin, the Progress and Decline of all the temporary Marts in this Kingdom" By Charles Caraccioli, 8vo Cambridge.

"*The City of Sturbridge Fair,*" from a Manuscript in the Possession of the Rev John Pike, Keeper of the Bodleian Library, was published in the Second Volume of Collectanea Curiosa, 8vo. Oxford

"*The History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely,* from the Foundation of the Monastery, A. D 673, to the Year 1771. Illustrated with Copper Plates," by James Bentham, M A F.A S A "Section and Plan of the Choir," designed and drawn by Mr. Essex, and engraved by Lambourne, with printed Reasons for removing the Choir from under the Lantern to the East End, was published by the Dean and Chapter in 1760 In the second Volume of the Archæologia is an Extract of a Letter from Mr Bentham to Dean Mills, late President of the Society of Antiquaries, concerning the Discovery of Bones in the Choir, and of Roman Antiquities, at Littleport

In the Gentleman's Magazine for March, 1766, is a Letter from Dr Stukeley to Mr. Collinson, relative to some British Antiquities found at Chatteris in the Year 1757, and then in his Possession

"*An Introduction to the Charter of Wisbech,*" by Mann Hutchesson, F S A Town Bailiff, 4to. 1791

The dreadful Conflagration at Burwell was imperfectly recorded in a Half Sheet, entitled "*The Burwell Tragedy:*" but a more ample Relation was given in "*An Account of a most terrible Fire* that happened on Friday, the 8th of September, 1727, at a Barn at Burwell, in Cambridgeshire," &c. by Thomas Gibbons, D. D. 8vo. 1769, London.

"*Prodigium Willinghamense*; or, Authentic Memoirs of the more remarkable Passages in the Life of Thomas Hall, a Boy, &c. who, before he was Three Years old, was Three Feet, Eight Inches High, and had the Marks of Puberty. With some Reflections on his Understanding, Strength, Temper, Memory, Genius, and Knowledge." By Thomas Dawkes, Surgeon. Two Letters concerning this Boy were published in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 475.

As the principal Part of the large Tract of Fenn-Land, now called THE BEDFORD LEVEL, extends through the North-West Part of this County, we shall adopt the Arrangement of Mr. Gough, and in this Place give a List of all the principal Publications concerning it. In 1642 appeared "*A Discourse touching the Drayning the Great Fennes,*" &c. by Sir Cornelius Vermuiden, Knt. whereunto is annexed the Designe and Map; 4to. London. The Year previous to this was published "*An Account of the Drayning Workes* which have been lately made for the King's Majestie in Cambridgeshire, by the Direction of Sir Cornelius Vermuiden;" by Andrewes Burrell, Gent. 4to. The same Author, in 1642, published "*A Brief Relation* discovering plainly the true Causes why the Great Level of the Fenns, &c. have been drowned and made unfruitful for many Years past." About the same Period appeared "*A Discovery of a desperate and dangerous Design* against Cambridge, Ely, Lin, Peterborough, Wisbitch, and Spaulding, and all the Towns in and round about the Fens." This was published for "the common good," by order "of the Hon. Committee of the Great Levell;" by Edmund Scotten, 4to. London.

"*The Anti-Projector,* or History of the Fen Project;" 4to.

"*The Case of some of the Adventurers and Participants* with William, Earl of Bedford, in the draining of the Great Levell of the Fens stated," &c. 4to.

"*A Relation of the Business now in Hand concerning Bedford Levell,*" in a Letter to a Member of Parliament, 4to. 1661, London.

"*The Designe for the perfect draining of the Great Level of the Fens,*" &c. by Colonel William Dodson, with a Map; 4to. 1665, London.

"*The History or Narrative of* the Great Level of the Fens, called Bedford Level, with a large Map of the said Level, as drained, surveyed, and described, by Sir Jonas Moore, Knt. his late Majestie's Surveyor-General of his Ordnance, with an annexed poetical Description of the Fens;" 12mo. 1685, London.

"*A Report of the present State of the Great Level of the Fens,* &c. and of the Port of Lynn, and of the R[illegible] Ouse and Nean," &c. from a Survey made in August, 1724, by Charles Bridgeman. To this, with other Matters, is annexed "Colonel Armstrong's Report, with

with Proposals for draining the Fens," &c. with various Cuts and Maps of the Fens, and Surveys of the Humber, Ouse, and Thames, from their Sources to the Sea. Folio.

"*History of the Ancient and Present State of the Navigation of the Port of King's Lynn, and of Cambridge;* by Thomas Badeslade. Colonel Armstrong's Report, and many other Particulars of the Fens, are annexed. The Whole was republished in 1766, Folio, London.

"*A Scheme for draining the Great Level of the Fens,* &c. and for improving the Navigation of Lynn Regis;" by Thomas Badeslade; folio, with a Map; 1729, London.

"*The Report* of John Smeaton, Engineer, concerning the Drainage of the North Level of the Fens, and the Outfall of the Wisbeach River," was published in 1768, 4to. Various other Reports, by Bateson, Smith, Kinderly, Golborne, Elstobb, Page, Brindley, Yeoman, Watte, &c. have appeared at different Times.

"*An Historical Account of the Great Level of the Fens,* called Bedford Level, and other Fens, Marshes, and Low Lands, in this Kingdom, and other Places; extracted from Leland's Itinerary, Dugdale's History of Embanking and Draining, and others the most approved Authorities," &c. with Maps, and many Particulars relative to the Recovery of Marshes from the Sea, was proposed in 4to. by Mr. William Elstobb, Engineer, and Land Surveyor of Cambridge. In 1793, after the Death of Mr. Elstobb, an Octavo Volume, with the above Title, was published from his Papers, by W. Wittingham, a Bookseller of Lynn.

"*A Collection of Laws* which form the Constitution of the Bedford Level Corporation, together with an Introduction thereto. By Charles Nalson Cole, Esq." 8vo. 1761.

"*A new Method of making the Banks in the Fens almost impregnable;* so as in Time to resist the Force of Rivers in the most impetuous Floods, and prevent all future Inundations; with a new but certain Method of preparing the Lands therein for the Growth of our most valuable Timber, viz. Oak, Elm, and Ash," &c. by John Harrison, Botanist, 1766, Cambridge.

Numerous smaller Pieces, relating to the Drainage of the Fens, have been published at different Periods; and particularly during the passing through the House of Commons of the late Bill for making the Eau-Brink Canal.

Bowen's *Map* of Cambridgeshire, published in 1753, is very erroneous. Speed's Map, 1610, is also defective: it contains a Plan of the Town, Arms of the Colleges, and Four Figures of the academical Habits.

*⁎*In the "*Topographical Miscellanies,*" 4to. is a View and Description of *Catledge Hall,* near Newmarket. The Topographer, 8vo. Vol. I. contains some Particulars of *Melbourne, Meldreth,* and *Shepreth,* &c. from Layer's unpublished Manuscripts in the Harleian Collection:

Collection: in Vol. II. are Notes concerning *Horsheath*, and the *Round Church* at Cambridge in Vol III. some Account of *Wimpole*, *Great* and *Little Abingdon*, and *Arrington* and in Vol. IV. a few Notices on *Castle Camps*, *Kennet*, and *Snailwell*. The Gentleman's Magazine for 1800, contains an Account of the Fall of the Tower of Great Shelford Church.

Several Works illustrative of the Botanical History of this County have been published. The principal are comprehended in the "*Plantæ Cantabrigiensis*, or a Catalogue of the Plants which grow wild in the County of Cambridge," &c. by Thomas Martyn, M.A Fellow of Sydney College, and Professor of Botany, 8vo London. An Account of the Cultivation of Saffron in Cambridgeshire, by Dr. James Douglas, appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 138 and No 405. Some further Particulars, by the Hon. Charles Howard, were published in the Nos. 480 and 538.

A Map of the Great Level of the Fens, as drained by Sir Jonas Moore, Knt. was published in 1684, in Fifteen Sheets, and no other regular Survey has yet appeared, though various Maps and Plans of detached Parts have been published from more recent Inspection. "An Exact and Accurate Plan of the East Part of the Level of the Fens, situate between the River Ouse and the Hundred Foot River," by Richard Robinson, who surveyed it in 1758, was published in Three Sheets.

VIEWS of all the Colleges and other Public Buildings in Cambridge University, were drawn and engraved by Loggan, and published in a Work intitled "*Cantabrigia Illustrata*," folio, 1690. An Elevation of the Tower and Spire of St. Mary's Church, at Whittlesea, and Views of the West Front of Clare Hall, King's College Chapel, &c. King's College and Part of Clare Hall, Trinity College and Library, the Senate House and Schools, Clare Hall from Queen's Grove, King's New Building from the Grove, Part of Barnwell, Part of Chesterton, &c. have been engraved by Lambourne. A Design for the Public Library of Cambridge, made by the late Sir James Burroughs, in 1752, was engraved by D. Fourdrinier. Views of the Town and University, N.W. 1745; Cambridge Castle, N.E. 1730; Pythagoras's School, or, more properly, Merton Hall, Thorney Abbey, S.W. Denny Priory, N.E. and Camp's Castle, N.E. have been engraved by Buck. A Plan and View of Cambridge Castle from an ancient Drawing supposed of Queen Elizabeth's Time, has been given by Mr. Grose, who also published a View of Pythagoras's School. In 1768, a Plan for an Amphitheatre for Public Lectures and Music was engraved by Major from a Design by Dr. Marriott. A large Print of a remarkable Chaise-Match, run on Newmarket Heath in the year 1750 for 1000 Guineas, was engraved by C. Grignion from a Drawing by J. Seymour. In Hearne and Byrne's Antiquities is a South View of Ely Cathedral, Hearne, Del. Pouncy, Sc. and in the Copper-Plate Magazine is a distant View of the same Building, Turner, Del. Walker, Sc. A Series of Views of the Public Buildings of Cambridge have been commenced in the Cambridge Almanack, first published in 1800. Cambridge and London.

CHESHIRE.

"*The Vale-Royal of England*, or the County Palatine of Chester illustrated: wherein is contained a Geographical and Historical Description of that famous County, with all its Hundreds, and Seats of the Nobility, Gentry, and Freeholders; its Rivers, Towns, Castles, and Buildings, ancient and modern," with Maps, Views, and Coats of Arms of "every individual Family" in the County. This was published by Mr. D. King, from the Papers of William Smith, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant; and those of William Webb, Clerk of the Mayor's Court at Chester. Annexed is "An exact Chronology of all its Rulers and Governors," &c. and also "An excellent Discourse of the Isle of Man;" Folio, 1656; London. The confused Arrangement of this Work occasioned Dr. Gower to call it the *Tower of Bable* of Cheshire. The principal Part of this Work has been reprinted, with all its Faults, in "*The History of Cheshire*; containing King's Vale-Royal entire; together with considerable Extracts from Sir Peter Leycester's Antiquities, and the Observations of later Writers, particularly Pennant, Grose, &c. 2 Vols. 8vo. 1778, Chester.

Sir Peter Leycester published a Work in 1673, under the Title of "*Historical Antiquities*, in Two Books: the First treating in general of Great Britain and Ireland; the Second containing particular Remarks concerning Cheshire," &c. Folio, London. Some Assertions made in this Work, respecting the Legitimacy of Amicia, Daughter of Hugh Cyveliock, Earl of Chester, occasioned a long Contest between Sir Peter and his Cousin Sir Thomas Mainwaring, during which no fewer than Twelve Pamphlets were published by the zealous Disputants in support of their respective Affirmations. The Contest was even carried to a Court of Law, and the Judges decided in favor of Sir Thomas, that "Amicia was no Bastard." But even this did not end the Dispute, which was only terminated by the Death of Sir Peter.

"*Sketch of the Materials for a new History of Cheshire*, with short Accounts of the Genius and Manners of its Inhabitants; and of some local Customs peculiar to that distinguished County;" by Dr. Gower of Chelmsford, 4to. 1771. A Second Edition was published in 1773, with the Title somewhat altered, a new Preface, and some Account of further Materials. In this the Author, after enumerating the vast Collections relative to this County, made by preceding Antiquaries, solicits the Assistance of his Countrymen in erecting a lasting Monument to their Honor, "on a Plan entirely different from any other Provincial History."

Some Particulars concerning the Earldom of Chester are contained in Sir John Dodderidge's "History of the Ancient and Modern Estate of the Principality of Wales;" 4to. 1630, 1714; London.

"*The holy Lyfe and History of Saynt Werburge*," the Patroness of St. Werburgh's Abbey at Chester, was compiled by Henry Bradshaw, a Monk on the Foundation, and printed by Richard Pynson in the Year 1521, small 4to.

"*The Death of the Rood of West Chester*," 8vo. 1565, is mentioned by Ames, in his History of Printing."

"*A Summary*

"*A Summary of the Life of St. Werburgh*, with an Historical Account of the Images upon her Shrine (now the Episcopal Throne) in the Choir of Chester Cathedral;" by Dr. William Cowper; 4to. Chester.

"*An Historical Account of the Town and Parish of Nantwich*, with a particular Relation of the remarkable Siege it sustained in the Grand Rebellion in 1643," 8vo. 1774, was printed at Shrewsbury. Another Work relating to this Siege, intitled "*Magnalia Dei*; a Relation of some of the many remarkable Passages in Cheshire before the Siege of Nantwich, during the continuance of it, and at the happy raising thereof," &c. appeared in a Letter to a Member of Parliament, 4to. 1674, London.

In Pennant's Tour in Wales, and from Chester to London, are very ample Particulars of the *City and Cathedral of Chester*; with Views of the Chapter House, North Gate, &c. and the latter Work contains considerable Information concerning other Places in this County, particularly *Beeston Castle, Bunbury, Acton*, and *Nantwich*; with Views of Beeston Castle and Nantwich Church.

Aikin's Description of the Country round Manchester contains an Account of many Places in Cheshire, particularly *Chester, Nantwich, Runcorn, Northwich, Macclesfield, Stockport, Dukinfield*, and *Mottram*; and is ornamented with a Plan of Chester, &c. and Views of Tatton Hall, Booth's Hall, Dunham Massey, Macclesfield, Lyme Hall, Poynton, Stockport, Harden Hall, Dukinfield Hall, Bridge, and Lodge, Mottram Church, Mottram, and Carr-Torr, from Drawings by E. Dayes, large Vol. 4to.

"*A Brief Narrative of a Strange and Wonderfull Old Woman* who hath a Pair of Horns growing upon her Head," &c. 4to. 1679; London. This was reprinted in Morgan's Phœnix Britannicus, 1732. A Print of her is in Leigh's *Natural History of Lancashire and Cheshire*;" Folio.

"*The Life of Nixon, the Cheshire Prophet*," and Copies of his *Prophecies*, have been several Times printed in small Pamphlets, both at Chester and in London.

In the Philosophical Transactions, Nos. 53 and 54, are Dr. Jackson's Answers to Queries about the Salt Springs and Works at Nantwich. In No. 222, is a Letter from Dr. Halley, with an Account of the *Roman Altar* found at Chester, and described in this Volume, Page 200. In No. 156 are some Remarks on the *Salt Springs* of Worcestershire, Staffordshire, and this County, by Dr. Lister; and in Vol. XLVII. is Mr. Thomas Percival's Account of the *Roman Stations* in Cheshire and Lancashire. The First Volume of the Archæologia contains some Observations, by the same Gentleman, on the Course of the Ermine Street through this County and Lancashire. Some Particulars of Chester Castle are inserted in Grose's Antiquities.

A Small Map of this County was engraved by Hollar in 1670. Another was published by Emanuel Bowen; and in 1777 appeared "a Survey of Cheshire," in Four Sheets, by P. P. Burdett. The latest is in Smith's English Atlas, 1801. In Braunii Civitates Orbis is a Plan of Chester, supposed to be the most ancient one now extant.

Views of Chester, S W. Chester Castle, N W. Beeston Castle, S. Combermere Abbey, W. Birkenhead Priory, S. W. Halton Castle, &c. have been engraved by Buck. Another of Beeston Castle was executed by Pouncy. A View in Lyme Park was engraved by Vivares from a Painting by Smith; and another of Crewe Hall, by Toms from a Drawing by W. Yoxall. In the Copper-Plate Magazine is a distant View of Chester, engraved by Walker from a Drawing by Turner.

CORNWALL.

The earliest Publication written expressly on the Topography of this County, is "*The Survey of Cornwall,*" by Richard Carew, Esq. 4to. 1602. This was republished in 1723, and again in 1769, but without Alterations.

This County was surveyed by that industrious Antiquary John Norden about the Year 1584, but his Work was not printed till the Year 1728 The Title is "*Specul Britannia pars: a Topographical and Historical Description of Cornwall, &c.*" with Maps and Views; "by the Perambulation, View, and Delineation of John Norden," 4to.

"*Observations on the Antiquities, Historical and Monumental,* of the County of Cornwall; consisting of several Essays on the first Inhabitants, Druid-Superstition, Customs, and Remains of the most remote Antiquity," &c. with various Plates, was published in 1754 by Dr. William Borlase, Rector of Ludgvan in this County. In 1769 this Work was republished by the Author, with several Additions, under the Title of "*Antiquities Historical and Monumental,*" &c. Folio.

"*Observations on the Ancient and Present State of the Islands of Scilly,*" was also published by Dr. Borlase in 4to. 1756; and Two Years afterwards another Work, intitled "*Natural History of Cornwall,*" with many Particulars relating to the Mines, Laws of the Stannaries, Customs of the Inhabitants, Cornish Language, &c. and near Thirty Plates of the principal Seats and natural Productions of the County; Folio, Oxford.

"*Mineralogia Cornubiensis;* a Treatise on Minerals, Mines, and Mining: containing the Theory and Natural History of the Strata, Fissures, and Lodes; with the Methods of discovery and working of Tin, Copper, and Lead-Mines," &c. with an Explanation of the Terms and Idioms of Miners: by W. Pryce, of Redruth; Folio, 1778, London.

The same Gentleman, in 1790, published "*Archæologia Cornu-Britannica;* or, an Essay to preserve the Ancient Cornish Language; containing the Rudiments of that Dialect in a Cornish Grammar and Cornish-English Vocabulary, compiled from a Variety of Materials which have been inaccessible to all other Authors," &c. 4to. Sherborne.

"*An*

"*An Account of the Islands of Scilly, and Description of Cornwall,*" by —— Heath, with Cuts, appeared in 8vo. 1750: and in 1793, "*An Account of a Current that prevails to the Westward of Scilly;*" by Major Rennel, with a Chart; 4to.

"*A Survey of the Ancient and Present State of the Scilly Islands,*" &c. by John Troutbeck, 8vo. Sherborne, no Date.

The Archæologia, Vol. III, contains some Observations, by the Hon. Daines Barrington, on the expiring State of the Cornish Language; and in Vol. V. is some additional Information on the continuance of the Cornish Dialect, in a Letter from Mr. Barrington to John Lloyd, Esq.

Several Works have been published concerning the Laws, &c. of the Stannaries: the principal of these is "*The Laws and Customs of the Stannaries in the Counties of Cornwall and Devon,* revised and corrected according to the ancient and modern Practice," &c. by Thomas Deane, Gent. Folio, 1750.

"*Letters, &c.* to the Proprietors of the Tin-Mines of Cornwall, with a View to open an extensive Trade of Tin to India, Persia, and China, with Specimens of Tin-Foil:" by George Unwin, 8vo. 1790; London.

"*Specimens of British Minerals,*" chiefly the Produce of Cornwall, by Philip Rashleigh, Esq. selected from his own Cabinet; with many Plates, beautifully colored; 4to. A Second Part is now preparing for Publication.

"*Chemical History, &c. of the Fossils of Cornwall,*" by —— Klaproth; 8vo. 1787.

"*Report of the Committee of the House of Commons*" on the State of the Copper-Mines of this County; Folio; 1801; published by Order of the House.

An uncommon celestial Phœnomenon is described in a small Piece, intitled "*Somewhat written by Occasion of Three Suns seen at Tregnie in Cornwall,* the Twenty-second of December last, with other memorable Occurrents in other Places. Imprinted 1622;" 4to.

The Philosophical Transactions, Nos. 401 and 402, contain Dr. F. Nicholl's Observations on the Mines; No. 458, Dr. Williams's Attempt to examine the Cornish Barrows; and No. 493, Dr. Borlase's Remarks on the Cornish Diamonds: in Vol. L. is an Account of subterraneous Trees at Mount's Bay: in Vol. LI. Part 1, are some Particulars of Roman Antiquities found at *Bossens,* near St. Michael's Mount: in Vol. LII. Part 2, a Relation of extraordinary Agitations of the Waters in Mount's Bay, &c. and in Vol. LVI. are Two Letters concerning a Specimen of Native Tin. All the latter are by Dr. Borlase. In the Transactions for 1801, is an Account of Herland Mine, by the Rev. Malachi Hitchins; and Two Papers by the Count de Bourbon, and Richard Chenevix, Esq. on the Arseniates of Copper and of Iron found in Huel Gorland Mine.

Descriptions of many Places in this County, with various detached Particulars concerning its Produce, &c. may be found in Grose's Anti-

quities; in Gilpin's Picturesque Tour to the Western Counties, 8vo. 1798; the Rev. Mr. Shaw's "Tour to the West of England," 8vo. 1789; Dr. Maton's "Tour to the Western Counties," 2 Vols. 8vo. 1797; and Lipscomb's "Journey through Devon and Cornwall," 8vo. 1799. Many Particulars of the remote History and Trade of Cornwall are contained in the Rev. Mr. Polwhele's* History of Devonshire.

Speed's Map of this County was published in 1610. Several other Maps have been engraved, but the most accurate is that in Seven Sheets, "on a Scale of Half an Inch to a Mile, from an actual Survey by Thomas Martyn in 1748." This was reduced and printed on Two Sheets in 1749; and again reduced and published on one Sheet.

Four Views of St. Michael's Mount, and Views of St. German's Priory, the Castles of Launceston, Trematon, Pengerswick, Pendennis, St. Maw's, Restormel, Fowy, and Tintagel, and Lostwithiel Palace, have been engraved and published by Buck.

* This Gentleman has lately circulated Proposals for a Complete History of Cornwall in Three Volumes 4to. Several Sheets of this Work are already printed.

